47 a - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK ICARUS

SEP 19 1942

In the first airplane fashioned of wood and wax by his ingenious father, Daedalus, young Icarus sought to flee from Crete to Greece, but he soared too near the sun, the wax wings melted and he hurtled to earth and to his death.

SEP 19 1942

Today we have many black Icaruses trained to fly in cunningly fashioned machines, the best airplanes in the world, but they are kept on the ground because the sun of racial segregation is so hot that it immobilizes their planes.

The 99th Pursuit Squadron, composed entirely of Negroes (and the only Air Corps unit in which black aviators may serve) was set up at Tuskegee, Alabama, in July, 1941, over a year ago, with capacity for training only 33 aviators at a time while the Army was crying for hundreds of thousands of aviators.

This move was highly praised by almost everyone except a critical minority distrustful of any racial segregation for no matter what allegedly "good" reason. A few months later the first black Air Corps officers were trained and commissioned. Others are being commissioned from time to time, and according to Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, the number trained and commissioned is now 34, or sufficient for a completely manned pursuit squadron.

Now comes Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson with the information that the Tuskegee school is "being expanded" and that by June 30, 1943, a year hence and two years after establishment of the school, "a complete fighter group with all necessary crew and base services will be ready for combat."

SEP 19 1942

If this snail's pace were general throughout the U.S. Air Corps, the war would soon be lost and we would have to sue the Axis powers for peace.

While the War Department has been stalling along with its segregated Tuskegee set-up trying to turn out one all-Negro pursuit squadron, thousands of American, Dutch, British, Canadian and Chinese pilots have been trained at air fields all over the United States, are displaying their wings and participating in bombing and combat in actual warfare.

SEP 19 1942

Black Icarus requires two years for training, it seems, while white Icarus is ready for the front in a year or less because his wings are not warped by segregation growing out of official adherence to the hated race and blood theory which the Nazis flaunt.

To reasonable people not blinded by racial prejudice and wedded to a policy of jim crowism, the sensible thing to have done would have been to send black cadets to air schools along with whites and Mongolians, commission them together, assign them as pilots, bombers and/or navigators together wherever needed regardless of the vicious racial theory.

SEP 19 1942

It must please Reichfuehrer Hitler and Herr Doktor Goebbels to know that the bombing of Axis cities and convoys, and the strafing of Axis troops are lessened by Allied acceptance of the racial theories which Anglo-American politicians, professors and propagandists publicly denounce.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

FIRST NEGRO PARACHUTE UNIT TRAIN FOR SERVICE

SEP 25 1942

DOTHAN, Ala., Sept. 25—Colored citizens throughout Alabama are thrilled at the progress being made by the sturdy and loyal Negro soldiers stationed at Camp Rucker and who are trainees in the First Air Base Security Training batallions.

Under command of Col. L. B. Wyant, these men are training vigorously as part of the army ground forces, their special duty being to oppose and destroy enemy parachute troops and protect air fields and bases wherever they are needed in the present world-wide war on six continents.

SEP 25 1942

The air base security batallions are said to be the first units in a war department plan to organize more of this type, and one soldier out of every 10 trainees will wear the stripes of a sergeant. Scarcely a third of them will remain privates, and many, through special qualifications, will rise to the six higher grades of enlisted men.

The air base security troops must be self-reliant. They will fight as small, self-contained combat teams. Their mission, many times, will be to clean out stubborn little knots of enemy parachutists who have landed on the edge of an airfield and dug in solidly in machine gun nests.

SEP 25 1942

Communication between combat teams will be vitally important. Thus many of the troops must learn not only to be skilled in fighting, but also technically proficient with field radios and telephones. They are learning, four hours a day, in the group's clicking communication school.

They will have for communication the best equipment the signal corps can supply. They will have the latest model walkie-talkies — those little black portable radios you carry on your back, with a fish-pole antenna reaching up six feet over your head. They will have, too, a newly-designed type of telephone which doesn't even require batteries or outside electric power.

SEP 25 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOES AMERICA NEED AVIATORS?

AUG 22 1942

With ambitious plans afoot for building sufficient war planes to cloud the skies over Germany and Japan, one would imagine that the Government would be doing everything under the sun to train as many aviators as possible, male and female.

Unfortunately there is no evidence of any such effort so far as qualified colored citizens are concerned, and since these citizens constitute ten per cent of the population, a stranger to the American scene would conclude that America does NOT need aviators.

A handful of colored pilots and ground crewmen have been trained at the Tuskegee air base, but because of racial segregation (which is ignored when most people praise the Tuskegee "experiment"), none has been trained elsewhere.

If white pilots fail to qualify as Army aviators, they can get training as bombadiers, navigators, etc., but when black pilots fail to qualify at Tuskegee they are out of luck.

AUG 22 1942

White pilots handle all type of planes from fighters to flying fortresses, but black pilots are restricted to fighter planes, and to very few of them.

Because of the racial quota system which limits Negroes to only one squadron, hundreds of qualified Negroes are left on the waiting list so long, according to the NAACP, that they are drafted into the Army before they are reached, while white youths wait only 90 days at most.

Of course Negro pilots can only get fighter plane training because that is the only kind of training given at Tuskegee air base, and colored cadets are barred because of their color from other air bases where youngsters without Negro ancestry train as bombadiers and navigators.

The experience at Tuskegee proves again that segregation ALWAYS means discrimination and is therefore a menace no matter how attractive it may appear to optimists.

If American Negroes are to play a full part in the prosecution of the war, the color line will have to go, in the armed services, in war industries, in all civilian enterprises and undertakings.

AUG 22 1942

The first step in that direction, of course, is for Secretary of War Stimson to work up sufficient courage to admit Negro cadets to all air fields in all parts of the country for all available training.

If Negro and white officers and candidates can be trained together, as they are, in officer training schools, then Negro and white air cadets can be trained together at various air bases.

Surely not even the most hard-headed Negrophobe would contend that the West Point Military Academy is socially inferior to Randolph Field, and yet many Negroes have attended the former while none is permitted to attend the latter.

AUG 22 1942

While trying to successfully prosecute a war to maintain white supremacy in the Army and Navy, the Government is in grave danger of losing the war for democracy through an insufficient supply of Air Corps personnel.

More and more the conviction grows that a lot of people in charge of the United States war effort are not as bright as they should be.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

STIMSON BARES PLAN FOR MORE NEGRO PILOTS

SEP 5 1942

McKeough Gets A Reply On Complaint Made

By Willa Brown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter made public this week, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, confirmed an exclusive report published in the Chicago Defender over a month ago that more Negroes were to be admitted for training as pilots by the army.

The Stimson letter was written to Rep. Raymond S. McKeough, of Illinois, who had on July 21 forwarded to the War Department secretary a letter from Miss Willa Brown complaining about the exclusion of Negroes from the army air forces.

To date the number of Negroes admitted as army air cadets has been limited to approximately 200 a year.

In his letter Stimson said "just recently final approval was given to a plan which calls for the pilot training of a further limited number of Negroes, but the details of this plan have not been evolved completely."

Prior to the release of Stimson's letter, the Defender which has cooperated with Miss Brown in the breaking down of the army regulation which has diverted hundreds of potential flyers from the air corps because of their race, indicated that such action would be taken.

Following up a report made to the House by Rep. Milton West of Texas, the Defender learned that Negro units were to be stationed at a number of air fields throughout the country.

These units, the War Department told the Defender, would in addition to ground crews include flying squadrons.

As far back as May, the Defender sought confirmation of increased aeronautical training for Negroes when it learned that the United States Civil Service Commission was recruiting Negroes to train as student instructors for the air corps technical service.

It was believed then that a carbon copy of the giant army air corps technical school at Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill., was to be established at Tuskegee. This, though a further extension of the army's jim crow policy in the air corps, has not been denied by the War Department.

As a matter of fact, Truman K. Gibson Jr., acting civilian aide to Stimson, has been strangely silent on requests for confirmation.

Recently, however, in a letter to Miss Brown, Gibson wrote that "the army is desirous of obtaining pilots in connection with field artillery air observation units."

Stimson's letter confirms these other reports which were regarded as reliable but not official.

Miss Brown, who might be logically called the "mother" of Negro aviation so far as the army is concerned, is director of the largest privately owned aeronautics school operated by the Race.

Known as the Coffey School of Aeronautics, after its president, Cornelius R. Coffey, the institution is located on Harlem airport, a few miles southwest of Chicago.

McKeough who was foremost among congressmen to fight for protective clauses guaranteeing the participation of Negroes in the civilian pilot training program when it was launched in 1939, has continued to show a marked interest in Negro aviation.

The plan now being evolved by the War Department is expected to open a "bottleneck" caused by recent changes in the administration of the civilian pilot training program which has eliminated young Negroes not only from military flight training but from government-sponsored civilian flying as well.

During the next 12 months, the Coffey school and the civilian school at Tuskegee are expected to carry the brunt of training so far as Negroes are concerned.

This concentration of training in the two schools resulted from the elimination of several colleges, mostly in the East, from the program because of restrictions placed on civilian flying by army officials.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Post Chapel Dedicated At Tuskegee Base

OCT 3 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 1—On Sunday, at the Tuskegee Army Filying school here, throngs of officers and enlisted men began wending their way to the beautiful Post chapel to witness the dedication and to hear the chaplain, Lieut. Douglas L. T. Robinson, deliver the dedicatory message. The chaplain was assisted in these services by the assistant chaplain, Lieut. Daniel L. Truscott.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the T.A.F.S. chorus, under the direction of Pfc. James L. Allison, and the Post band, directed by Lieut. Frank L. Drye. Musical highlights on this hour of dedication were, "Gloria in Excelsius" and "King Jesus Is a-Listening," "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen" and "I'm Troubled in Mind."

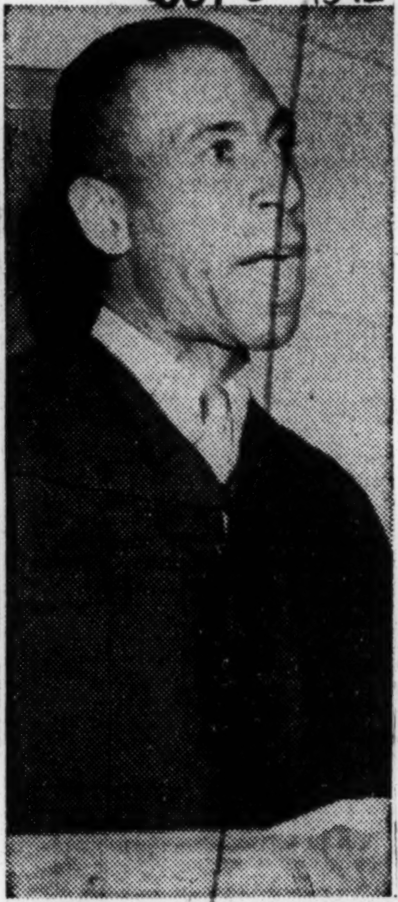
The American Bible society of New York City presented this base with a beautifully gold-bound volume of King James version of the Holy Bible.

Little Randall Bruce Webb, son of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Webb, holds the signal honor of being the first infant to be christened in the new chapel.

The new chapel is equipped with an outer vestry where free literature might be obtained upon entering the building. A varied assortment of religious booklets and periodicals was donated by the David Cook company, Elgin, Ill.; the American Bible society of New York City, and the Moody Bible institute of Chicago, Ill. Other rooms within the building include a reception room, a room for private consultation, chaplain's office, secretarial office, choir loft and a cooling system.

SPEAKER

OCT 3 - 1942



Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson, post chaplain at Tuskegee Army Flying school, delivering the initial and dedicatory sermon in the new chapel.

The chaplains, Lieutenants Robinson and Truscott, are assisted by a capable administrative staff: Sergt. Allen Walton, New York City, chief clerk; Corp. Marion Shuler, New York City, chaplains' assistant, and Pfc. James L. Allison, Camden, N.J., director of music.

Among the many distinguished persons present at the dedication services were: Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, post commander, and Major Richard C. Cumming, chief surgeon at the Station hospital.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lieutenant

OCT 5 - 1942

LT. DENA RANEY, a native of Suffolk, Va., was the first Negro woman in America to attain the rank of First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Raney of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps, is now chief nurse at the Tuskegee Station Hospital. She was also the first Negro nurse to enlist in the Army in World War II. Lieutenant Raney attended Virginia State College at Ettrick, Va., and prior to her entry in the Army was the Operating Room Supervisor, Lincoln Hospital, Durham, North Carolina.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army Uses Handbook By Negro

OCT 3 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Announcement was made this week that a military handbook entitled "Chemical Warfare Simplified," written by Lt. Don B. Owens Jr., is currently being used by certain units of the United States Army. The author of the book is assigned to the army flying school here as post chemical property officer and assistant post chemical officer.

The handbook is said to encompass much vital military information providing a working knowledge of the essentials of protective measures such as would ordinarily be obtainable only from the study of numerous volumes.

Lt. Owen has had close to 15 years service as a chemical warfare officer and is a veteran of World War No. 1.

47a-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Cassius Harris Becomes City's 1st Army Air Pilot

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Second lieutenant Cassius A. Harris became Philadelphia's first Army pilot when he received his wings last Wednesday morning with other members of the fifth class of Tuskegee Army Flying School. Eight men were commissioned.

The new flying officers are: Second lieutenants Richard Davis, Fort Valley, Ga.; W. H. Fuller, Tarboro, N. C.; Earl E. King, Bessemer, Ala.; Walter T. Lawson,, Newton, Va.; John W. McClure, Kokomo, Ind.; Leon C. Roberts, Prichard, Ala., and John W. Rogers, Chicago, Ill.

COMPLIMENTS CADETS

Leading the military procession were Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, post commander; and Lieutenant-Colonels Noel F. Parrish and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., director and executive officer of the school respectively.

"It is but natural that in the happiness and satisfaction which you feel today at having completed your courses as Aviation Cadets and becoming rated pilots in the Air Forces of the Army you should think back over the road which you have traveled since your thoughts first centered on a desire to fly," declared Col. Kimble in his address to the candidates.

LAUDS DETERMINATION

"Your desire and determination to master the air are typical of the many discoveries and tremendous developments which have marked man's history," he said.

"You have been trained in this school for assignment to fighter squadrons, single aircraft with individual pilots. You and your plane are one. It calls for great individual prowess. To acquire that, fighter pilots must have courage, confidence, and ability. Your graduation is indicative of the fact that trust is placed in you to carry out this mission."

In closing, the Colonel advised, "As your work progresses, you will find that your successful operation depends not only on these factors but on the work of others—the men who sustain the ships and others on the ground who make it possible for the fighter pilot to take the air.... It is a peculiar combination: one of individualism and self-reliance, and other of realizatiton and respect for teamwork.... Without team cooperation, no great success can be accomplished."

The diplomas and commissions were awarded by Colonel Kimble, while Colonels Parrish and Davis presented the successful graduates with their wings.

——A Colored Judge——

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Flying Base Has Mammoth Scope

TUSKEGEE—(A N P)—Few persons outside the Tuskegee Flying field realize the scope of this organization which is feverishly busy turning out army aviators. There are actually [illegible] different units here, each of them necessary to the making of this unit a complete self sustained whole.

Among these units are:

99th Pursuit squadron; 100th Pursuit squadron—224 members of ground crew only, so far; 318th Air Base headquarters; 366th Service squadron; 367th Material squadron; 83rd Interceptor control squadron; 96th Maintenance group; 889th School squadron advanced cadet training; [illegible] School squadron; medical detachment, station hospital; 689th Signal Aircraft Reporting company; 907th Detachment Quartermaster corps; 648th Ordnance company; 767th Ordnance Co.; 899th Engineers; finance detachment; headquarters detachment; cadet detachment; 332d Headquarters squadron; 332d Interceptor control; 301st Fighter squadron; 320th Fighter squadron.

In addition to the above there are numerous civilian instructors being trained at Chanute Field, Ill. These men will be transferred to set up a training school at Tuskegee for airplane mechanics and ground crews. It is expected that when it is finished the Tuskegee Flying field will be another Chanute, capable of training every man necessary to the development of complete aviation units.

There are [illegible] P-40 planes on order in addition to those already at the field. It is predicted that the Tuskegee Flying field will have a force of 3,500 people by October 1st.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

New Doors Open to Us

Thirty-four Negro flyers have completed their training for army service and twice as many are in the process. The head of aviation says the training of these men has been in the nature of an experiment which if successful will lead to sending other units to European service. Wonders never cease. The day once was when a Negro was refused by an air line operating in Kansas. Today they not only are passengers, but pilots trained to the perfection required for combat service.

Looking forward, the goal is afar off. But looking back, we have climbed a long way. Our progress is a double tribute, one to us for our ambition and stick-to-it-iveness, and another to whites, who in spite of lack of faith in us as their heritage, have given us a chance. The American way works!

England is before the United States in trying Negroes as flyers. Long before our first unit was set up, boys from its colonies were being trained as flyers at Harwich, England's West Point. If the work of our trainees does lead to the formation of units at all our schools for flyers, then the battle fronts of the world will see Negroes in service from bottom to top. From being infantrymen, artillerymen, pioneers and the like, Negroes have emerged into nearly every kind of fighter Uncle Sam has. They made good before! They will make good again!

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Flight Medical Staff Well Trained

TUSKEGEE, Ala — The Station Hospital at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, through the efforts of a capable and well trained staff, has developed a well coordinated phase of the life at the School of the Air. The entire hospital with the best modern equipment and an efficient staff is prepared to perform the various functions of the hospital.

The Surgeon, Major Richard C. Cuming, former Resident in Surgery of the Church Home and Infantry, Baltimore, Maryland, for a number of years in practice in Ocala, Florida, has been on active duty for two years. He reported for duty here in May, 1942, and in addition to his other duties, is the Flight Surgeon of the School.

The Chief of the Medical Service, Major George McDonald, came to this Post February 6, 1942. He has worked untiringly in the interest of building up an efficient medical service. As the Venereal Diease Control Officer, he is tackling this problem with success. Major McDonald, while in civilian life, served as President of the Baltimore Medical Society, and as Baltimore City Health Officer. With his medical department, he is working to prevent any decline in the rapid strides of this Field and to keeping the "Hawks" of this Post in good physical conditions at all times.

Good Care For Teeth

Major Raymond King, Chief of the Dental Service, works with his staff in caring for the teeth of the men of this command. They are endeavoring to keep the health of the soldiers in good condition. Modern equipment and capable hands are always ready for the tasks of the Dental Service. Major King was recently awarded the twenty-five year service button as a member of the Indian Dental Society.

Captain H. E. Thornell received his training in the field of Radiology in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a member of the American Society of Roentgenology, and conducts a well equipped and competent X-Ray Department. He and his assistants detect broken bones and other aspects in the human machine and are doing their share to keep the list of disabled men low.

First Commisioned

First Lieutenant Della H. Ramey, coming to this Post from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is the first Negro nurse to receive this commission in the United States Army Nurse Corps. She leads a staff of well-trained and skilled nurses for the caring of the patients in the hospital.

The nursing staff of the Station Hospital [illegible] on duty and on call twenty-four hours a day to keep the spirits of the patients high and apply necessary treatments for speedy recoveries. These nurses came to this Field from Fort Bragg, North Carolina Camp Livingston, Louisiana and direct from civilian hospitals. They have entered their work with a spirit of eager determination, and are capable of doing their tasks with outstanding proficiently.

Train Enlisted Men

The dispensary, the various wards, the [illegible] buildings, the laboratory and other departments of the hospital are in charge by trained officers who are coordinationg every effort to assure the smooth running of the Hospital organization and also the safety of the health of this personnel.

The enlisted men from recruits to technical sergeants are trained here for the tasks they perform. Non-commissioned officers aid in administrative positions, as technicians in the laboratory and other departments requiring special knowledge.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Racial Quota System Bottleneck in Training Flyers, NAACP Claims

Ask Secretary Stimson to Abolish Segregated Air Base; Whites Wait 90 Days, Negroes Year and a Half

AUG 29 1942

NEW YORK.—The quota system for training Negro army pilots at Tuskegee institute has resulted in "hundreds and hundreds" of young Negroes being put on waiting lists "a year and a half long," the N.A.A.C.P. said this week in a letter to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Asking that the quota system and the segregated base be abolished and Negroes trained at all bases, the N.A.A.C.P. said white applicants for air cadet training were kept waiting a maximum of 90 days.

Many Negro applicants who had passed all tests for the air corps were so far down on the list that they were inducted by the draft and forced to serve in other branches, through no fault of their own, the protest said.

At the Tuskegee segregated air base, the only capacities in which Negroes are being trained are as ground srewmen and fighter pilots. "It is our understanding that many white men who fail to make the grade in pilot training schools are able to get training as bombardiers, navigators, etc.

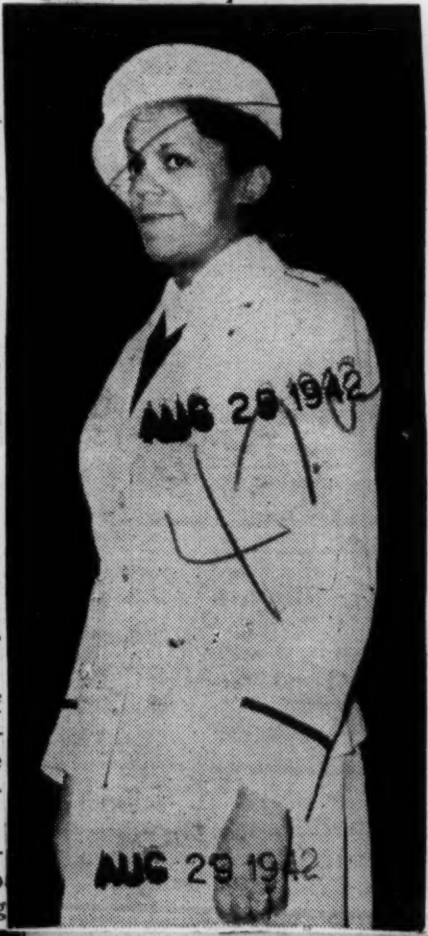
In addition, of course, many white men enlist originally for these types of training," the N.A.A.C.P. told Stimson, and continued, "We wish to urge that our men be given traniing in handling multi-engined craft and in other types of training listed above."

Also urged was the training of Negro and white flying officers together, just as army officers are trained together for other divisians of the service.

The N.A.A.C.P. renewed its request that Negroes be allowed to train wherever there is a training base, and mentionad the "discouragement, despair and cynicism which the limited segregated facilities at Tuskegee are spreading among Negro young men eligible for service in the Air Corps."

In making the suggestions," Stimson was told, "this Association wishes to emphasize that it does so in a sincere effort to assist in mobilizing the maximum fighting man power of our nation to assure the quickest and most decisive victory over the Axis countries.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.



DELLA RANEY, a graduate of Lincoln hospital, Durham, NC, is the first Negro to become chief nurse in the USArmy. Nurse Raney, who is stationed at the army hospital at Tuskegee Flying Field, has nine nurses working under her supervision. She has the rank of first lieutenant. AUG 29 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Musicians May Try For Air School Band

SEP 12 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Musicians of draft age who expect early call to the service have an excellent opportunity to become connected with the Tuskegee Army Flying School Band at Tuskegee. Musicians who have been inducted into the service may, while waiting at the Reception Center for instructions, make application for assignment to the Tuskegee Army Flying School Band, it has been announced.

The band is under the command of First Lieutenant Frank L. Drye, who for more than 27 years served as bandmaster and orchestra leader at Tuskegee Institute. Under his direction the Tuskegee band became known as one of the best college bands in the country and received offers to be featured in a series of engagement in New York City and other points in the East. As leader of the Tuskegee Institute Band, Lieut. Drye became known from coast to coast as a musician of outstanding ability.

SEP 12 1942

Since Lieut. Drye assumed command of the Tuskegee Army Flying School Band, July 15, it has shown marked improvement and the officials feel that the pipers from the Tuskegee Army Flying School, under Lieut. Drye's command, will become one of the best musical organiaztions in the service.

This organization boasts of several outstanding musicians in its personnel, among whom are Tech. Sgt. James O. B. Mosely, graduate of Morehouse College, Chicago Musical College; graduate study at Chicago Musical College; and at the University of Michigan.

Sgt. George D. Thompson, study in music department, Mastbaum Vocational School, Philadelphia, Penn., further study at the University of Pennsylvania.

OTHER MUSICIANS

Cpl. Earl Q. Baskerville, graduate of the music department, Bordentown Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J.; Cpl. Newell Morse, graduate Army Music School, Washington, D. C., appeared as soloist with U. S. Army Band, Washington, D. C., 1924 and 1925; guest soloist with University of Arizona Band, under Joseph De Luca; guest soloist at the Pan-American Exposition, Dallas, Texas; guest soloist at Spanish Expositi n, Mexico City, Mexico.

Cpl. Valentine Busby—study at the Julliard Institute of Music, New York City.

Pilots Not To Fight And Fly Until June, '43

SEP 16 1942

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson In Announcement

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Negro pilots in training at the Tuskegee air base will not be fighting and flying for their country before June 30, 1943, according to Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war.

This information was contained in a letter from the Secretary to the NAACP under date of September 1. Said Secretary Stimson:

"At Tuskegee, Alabama, the Army Air Forces have a school engaged in training fighter pilots from the graduates of which a complete fighter group is in the process of formation. This school is being expanded and additional schools for the training of technicians are being established so that not later than June 30, 1943, a complete fighter group with all necessary crew and base services will be ready for combat. As soon as this group is thoroughly trained and prepared for combat, it will be committed."

Mr. Stimson said also that by the end of 1942 there would be 100,000 Negroes in the Army Air Forces. This total, however, will include technical specialists, administrative personnel, airdrome defense battalions, aviation squadrons for general work on air bases, quartermaster truck companies, medical detachments, etc.

NO FIGURE ON PILOTS

No figures are given on the actual number of pilots, but on August 15 Lieut. Gen. Henry H Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, released an official statement saying 34 Negro pilots had been trained and commissioned at Tuskegee. This was a year's production, since the actual pilot training at Tuskegee did not begin until August 1941.

In its letter to the War department the NAACP had asked for a lifting of the quota system on Negro air cadets and their admission to all air training bases, pointing out that many young colored men were anxious to serve, but could not get in because of the quota.

Secretary Stimson wrote that the War department is now limiting both white and Negro air cadet applicants to one year's supply and that all above this number would be subject to Selective Service. He pointed out, also, that Negroes are now being accepted and trained in the field artillery as liaison pilots, for duty with Negro field artillery units, observing and spotting field gunfire. These men will fly small unarmored and unarmed planes with a speed of about 80 miles per hour.

Although the NAACP letter asked for the training of Negroes as bomber pilots on multi-engined aircraft, as bombardiers, and navigators, no reference to this type of training was made by Secretary Stimson in his reply. So far as is known, Negroes at present are being trained only as pilots of fast, single-seat fighter planes. SEP 16 1942

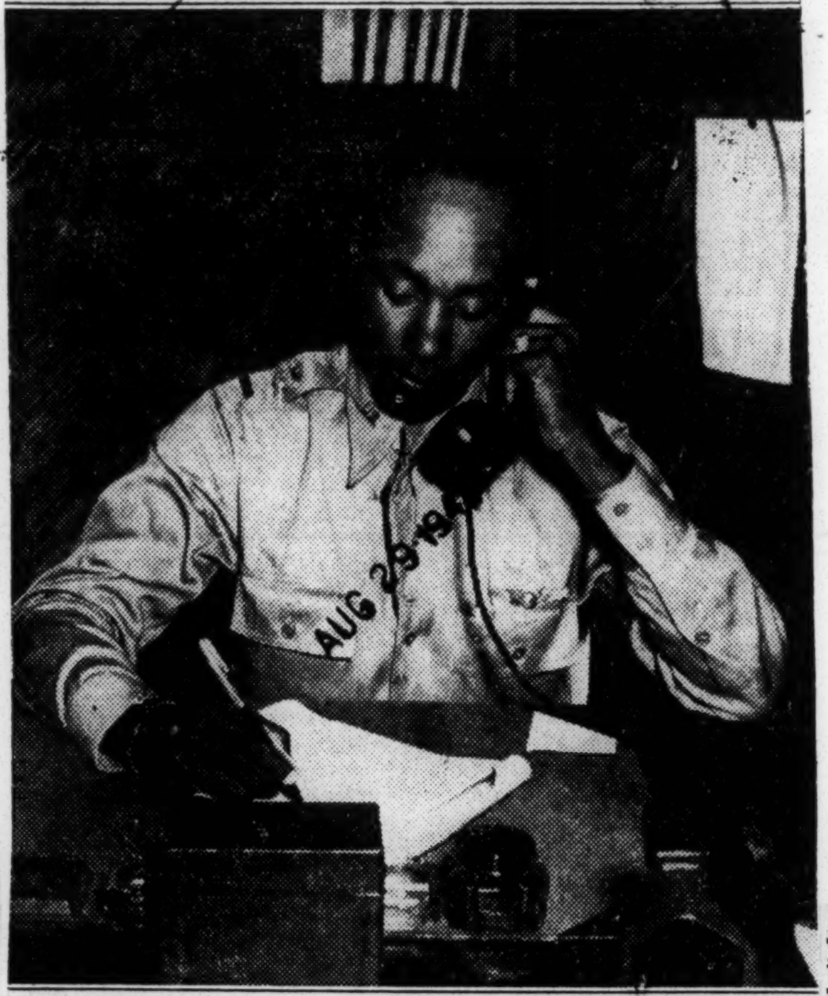
47a-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Vied For "Miss Tuskegee Flying School"

....TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Yes . . . there are lovely ladies also at the sepia school of the air at Tuskegee. In the center is Miss Mildred Lee Hemmons, Junior-Clerk typist at the Cadet Headquarters who was recently selected "Miss Tuskegee. Army. Flying School". She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and received her private pilot license in 1940 from the C. P. T. school. At the present time, she has more than 100 hours flying time to her credit. Placing second in the contest is Mrs. Marjorie Edghill of Brooklyn, New York. She is a recent addition to the civilian personnel of the Sub-Depot Supply at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. Placing third was Miss Mildred L. Webster of St. Joseph, Missouri, who has held the position as clerk-typist at Post headquarters since November 1, 1941. She attended Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Commands New Pursuit Squadron



Now that he has learned to fly pursuit ships, Second Lieutenant Mac Ross takes up another phase of Army life. He is now commanding officer for the new pursuit squadrons at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Although he is only 25, this officer, like other graduate pilots of the Army Air Forces, learns there are other duties besides flying P-40's. So this graduate of the West Virginia State College has been assigned his new job "in addition to other duties." This last phrase means that he still flies so many hours every day, instructing cadets in the basic stage.

Yes, Tuskegee Army Flying School not only trains them how to fly but also is training these same young pilots how to handle squadrons of men—all a part of the rigid training which is fast whipping them into combat units. Lt. Ross calls Dayton, Ohio, his home town. His residence is at 955 Card Avenue.

SCOTT FIELD ALL - COLORED, SAVE COMMANDING OFFICER

"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—With its entire personnel, except commanding officer, comprised of Negro soldiers, the first half of a new aviation squadron has arrived at Scott Field, radio university of the Army Air Forces, Colonel Wolcott P. Hayes, commanding officer of the post, disclosed this week.

The men, coming from all parts of the middlewest, will be assigned to squadron duty and work in the hangars, according to Capt. O. D. Loomis, squadron commander.

He said that another contingent of Negro soldiers will complete the squadron, making it the first Negro detachment to take up permanent quarters in the history of the post.

From All Walks

Prizefighters, musicians, cooks, bootblacks, college men—the new soldiers, like men in other squadrons, come from every walk of life.

Acting First Sergeant Roosevelt Hunt of Atlanta, Georgia, majored in mathematics at Clark University at Atlanta and was an instructor in the linen department of the Pullman Company when he was inducted April 8.

Private Thernell R. Anderson of Chicago, Illinois, who studied at Morehouse College, in Atlanta, Georgia, was a civil service statistician for the U. S. Treasury Department, stationed in the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

A bugler who would as soon blow "boogie-woogie" as sound reveille is Pvt. James Cross of Chicago, formerly a trumpeter with Erskine Tate and Louis Armstrong.

Crack Boxer

A welterweight who can look back at fights as an amateur and professional without ever having been knocked out is Pvt. Ely Thomas of Detroit. Boxing under the name "Indian Joe," Pvt. Thomas fought in Grand Rapids and Detroit, Michigan.

Aware of the wealth of musical talent in his squadron, Captain Loomis said he has plans for the swing artists in his squadron.

"We're getting a piano from a generous person in Belleville," he said, "and then I'll see what the boys can do."

The new squadron will undergo about six weeks of rigid basic training, Capt. Loomis said, after which men will be assigned to permanent duties.

47a-1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

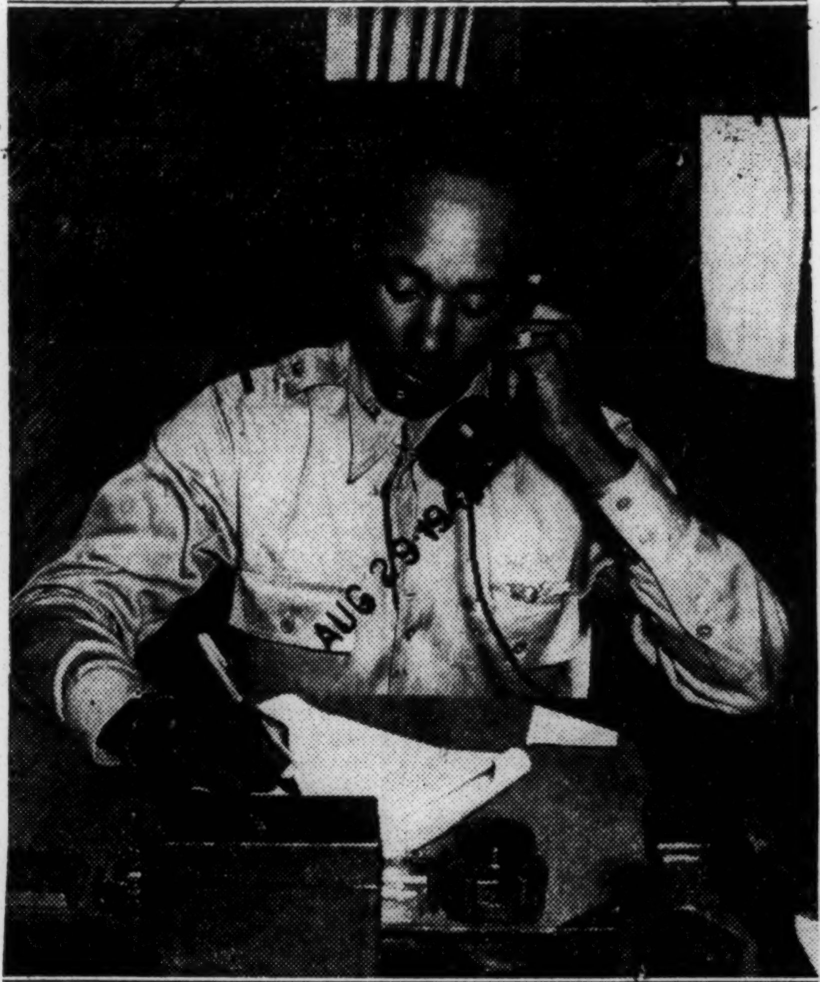
Vied For "Miss Tuskegee Flying School"

....TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Yes . . . there are lovely ladies also at the sepia school of the air at Tuskegee. In the center is Miss Mildred Lee Hemmons, Junior-Clerk typist at the Cadet Headquarters who was recently selected "Miss Tuskegee Army Flying School". She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and received her private pilot license in 1940 from the C. P. T. school. At the present time, she has more than 100 hours flying time to her credit. Placing second in the contest is Mrs. Marjorie Edghill of Brooklyn, New York. She is a recent addition to the civilian personnel of the Sub-Depot Supply at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. Placing third was Miss Mildred L. Webster of St. Joseph, Missouri, who has held the position as clerk-typist at Post headquarters since November 1, 1941. She attended Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

AUG 15 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Commands New Pursuit Squadron



Now that he has learned to fly pursuit ships, Second Lieutenant Mac Ross takes up another phase of Army life. He is now commanding officer for the new pursuit squadrons at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Although he is only 25, this officer, like other graduate pilots of the Army Air Forces, learns there are other duties besides flying P-40's. So this graduate of the West Virginia State College has been assigned his new job "in addition to other duties." That last phrase means that he still flies so many hours every day, instructing cadets in the basic stage.

Yes, Tuskegee Army Flying School not only trains them how to fly but also is training these same young pilots how to handle squadrons of men—all a part of the rapid training which is fast whipping them into combat units. Lt. Ross calls Dayton, Ohio, his home town. His residence is at 955 Card Avenue.

AUG 29 1942

SCOTT FIELD ALL - COLORED, SAVE COMMANDING OFFICER

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—With its entire personnel, except commanding officer, comprised of Negro soldiers, the first half of a new aviation squadron has arrived at Scott Field, radio university of the Army Air forces. Colonel Wolcott P. Hayes, commanding officer of the post, disclosed this week.

The men, coming from all parts of the middlewest, will be assigned to squadron duty and work in the hangars, according to Capt. O. D. Loomis, squadron commander.

He said that another contingent of Negro soldiers will complete the squadron, making it the first Negro detachment to take up permanent quarters in the history of the post.

From All Walks

Prizefighters, musicians, cooks, bootblacks, college men—the new soldiers, like men in other squadrons, come from every walk of life.

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AUG 29 1942

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Pilot Training for More Negroes Planned

AUG 3 1 1942

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

The War Department is evolving a plan for the air pilot training of a larger number of Negroes.

This was revealed yesterday by Secretary of War Stimson in a letter to Representative McKeaugh (Democrat) of Illinois, who has transmitted to Simson a letter from Mis Willa B. Brown, coordinator of civilian pilot training, Coffey School of Aeronautics at the Harlem Airport, Oakland, Ill.

Mis Brown had protested abandonment of the civilian pilot training school at the Harlem Airport for Negro pilots.

Secretary Stimson asid the War Department has no jurisdiction over civilian flying schools under the scope of the Civil Aeronautics Autohrity.

AUG 3 1 1942

Stimson's letter follows in part:

"It is the policy of the War Department to utilize the services of Negroes on a fair and equitable basis in each branch of the service, combatant as well as noncombatant, and Negroes have ben given the opportunity to qualify for commissions in officer candidate schools.

"Not until recently have Negroes been given an opportunity to serve as pilots in the armed forces. The program established for them, accordingly, has been a limited one. As results warrant, the program will be accelerated.

"Just recently final approval has been given to a plan which calls for the pilot training of a further limited number of Negroes, but the details of this plan have no been evolved completely.

"While the War Department prescribes the type of training desired under the civilian pilot training program to serve current needs best, it does not attempt to interfere with the internal administration and policies of civilian training projects.

AUG 3 1 1942

"Under the current revised civilian pilot training program, it has been decided to liimt the training of personnel for the Army Air Forces to men other than those who have qualified for aviation cadet (air crew) appointments."

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 4, 1942

NEGRO CADET MAKES BRIEF LANDING HERE

Aviation Cadet John H. Morgan, Negro cadet from the Tuskegee flying school, landed at the Southern Aviation Training school field this morning.

He was on a routine flight and landed when visibility ahead was in doubt.

After looking over the training school briefly, Morgan took on gas in the plane and resumed flight.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

First-Ranking Nurse A Virginian

SEP 1 2 1942

SEP 1 2 1942

Lt. Dena Raney, a native of Suffolk, Va., was the first colored woman in America to attain the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Army. Lt. Raney, of the U. S. Army Nurses Corps, is now chief nurse at the Post Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., location of the Army Flying School. Lt. Raney was also the first colored nurse to enlist in the Army in World War No. II. Another nurse, First Lt. Susan Freeman, holds the same rank at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

75 Pilots To Get Training At Harlem Airport

SEP 1 2 1942

Another 75 To Be Trained At Tuskegee Base

SEP 1 2 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Seventy-five of 150 Negroes to be given basic aviation training by the Civil Aeronautics authority to prepare them to serve with the army will be trained at the Coffey School of Aeronautics at Harlem airport it was learned here last week. The other 75 will be trained at Tuskegee institute, it was announced by Charles L. Stanton, acting Civil administrator.

Miss Willa B. Brown, pioneer in the field of air training for Negroes, is coordinator of the civilian pilot training course at the school. She told reporters that the policy in regard to Negro pilot training is a partial victor 'in freeing the bottleneck which prevented the training of Negroes as pilots.'

The program for Negroes was temporarily halted, she said, when the army took over civilian pilot training on July 1 and many civilian training schools were closed. Negro students had to qualify as aviation cadets, but their training was held up because of the limited facilities of Negro army training programs, she said.

SEP 1 2 1942

Quarters for housing the students, who will begin training about Oct. 1, are being constructed now, and $60,000 worth of government equipment will be moved from the ground school at Wendell Phillips high school to the airport, Miss Brown said. The students at the Coffey school will receive upon graduation the same enlisted ratings granted other graduates.

99th May Take New Post Soon

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

OCT 3 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE —(ANP)—The men of the 99th Pursuit squadron are champing at the bit. The first unit, feeling rather confident of their flying ability, having passed their firing tests, but realizing that far wider experience awaits them before they are actually able to enter aerial battle, are anxious to be on the move.

OCT 3 - 1942

May Leave Soon

Rumors indicate that the group will be leaving the local air field where they received their training and won their wings, within a very short time. No announcement regarding where they will go or the exact time they will leave has been revealed, neither has the exact personnel been made known.

There is a general understanding however that Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis will be the leader of the squadron when it moves on from Tuskegee field toward the fields of action. The 100th squadron will move into the 99th's berth as soon as it is vacant.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CITIZEN: A Negro parachutist, clad in red tights and playing a saxophone, floated down from an airplane over Harlem one hot Summer day in 1924 and landed on the roof of the 125th Street Police Station. Thus **Hubert Fauntleroy Julian,** native of Trinidad, B. W. I., and onetime mechanic in the Royal Air Force, started his career as the Black Eagle of Harlem. In many vivid uniforms he was to go on, become Minister for Air of Ethiopia, crack up the Ethiopian Army's best plane at Haile Selassie's coronation.

Last week the Black Eagle, now 44 years old and a sergeant in the United States Army Air Force, straightened out a complicated problem. Originally a British citizen, he had become an Ethiopian and, after the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, claimed Italian citizenship. At Boston he was naturalized an American.

47a-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bankers View Tuskegee Army Flying Field

Left to right — Emmett C. Burke, Richmond; Major R. R. Wright, Philadelphia; Miss Maria E. Burke, Richmond; J. T. Carter, Richmond; J. St. James Gilpin, Richmond and Dr. Rudolph Winston, Philadelphia, who upon reviewing Tuskegee Army Flying Field expressed amazement at the wonders displayed.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Fetaque Saunders Takes Magic To Tuskegee Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — They all come to Tuskegee Army Flying School — officers, famous band leaders, businessmen, singers, and now a famous magician. Fetaque Sanders and his bag of laughter fitted in with the recreation of the enlisted men of the field.

Sanders, with his puppet show and magic, sponsored by Lt. Fred Minnis, was tops among the men. He is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and was educated at Tennessee State College. He took a boyish hobby and made a profitable profession of it. Mr. Sanders has over 700 volumes in his library and over a thousand tricks at his command.

He made over 250 appearances last season and likes to perform for children because he considers them more severe in their criticism than older audiences. He is nationally known and performed at the Century of Progress in 1933 and '34. He the only race entry in, "Who's Who Among American Magicians" and has a nation-wide endorsement that no other colored entertainer can claim by the leading colleges and high schools in America.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Fighter Pilots Earn Diplomas At Army School

"Must Have Courage," Men Are Told

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—On Wednesday morning, August 5, at 10 a.m., another page in the annals of American aviation was written when the fifth class of aviation cadtes at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, received wings.

Characteristic of this ceremony, as previous graduation ceremonies, was the usual marked simplicity and deep sincerity, indicative of the life and ideals of the aviation cadet at this base.

Following the military procession led by the Post Commander, Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, and Lt. Colonels Noel F. Parrish and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson offered the invocation.

"It is but natural that in the happiness and satisfaction which you feel today at having completed your courses as aviation cadets and becoming rated pilots in the air forces of the Army you should think back over the road which you have traveled since your thoughts first centered on a desire to fly," declared Col. Kimble in his address to the candidates as he began a retrospective history of transportation including man's innate desires to conquer the air.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SPEECH

Some of the highlights taken from the Colonel's speech are as follows:

"Your desire and determination to master the air are typical of the many discoveries and tremendous developments which have marked man's progress throughout the ages. In most instances these great scientific and mechanical advances have come as a result of the desire and determination to improve health, living conditions and to extend the span of life. In some instances these developments have occurred as a necessary means of protecting one group of men from aggressor peoples.

"So far as I have been able to find out through research," he continued, "man's desire to conquer the air was born of a sincere desire to widen his sphere of influence, peaceful pursuit and with no thought of turning this development into a destructive impliment of war.

"Airplanes were developed with no thought of their military power, but with an eye to their tremendous value as a mode of transportation. I believe that I am safe in saying that transportation has been one of the great problems of man throughout history, and no form of transportation which has been devised has ever been abandoned. To this day, all the crude forms of transportation which have ever been used are still in existence for practical purposes at some point in the world.

TRAINED AS FIGHTERS

". . . But few young men lived who did not wish to fly . . . Air power is not the only weapon, but it has paved the way for success. You have been trained in this school for assignment to fighter squadrons, single air-craft with individual pilots. You and your plane are one. It calls for great individual prowess. To acquire that, fighter pilots must have courage, confidence, and ability, the fact that trust is placed in your graduation is indicative in your ability to carry out this mission."

In closing, the Colonel advised, "As your work progresses, you will find that your successful operation depends not only on these factors, but on the work of others; the men who sustain the ships and others on the ground who make it possible for the fighter pilot to take the air. . . . It is a peculiar combination: one of individualism and self-reliance, and another of realization and respect for teamwork. . . . Without team cooperation, no great success can be accomplished."

The diplomas and commissions were awarded by Colonel Kimble, while Colonels Parrish and Davis presented the successful graduates with their wings.

OFFICERS INCLUDE

The newly commissioned flying officers include the following: Second Lieutenants Richard Davis, Rt. 3, Box 159, Fort Valley, Ga.; Willie Howard Fuller, Rt. 3, Box 84, Tarboro, N. C.; Cassius Alonzo Harris, 620 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Earl Eugene King, 16 Center Street, Bessmer, Ala.; Walter Irvin Lawson, Newton, Va.; John William McClure, 1103 North Kennedav Avenue, Kokomo, Ind.; Leon Claud Roberts, Murphy and McGee Streets, Prichard, Ala., and John Washington Rogers, 5441 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Post orchestra under the direction of Lt. Frank L. Drye.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
July 9, 1942

DEMOPOLIS NEGRO COMMISSIONED IN ARMY AIR CORPS

Allen Gaston Lane, 24-year-old son of Allen Lane, local barber, was one of two Alabama negro youths to receive commissions as second lieutenants in the army air corps on July 3 at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. He was a student at Tuskegee Institute, where he received his primary training under the CAA before entering the Army Flying School on February 21 of this year.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Want Flying Bandsmen for 99th

SEP 18 1942

Should Apply for Tuskegee Branch

SEP 18 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Musicians of draft age who expect early call to the service have an excellent opportunity to become connected with the Tuskegee Army Flying School band at Tuskegee, Ala. Musicians who have been inducted into the service may, while waiting at the Reception Center for instructions, make application for assignment to the Tuskegee Army Flying school band.

SEP 18 1942

The band is under the command of First Lieutenant Frank L. Drye, who for more than 27 years served as bandmaster and orchestra leader at Tuskegee institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY PILOT QUOTA CALLED 'BOTTLENECK'

AUG 22 1942

NAACP Makes Demand For Integration Of Race Flyers

AUG 22 1942

NEW YORK — The quota system for training Negro army pilots at Tuskegee Institute has resulted in "hundreds and hundreds" of young Negroes being put on waiting lists "a year and a half long," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said this week in a letter to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Asking that the quota system and the segregated base be abolished and Negroes trained at all bases, the N.A.A.C.P. said white applicants for air cadet training were kept waiting a maximum of 90 days. AUG 22 1942

Many Negro applicants who had passed all tests for the air corps were so far down on the list that they were inducted by the draft and forced to serve in other branches, through no fault of their own, the protest said.

At the Tuskegee segregated air base, the only capacities in which Negroes are being trained are as ground crewmen and fighter pilots.

"It is our understanding that many white men who fail to make the grade in pilot training schools are able to get training as bombardiers, navigators, etc. In addition, of course, many white men enlist originally for these types of training," the N.A.A.C.P. told Stimson, and continued, "We wish to urge that our men be given training in handling multi-engined craft and in other types of training listed above."

AUG 22 1942

Also urged was the training of Negro and white flying officers together, just as army officers are trained together for other divisions of the service.

The N.A.A.C.P. renewed its request that Negroes be allowed to train wherever there is a training base and mentioned the "discouragement, despair and cynicism which the limited segregated facilities at Tuskegee are spreading among Negro young men eligible for service in the Air Corps."

In making the suggestions, Stimson was told, "this association wishes to emphasize that it does so in a sincere effort to assist in mobilizing the maximum fighting man power of our nation to assure the quickest and most decisive victory over the Axis countries."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

West Point Cadet Training At Tuskegee Flying School

AUG 22 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Outstanding among those who completed the instructor's course in water safety conducted by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross during August is Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Jr.

Cadet Tresville, who will enter his fourth year at U. S. Military Academy at West Point in September, 1942, came to Tuskegee Institute June 1 as an aviation cadet. He completed his primary training last week and is now taking basic army pilot training at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

All West Point cadets who elect the air branch of the service pursue the primary and basic training at the several training schools about the country. If they are not washed out in basic training they continue their advanced flying training at West Point.

Cadet Tresville is enthusiastic about swimming, a sport that he has enjoyed, as he stated to Eugene Jones, Red Cross staff water safety instructor. "Ever since I can remember, I have been swimming." He added with a characteristic, ingenuous grin, "I guess it was pretty poor swimming some of the time, but it was a lot of fun all of the time." Mr. Jones commended Cadet Tresville's water technique and demonstrated teaching ability.

AUG 22 1942

TENNIS FAN

Young Tresville is a tennis fan of long standing too, having carried off a number of junior trophies at southern and American Tennis Association meets. He gained recognition on the tennis courts and on the cinder path at Penn State in which he was enrolled when he received his appointment to West Point.

Cadet Tresville became enthusiastic over flying last summer while visiting Tuskegee Institute to renew his acquaintance with friends, brush up on his tennis and see the annual A. T. A. Tournament. He made his first flight from the C. A. field where Tuskegee Institute was training civilian pilots. The civilian pilot who gave Cadet Tresville his first sky thrill is now Lt. William Campbell, of the Tuskegee Army Flying School. AUG 22 1942

ELATED OVER APPOINTMENT

Cadet Tresville and Lt. Campbell have played tennis together, swum together and learned Scouting together since they were in the grades at Ft. Benning, Tresville's home and at Tuskegee. Naturally Campbell and the rest of their "gang" were elated when Tresville was appointed to West Point "to be an officer." There was a good deal of good natured jesting about Campbell and the others having to salute Tresville, when he finished West Point. On July 3 when Campbell received his wings and commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Cadet Tresville was one of the first to salute him. "Well, you beat me to it Lieut. Campbell." AUG 22 1942

SON OF SOLDIER

Cadet Tresville is the son of Warrant Officer R. B. Tresville, bandmaster of the famous 24th Infantry stationed for many years at Ft. Benning, Georgia, but now "somewhere on the war front."

Cadet Tresville and Richard C. Pullam were able to take the water safety instruction at Tuskegee Institute through the interes of Colonel F. V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, who made it possible for them to leave the Post to come into the institute for the classes.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Air School Has Waiting List Of Several Hundred

SEP 22 1942

NEW YORK CITY—The quota system for training Negro army pilots at Tuskegee Institute has resulted in "hundreds and hundreds' of young Negroes being put on waiting lists "a year and a half long,' the N. A. A. C. P. said this week in a letter to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

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In making the suggestions, Stimson was told, "this association wishes to emphasize that it does so in a sincere effort to assist in mobilizing the maximum fighting man power of our nation to assure the quickest and most decisive victory over the Axis countries.'

47a-1942

Sixth Class Receives Wings At Tuskegee Flying School

"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—On Saturday morning, September 5, at 10:00 a. m., another page in the annals of American aviation was written when the sixth class of aviation cadets received their wings at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Characteristic of this ceremony, as previous graduation exercises, was the marked simplicity and deep sincerity, indicative of the life and ideals of the aviation cadet at this base.

Following the military procession led by the post commander, Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, and Lieutenant Colonels B. O. Davis, Jr., and Noel F. Parrish, Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson offered the invocation.

"November eighth of last year marked the opening of flying operations on this field. The flying area proper from which ships could take off and on which they could land was a small, flat area roughly between what is now the North-end of the North-South runway and the West end of the Northwest-Southwest runway.

Field Has Grown

"The first paved runway, the Northeast Southwest runway, was opened at the end of the year and at the time the ships were moved over to the maintenance area in Northeast end, the field was so muddy that some of them were taken into the air and flown across.

"From that beginning the field has grown on through the months that followed until you see it as it stands today . . . still uncompleted in many details but certainly its form, utility and purpose are now well established," declared Col. Kimble in his address to the candidates as he began a retrospective history of the transition of the field since its activation.

Speech Highlights

Some highlights taken from Col. Kimble's speech are as follows:

"A day seldom passes that between the opening of operations in the morning and the closing flights in the evening does not find two or three runways frequently utilized at various periods to take advantage of the shifting winds.

"The first class to graduate did all of its flying on the field on one runway, regardless of wind. Crosswind landings were habitual. It cannot be said that anyone relished this handicap, but there was never a word of complaint.

"It was accepted as one of the difficulties which must be encountered and overcome, where the utmost advantage must be taken of every moment to further the defense program.

". . . Motors were changed not in hangers as today but with movable tripods and in the open. Frequently the work was carried on in the rain. As all of you know, footing is insecure in this area after much water has fallen; but the work went on.

99th Has Grown

"The 99th Fighter Squadron has grown and come into being under these conditions. The spirit which will go with that Squadron is the feeling built up by men occupied and devoting themselves to a greater cause.

"It is in no sense a test of ability to insist on initial deevolpment being undertaken under trying conditions, but it is a splendid indication of the loyalty of the men who have gone through the developing period at the Tuskegee Army Flying School that we face today the graduation of another class destined to follow the 99th into the Army Air Forces."

". . . Today we can see from the moment of your arrival in the Cadet Reception Center the whole span of your flying training. Today you have reached the goal for which you started on February 25, 1942."

". . . That service fighter, the P-40, awaits you on the apron. It is no longer a mere distant desire and hope on your part, it is no longer necessary to stand outside the barracks or the Ground School building and see the high speed service craft go by, nor to hear the sound of that motor as you sit over class work and wish that you could be outside and up.

Rated As Pilots

"Those days of preparation are over, and through your efforts you have successfully completed the course in flying training; you are being rated pilots; you are being commissioned in the Air Corps Reserve and will join the line of graduates and move not to service air craft.

". . . Your responsibilities will be tremendously increased . . . more flying than ever before and in addition the necessity for becoming an active part in the busy life which operates this station and keeps the aircraft aloft.

". . . It is my pleasure to welcome you into the Army of the United States as officers and pilots and to assure you that those who have been concerned with your progress through the school feel every confidence in your ability to go into the future, carrying the standards you so well set as cadets."

The diplomas and commissions were awarded by Colonel Kimble, while Colonels Davis and Parrish presented the successful with their wings.

The newly commissioned flying officers include the following:

Second Lieutenants John H. Morgan of Box 347, Cartersville, Georgia, and Edward L. Toppins of 1519 Baker Street, San Francisco, California; Second Lieutenants James L. McCullin of 3901 Enright Street, St. Missouri; Samuel M. Bruce of 319 Twelfth Avenue, Seattle, Washington; Henry B. Perry of 519 North Oak Street, Thomasville, Georgia; Robert W. Deiz of 2254 E. S. 35th Place, Portland, Oregon; Wilmore B. Leonard of 307 Broad Street, Sailsbury, Maryland and Joseph D. Elsberry of 114 West Washington, Langston, Oklahoma; Richard C. Ceasar, Box 364 Lake Willage, Arkansas.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Post Band under the direction of Lt. Frank L. Drye.

TAKES 2 NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

NEW YORK.—Both the executive board and the Baltimore branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employes have joined the NAACP for life.

SEP 12 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In Fatal Crash

SEP 16 1942

FAYTHE ANDREW McGINNIS

—who in a routine training flight at the Tuskegee Army Flying School crashed on Saturday, September 12, about 8 miles from the flying school. The crash was fatal to the recently graduated flying officer. The exact cause of the crash has not been determined but a board of qualified Air Force Officers has been appointed to investigate the accident.

Lieutenant McGinnis was the son of Mrs. Ella McGinnis of 509 Howard Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma. He was a former student of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma where he was assistant coach in football and basketball. He completed his primary and secondary training at the Civil Aeronautics program at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Fifth Class Gets Wings At Tuskegee

AUG 15 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—On Wednesday morning, August 5, at 10 a.m., another page in the annals of American aviation was written when the fifth class of eight aviation cadets at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Ala., received wings.

Characteristic of this ceremony, as previous graduation exercises, was the usual marked simplicity and deep sincerity, indicative of the life and ideals of the aviation at this base.

Following the military procession led by Post Commander, Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, and Colonel Noel F. Parrish and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson offered the invocation.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY AIR FORCES NEED SKILLED MEN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 17—Vital need to enlist approximately 100,000 skilled mechanics and technicians immediately in the Army Air Forces, Signal Corps and Ordnance Department was announced by the War Department recently.

Keeping pace with the mounting flow of war material from the industrial reservoir of the nation, these specialists are needed now to keep equipment in operating order. So great is the present emergency that a special recruiting campaign has been launched to find men who can step immediately into important maintenance jobs.

Army training schools are already teaching thousands of men this kind of work, and later in the year their rate of output should be sufficient to keep pace with the need. But between now and October 15, when the campaign will close, the gap must be stopped by voluntary enlistments.

To be eligible, men must be between the ages of 18 and 44 inclusive, citizens of the United States and physically qualified according to general standards for military service. They will enlist as privates, but non-commissioned officer or technician ratings are often given men doing jobs of this sort. Skilled men are needed and promotion should be rapid with commensurate increases in pay. Whereas a private receives $50 a month, a master sergeant, the highest non-commissioned grade receives $138 to which certain allowances may be added. In considering these amounts, it should be remembered that the Army pays all a man's expenses—food clothing, shelter and medical care.

To make sure that industry's production program is not upset, all men who wish to enlist as mechanics and technicians now must be cleared by their local Selective Service Board before acceptance by the Army.

SEP 19 1942

For a limited period this recruiting program offers trained men an opportunity to choose any one of the three branches, Air Forces, Signal Corps, or Ordnance Department, for which their experience and skill qualifies them.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEST POINTER IN TRAINING AT TUSKEGEE

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 20—Outstanding among those who completed the instructor's course in Water Safety conducted by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross during August, is Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Jr. Cadet Tresville, who will enter his fourth year at U. S. Military Academy at West Point in September, came to Tuskegee institute June 1 as an aviation cadet. Cadet Tresville completed his primary training last week and is now taking basic army pilot training at the Tuskegee Army Flying school.

All West Point cadets who elect the air branch of the service pursue the primary and basic training at the several training schools about the country. If they are not washed out in basic training they continue their advanced flying training at West Point.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

OFFICER DIES IN TRAGEDY

SEP 18 1942

Investigation Is Launched To Determine Cause

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Stpt. 12 — Second Lieutenant Faythe Andrew McGinnis in a routine training flight at the Tuskegee Army Flying School crashed on Saturday September 12, 1942 about 8 miles from the flying school. The crash has not been determined but a board of qualified Air Force Officers have been appointed to investigate the accident.

SEP 18 1942

Lieutenant McGinnis is the son of Mrs. Ella McGinnis of 509 Howard Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma. He is a former student of Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma where he was assistant coach in football and basketball. He completed his primary and secondary training at the Civil Aeronautics program at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Trainer Plane Crash Kills Occupants

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

BALTIMORE, Md.—A Tuskegee trainer plane crashed late Sunday afternoon near Linthicum Heights, Md., when an Army flier, white, and his Negro mechanic, were killed.

The plane crashed in an open field, only a few miles from the pilot's home.

The pilot was identified by his parents as Lieut. Luther W. Cartwright, Jr., 22. Army authorities said the other occupant of the plane was Sergeant Eli Williams of Tuskegee Flying Field, Ala.

OCT 3 - 1942

Isaac Gordon, an eyewitness, said the plane had been flying about the area for about a quarter of an hour when it suddenly plummeted to earth.

"The plan seemed to go into a tailspin," Isaac said. "Two little puffs of smoke came from the motor but the plane didn't pull up and it crashed across the road from my house."

Another witness stated that all the neighbors had been out watching the plane.

Williams is 22 years old and entered the army April, 1941, from Birmingham, Ala. His body has been sent to Littleton, Ohio, for burial, where his wife and mother lives.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SEP 18 1942

KILLED IN ACTION—

Second Lieut. Faythe Andrew McGinnis who was killed Saturday, Sept. 12, in a routine training flight at the Tuskegee army flying school. The fatal crash occurred about 8 miles from the flying school. The exact cause of the crash has not been determined but a board of qualified air force officers has been appointed to investigate the accident. Lieut. McGinnis was the son of Mrs. Ella McGinnis, 509 Howard St., Muskogee, Ala. He was a former student of Langston university where he was assistant coach in football and basketball. He completed his primary and secondary training at the Civil Aeronautics program at Tuskegee and recently had been commissioned a lieutenant.

SEP 18 194

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Handy Publishes Hughes' Negro Songs Of Rivers

OCT 19 1942

Four Artists Join With Composer In New Production

OCT 19 1942

NEW YORK.—(ANP)))— Handy Brothers Music company has just announced the publication of one of the most important numbers it has produced, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers." Four outstanding artists joined with W. C. Handy in the production. The poem is by famed Langston Hughes. The music was composed by the talented Margaret Bonds.

On the cover is a reproduction of a painting by Richmond Barthe of Etta Moten, contralto. Miss Moten has presented the song as one of the most popular numbers on her concert programs from one end of the country to the other during the past two years, but it was unpublished. Continued demand for it encouraged Mr. Handy to make it a de luxe publication.

Hughes' lyrics are:

'I've known rivers—I've known
  rivers
Ancient as the world
And older than the flow of human
  blood in human veins
My soul has grown deep like the
  rivers

OCT 19 1942

I bathed in the Euphrates— when
  dawns were young
I built my hut near the Congo and
  it lull'd me to sleep
I looked upon the Nile—and
  raised the Pyramids above it
I heard the singing of the
  Mississippi
When Abe Lincoln went down to
  New Orleans
And I've seen its muddy bosom
  turn all Golden in the sunset
I've known rivers Acient dusky
  rivers
My soul has grown deep—like the
  rivers

OCT 19 1942

47a-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

What Happens Within A Negro Aviation Squadron

By SGT. ROBERT L. DRAKE

GOWEN FIELD, Boise, Idaho.—Yours truly reporting once again on the activities of the 90th Aviation Squad. This week another link has been added to the steadily growing chain of accomplishments which we hope shall soon be used to pull the gates of segregation downward in a thundering crash.

Nov. 21, 1942

We men here at Gowen Field consider it an honor to be in uniform. We are proud that we possess a definite something that can be of use of our country in this great conflict.

But we cannot appreciate the uncalled for attitude, of the business concerns here in Boise who refuse to accept our patronage. The white boys in uniform are living in an earthly heaven while their darker brothers are sweltering from the flaring fires of prejudice, which confront them from every direction.

If the men care to buy a decent meal or a drink, they have to endure the old southern system of buying and taking the commodity off the immediate premise for consumpton. In most places it is impossible to get waited on if you are a Negro. The restaurants have refused to serve Negro soldiers and their wives. The trouble seems to be brewing from numerous white Southerners who have migrated westward since the war began.

Internal disorder and disruption of morale among Negro Soldiers would be gleefully appreciated by Hitler and Hirohito. We realize this factor and have pledged to refrain from participation in any damaging conflicts which might arise. We are not inclined to be pacifist, but we do believe that through true understanding of each others' characteristics, moods and desires the two races can live in closer harmony with each other.

My committee and I have met with the leading civic organizations and even the mayor himself. We presented to these individuals the problem confronting the Negro soldier in this vicinity. This small group of citizens took a solemn vow to assist us in every possible manner. Our initial step was the opening of the YMCA to Negro soldiers.

YMCA FACILITIES OPEN

All facilities of the YMCA have been open to the men. The churches and various clubs have also extended invitations to the men to participate in their functions. This marks the first step in our efforts to exterminate racial prejudice and segregation against our boys in uniform. There are still many more steps to climb before we reach the pedistal of "freedom." With a faith presented to us by our forefathers who sought the same identical "equality" that we are seeking. We feel and believe that our efforts will not be in vain.

There are only a few Negroes in the City of Boise. Of these few there are ten women. The soldiers outnumber the women here by a ratio of fifty to one, thus there is no outlet along social lines. Social facilities have been presented to us, but they are of little value. We have the largest Army club in the northwest, but this club can only be used for stag purposes, due to a lack of women. Even the most pious soldier soon tires of continuous stag affairs.

FOOTBALL TEAM

Three cheers for the squadron's football team coached by Sgt. Bob Drake. The Bears, as the team is called have clawed themselves into possession of a beautiful loving cup as champions of the Base League. The Squadron now leads the entire base in athletic achievements.

Our musical aggregation under the direction of Sgt. Bob Drake and Pfc. Chas. Rogers have become a "must" on radio and stage. The group appears weekly every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. over the local network. They will soon be heard twice monthly over a nation wide hook-up.

We praise Edison for his invention of the recording disc. Playing recordings while their minds become imbued with thoughts of the girl back home, seems to be the favorite "pass time" with the boys. If you know a soldier who is in camp purchase and send to him his favorite recording, it might help soothe a lonely heart.

SOLDIERS OUT OF SCHOOL

After an interview with various soldiers, who were securing an education in some particular institution or school, upon being drafted to the service; eight out of every ten interviewed expressed hopes of continuing and furthering their search of knowledge after this conflict is over. I sincerely hope that not only these men, but all men now in the armed forces will endeavor to grasp for themselves further educational advantages. Many men who gave up such chances before the war began are now regreting it.

There is a time in every man's life when he seeks guidance of some kind. The guiding hand in our squadron happens to belong to 1st Sgt. William H. Buford. At intervals doing the day, he can be seen uttering fatherly advice to men who possess some difficulty that has to be ironed out.

It is a pleasant and enjoyable scene, watching our boys saunter along faithfully each Sunday afternoon to the Base Chapel. At the chapel their voices are lifted reverently in sublime devotion, giving thanks for divine memories of the past, and hopes for a brightened future.

A friendly reminder, ship presents to men in the armed forces for Christmas as soon as possible. This will help to keep the Christmas rush at a minimum.

Glancing skyward I cannot but see the flurring snow, upon the wind swept Rockies; which reminds me it is about time to climb into my red flannels. Times a-wasting and colds acatching. See you next week.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Officer At Local Flying Field Joins Caterpillar Club

Lieut. Marshall S. Cabaniss, 23, of Gastonia, N. C., joined the widely-famed Caterpillar Club near here last Thursday afternoon when the Army pursuit plane he was flying east of Tuskegee suddenly caught fire and he was forced to "bail out."

Lieut. Cabaniss, who was flying a P-40, took to his parachute and landed safely near the Little Texas community while the plane crashed in flames a short distance from Youngblood's store, in that community. Nov. 19, 1942

Cause of the accident was investigated by a board of Army officers.

The Caterpillar Club is an informal organization of flyers saved by their parachutes.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Army Negro Show Is Highly Lauded

NOV. 27, 1942

Utilizing its own talent, the Fourth Aviation Squadron at Maxwell Field, composed of negro troops, has banded together in a bright musical revue which, judging by recent successes, may be taken on a tour of neighboring camps. Nov. 27, 1942

The show is already booked for engagements at Maxwell Field's recreation hangar No. 6, and also the Maxwell Field Officers Club.

Sponsored by Maj. Dwight M. Wilhelm, commanding officer of the Fourth Aviation Squadron, and actively directed by Lieut. Harry E. McCardell, it is comprised of soldiers who are veterans of the entertainment world. The troupe prepares its own script and improvises many of the musical numbers.

The headliners are Pvt. Bethel Gibson of Los Angeles, Calif., and Pfc. Rudolph Mills, of Philadelphia, Penn., who call their act "Gib and Milly." Scion of a family of troupers and one time performer in motion picture shorts and West Coast theaters, Gibson authors the routine for the team. He has tutored Mills, a graduate of amateur ranks, whose recent performances have had the "professional" ring. In fact, Lieut. McCardell is seriously considering giving Mills a solo number in the show.

The vocal portion of the revue is contributed mostly by the "Gold Brickers" Quartet and the squadron's glee club composed of 15 voices. Corp. Troy R. Bartlett, baritone, is the soloist.

Master of ceremonies is Sergt. Eugene Edwards, the squadron's very able mess sergeant, who at one time was a singing waiter at the Hotel New Yorker's famed Manhattan room.

Mobile, Ala., Register
November 20, 1942

Tuskegee Protests Negro Flying School

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 19.—(INS) Tuskegee officials tonight awaited word from the War Department on their protest against the creation of a negro flying school, and WAAC unit at nearby Fort Davis.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Efficient Soldiers Run Air Force Ground Crews

MACDILL FIELD, TAMPA, Fla.—Chevrons are not a symbol of superiority in the air corps. They denote authoritatice grade,

Apply for Insurance

Members of the armed forces who have been inducted or who have enlisted in the army, navy or marine corps should apply immediately for government insuranee. Service men can apply for insurance any time within 120 days from the time they are inducted.

If the necessary forms are not given by the service men's superior officer, he should write a letter to the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., and send money for the first premimum or authorize reduction amount from his pay.

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station. Aside from the payroll, service records and morning reports, additional clerical work is needed to handle ammunition shipment records.

Sergeant Dixon is assisted by Sergeant Lofton W. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, who entered the service on May 11, and is a graduate of the Army Ordnance school. Corporal Alonzo Martin of Nashville, who graduated from Tennessee State college, is the company clerk.

The receiving and distributing of ammunition is in charge of Technical Sergeant William Reed, Staff Sergeant Robert L. Davis. and Sergeants Julian E. Hoard and Cooperas Coleman.

Sergeant Reed enlisted May 19, 1942, at Nashville, After a short newspaper career. He is a graduate of Fisk university and the Army Ordnance school. Sgt. Davis of Albermarle, N. C., entered the service on May 19, and Sergeant Hoard, another Nashville man, worked for the International Harvester company in civilian life. He has been in the Army since May 27, and is a graduate of the Ordnance school. Sgt. Coleman, also an Ordnance schol graduate, hails from Dallas, Texas. He attended Langston university for two years and enlisted in the service on May 11.

The success of all operations in the field hinges on food. For that important job, Lieut. Rule has Sergeant James Netherland of Muskogee, Okla. A cook in civilian life, he attended and was graduated from the Army Cooks and Bakers school. Sergeant Netherland enlisted August 15, 1940, with the 25th Infantry, later transferring to his present outfit. From the looks of the men and the praise handed out about their mess sergeant, it appears that he has the situation well in hand.

If you don't believe so, ask any one of the hundreds of specialists at the Army Air Base at MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., who have earned their ratings through proficiency. Ask the gunner, the mechanic, or the armorer—any one of the large group of men who serve as ground and combat crews. Or, better yet, drop in at the 8th Aviation Squadron where soldiers are training for ground work overseas.

Just inside the door you will find a veteran of 29 years' service in the army. He is Master Sergeant Clarence Jones, of Jackson, Miss.

Sergeant Jones is typical of the efficient, soldierly non commissioned officers produced from the ranks. He is a veteran of the World War, and his service since then has taken him to Hawaii and to many posts in the United States. He has handled every job from kitchen police to paymaster and he still thinks that the army has a lot to offer.

Glance around Sergeant Jones' office and you will find ample proof. You will see other sergeants of various grades, corporals, technicians, first class privates; and, besides these there is an entire corps of clerical help developed through this training.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Air Force Not to Be 10 Per Cent Colored

WASHINGTON

The deliberate exclusion of colored inductees from the air corps cropped up in the press conference of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Thursday.

Applying the 10 per cent quota fixed for the induction of colored selectees into the army, a reporter asked Stimson whether one man in ten in the expanded air forces would be colored. By 1943 the air force will include 2¼ million men. Few are colored.

Stimson Vehement

"I said nothing like that," the Secretary replied vehemently. The 10 per cent quota, he said, "does not apply to the air forces. I does not apply to any particular branch. The number in each branch will be determined by the number that proves appropriate to the particular characteristics of that branch of training.

"As far as possible," Mr. Stimson said, "the proportion will be maintained, but, as you must know, there are some branches which require specialists and for which the number of men have to be determined by the number and capacity o' the recruits who are available for it."

Disproportionate Assignment

Disproportionate assignment of colored selectees to service organizations, like quartermaster and engineer units, with only token representation in specialized branches like the air corps, is one form of race discrimination which has drawn criticism from colored organzations.

In World War I likewise most colored fellows were assigned to labor battalions.

How Query Arose

The question arose quite innocently. A reporter naively asked Mr. Stimson about turning over some camps for the exclusive training of colored troops. Hidden in this question was the opposition of white citizens of St. Louis, Mo., to the use of Jefferson Barracks for the training of colored technicians.

After Jefferson Barracks was identified as the post the reporter had in mind when he asked the question, Mr. Stimson said a plan was being studied for turning that post over to the training of colored troops solely.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

H. E. Ostrom Insisted 'Negro Youth Can Fly'

INDIANAPOLIS—It was Henry E. Ostrom, Hoosier financier and philanthropist, who first conceived the idea that Negro youth should learn to fly and did something about it. He went to Washington, offered federal authorities his personal airplane, set up a committee to perfect plans that later led to the establishment of the Tuskegee Flying School where Negro youth get their wings.

While serving needy citizens by financing hundreds of homes when building and loan associations refused to supply funds, Mr. Ostrom developed a special interest in Negro youth. He went to Washington, held conferences with federal authorities concerning the establishment of a flying school that Negroes could attend, then offered his personal airplane if the government would supervise operation of the school and supply instructors.

When Mr. Ostrom had convinced some of the persons concerned that Negro youth were not afraid to fly, he had won the first round. He returned to Indianapolis, organized a citizens committee to secure students for flight training, and did such a splendid job the U. S. War Department commissioned him Civilian Aid to the Commanding General of the Fifth Corps Area for the Procurement of Flying Cadets, covering Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia area.

Today the Tuskegee Flying School is graduating Negro youth with wings, and Hoosiers are proud of Henry E. Ostrom and the outcome of his endeavor. He is the son of an Interdenominational Evangelist, product of De Pauw University, a devout Methodist; and in cooperation with Mrs. Ostrom's father, Felix F. McWhirter, founder of People's State Bank, has contributed much aid to worthy Negro projects.

Atlanta, Ga., World
November 17, 1942

Caterpillar Club Has 2nd Race Member

LT. M. S. CABINESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Bailing out at 4,000 feet altitude when his pursuit training ship suddenly caught fire, Second Lieutenant Marshall S. Cabiness, Tuskegee Army Flying School pilot, became the second colored officer in history to join the famous caterpillar club.

The accident occured Thursday November 12 at a point about 12 miles east of the station, during the course of a routing training flight.

Lieutenant Cabiness, whose home is 413 North Oakland St., Gastonia, N. C. recently married a grand-daughter of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. He was 24 years old on Armisticce Day, having been born on the day that the World War I. ended.

The first colored officer to join the caterpillar club was Lieutenant Mac Ross, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the first class of flyers to graduate at this station last March 7th.

47a-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MEN OF THE AIR IN TRAINING IN THE DEEP SOUTH

JAN 25 1942

At the basic and advanced flying school for Negro air corps cadets at Tuskegee, Ala.
The New York Times (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo)

Tuskegee To Graduate First Class Of Negro Fliers—They're Tops

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

Number Of 'Washouts' Reported Lower Than General Average Among White Flying Cadets; Officers Praise Way Fledglings Take To Army Life

FEB 6 - 1942

By Frederick Williams
United Press Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 6.—In a few days the Army's first class of Negro fliers become commissioned officers, and their instructors revealed today that the number of "washouts" was lower than the general average of white flying cadets.

Far back in a secluded country area, miles from Tuskegee, the Negro fliers are being trained.

The success of the experiment with Negro aviators is indicated by a War Department announcement several days ago that a new squadron, the 100th, would be formed by Negro cadets, and that other such pursuit units were being planned. The young men in training as cadets of the 99th Pursuit Squadron will serve as instructors of the new air units.

Constructed Last Year

The Army school for Negro flying cadets was put under construction last Summer and the first class began flying in the Fall. The reports sent Washington of the success of the new venture has led to a three-fold expansion of facilities at the base, and the addition of Col. Frederick V. Kimble as commanding officer.

Since there are no commissioned Negro pilots in the Army, instructions to the first class have been by white officers. They say that "these men have met the same physical and mental requirements as set forth for all cadets. They seem to catch on rapidly to the art of flying pursuit style, although none of them are being trained as pilots for bombers."

Must Meet Every Test

Down here in Alabama, the Negro cadets complete their primary training on one field, and then move nearby to a main base, for basic and advanced training. They must meet every standard, every test required of white pilots.

Officers say they have no trouble with these men. "They take to military life like a duck to water," they add. "They walk around very proudly in their uniforms, their morale is at the very highest and we have had no trouble with them at all. They play basket ball, and occasionally go on visits, but for the most part they study and dream of the day they will get their wings."

FEB 6 - 1942

Black Death Coming

Officers say the cadets' eyes are very good, their sense of depth and perception all that could be asked. "But it is the men's discipline and love for the Army that has made them stick and hang up the record on which future action will be taken."

These young Negro cadets will be pursuit ship fliers.

As one pilot put it, "those Japs are going to find out pretty soon what's meant by black death."

47a

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Young Pollard In Air Corps

JAN 24 1942

All-American Son Of All-American Dad Becomes Cadet

CHICAGO (ANP).—Fritz Pollard, Jr., 26-year-old All-American gridironer of 1937, enlisted in the Army Air Corps here last Friday. The circumstances surrounding his enlistment were made interesting by the fact that the recruiting officer was an old friend of young Pollard's father, also an All-American football star.

Before the first World War, Fritz Pollard, Sr., played baseball and football at Eugene Field Elementary School with Frederick H. Chetlain, white. Chetlain went to Yale and Pollard enrolled at Brown University, becoming an All-American football player and helping to defeat Yale three seasons running.

Last week, Chetlain, who is now a lieutenant colonel in the Army Air Corps, interviewed a young man for enlistment in the air force.

JAN 24 1942

In answer to the question, "what is your name," the young man replied, "My name's Fritz Pollard, Jr., sir."

The colonel said, "Fritz, I haven't seen your dad in years, but if you're half the man he is, the Army can use you."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Col. Kimble Is New Commandant Of Air School Here

JAN 29 1942

The 99th Pursuit Squadron and the Air Base Detachment which make up the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee have a new Commanding officer. He is Lt. Colonel Frederick V. H Kimble. Col. Kimble relieved Major. James A. Ellison, who for the past year has been in charge of organizing the station.

Col. Kimble was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in the Class of 1918. Upon receiving his commission the young lieutenant was assigned to the 36th Infantry, 12th Division.

Col. Kimble received his wings at Kelly Field, Texas in 1924 and has been assigned to various posts over the country. In 1934-35 he was at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, as a student in the Air Corps Tactical School and later returned there as an instructor. He comes to Tuskegee from an assignment to the office of Chief of Air Corps, Washington

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

New Commanding Officer For 99 Pursuit Squadron

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The 99th Jim Crow Pursuit squadron and the Air Base detachment which make up the Air Corps Advanced flying school at Tuskegee have a new commanding officer He is Lt. Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble. Col. Kimble relieved Major James A. Ellison who for the past year has worked diligently at the task of planning and organizing the station.

JAN 31 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

He Will Lead First Negro Air Squadron

JAN 25 1942

JAN 25 1942

Captain Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., son of Brigadier-General Davis, pictured here in the cockpit of an advanced trainer, will no doubt be squadron commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron now undergoing training at Tuskegee. The photo has just been released by the army. After they have completed their training, the cadets will be commissioned as second lieutenants and assigned as instructors to other Negro groups awaiting training.—(U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo from Acme.)

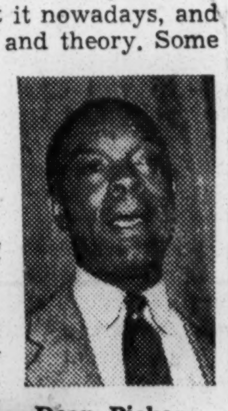
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Pursuit Squadron....

By William Pickens

JAN 31 1942

TUSKEGEE.—The Negro in the Army and in the air: so much said about it nowadays, and so much on mere imagination and theory. Some people's passion against "racial segregation," for example, blinds them to any excellence in the Negro's American military record and to his starting participation in the air forces.



Dean Pickens

Go to Arizona and look at Fort Huachuca, its thousands of Negro soldiers and their daily routine and combat practice: a Negro Army post and as real an Army post as our Army has. Drill, machine-gun practice, hill and mountain and prairie terrain; clean barracks, sanitary fixtures, recreation halls. At Fort Huachuca one feels the cordial relationship between soldier and officer. In December there was in process of construction one of the most commodious USO centres, hard by the fort's main entrance gates. The USO centre is being dedicated today, as I write. The guards at those gates are polite and prompt—but efficient and positive. Fort Huachuca is not a plot for getting rid of Negroes who want to join the Army. It is an efficient institution for integrating colored Americans into our armed forces. To any man with guts in his body and brains in his head, it is a thrill.

JAN 31 1942

Construction at Tuskegee

And then there is, still in process of construction at Tuskegee, the great air field of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Negro unit. I had read so much belly-aching complaint against this three million dollar Army project, that until I went to Tuskegee a few days ago and looked at it, I had the feeling that it was a white man's device to keep Negroes from learning to fly and fight.

It seemed strange that the Army would spend three million dollars, and more, of our money just to spoil Negroes' chances, when the Army could do that for three cents. The old American mischiefmaker, segregation, is still in the Army, and will be there for some generations to come—but, by heaven, this 99th Pursuit Squadron field is nothing to increase or promote segregation, but will make a dent in it. These black boys are going to get into the air and prove their equality.

JAN 31 1942

No Expensive Sham

Since racial segregation is based on or implies the theory or the fact of inequality, there can be no argument against segregation as convincing as the establishment of the actual fact of equality. This 99th Pursuit Squadron base is no expensive sham; it is a great training field—two runways that cross each other at right angles, to facilitate take-off and landing, whichever way the winds may be blowing.

One of those smoothly paved run-ways measured exactly nine-tenths of a mile on the speedometer of my car. A great community: fine barracks, recreation halls, power plants, hangars, library; reservoir, sewerage disposal plant. They have even changed the course of a river to make room for a corner of this field—as General Grant rerouted the Mississippi to by-Pass Pittsburgh.

Segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense, of course—but this man's Army is not planning to break or to make segregation: it is planinng to win a war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPT. DAVIS TO COMMAND 99th SQUAD

JAN 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—According to a recent broadcast from Maxwell Field, Ala. Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., will succeed to the command of the 99th Pursuit Squadron when he has finished his period of training at Tuskegee air base. He should finish the course in four months. Major James Ellison, former acting commanding officer of the unit, has been transferred.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

PINKETT NEW TUSKEGEE AIR INSTRUCTOR

FEB 28 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—John E. Pinkett, son of the insurance broker and real estate dealer of Washington, has been named instructor at Tuskegee institute it is reported and left the city to assume his duties at the famous school under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Something Gained— More to Be Done

JAN 24 1942

• When a Negro air squadron, the 99th, was formed several months ago, this was a new development in the armed services. A Negro divison had existed during the World War, but never had Negroes been permitted into the air service. Now, in addition to the recently formed 99th air squadron, the War Department announces the formation of a second Negro air squadron—the 100th Pursuit Squadron, plus a Negro infantry division.

JAN 24 1942

All this marks the breaking down to some extent of the barriers which have limited the participation of the Negroes in the armed services. It is due no doubt to the expanding protest movement against the discrimination which is still a blot upon our military endeavors.

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Discrimination in any form becomes an obstacle to the mobilizing of the full fighting

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

He Will Lead First Negro Air Squadron

JAN 25 1942

JAN 25 1942

Captain Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., son of Brigadier-General Davis, pictured here in the cockpit of an advanced trainer, will no doubt be squadron commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron now undergoing training at Tuskegee. The photo has just been released by the army. After they have completed their training, the cadets will be commissioned as second lieutenants and assigned as instructors to other Negro groups awaiting training.—(U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo from Acme.)

47a

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Pursuit Squadron....

By William Pickens

JAN 31 1942

TUSKEGEE.—The Negro in the Army and in the air: so much said about it nowadays, and so much on mere imagination and theory. Some people's passion against "racial segregation," for example, blinds them to any excellence in the Negro's American military record and to his starting participation in the air forces.

Dean Pickens

Go to Arizona and look at Fort Huachuca, its thousands of Negro soldiers and their daily routine and combat practice: a Negro Army post and as real an Army post as our Army has. Drill, machine-gun practice, hill and mountain and prairie terrain; clean barracks, sanitary fixtures, recreation halls. At Fort Huachuca one feels the cordial relationship between soldier and officer. In December there was in process of construction one of the most commodious USO centres, hard by the fort's main entrance gates. The USO centre is being dedicated today, as I write. The guards at those gates are polite and prompt—but efficient and positive. Fort Huachuca is not a plot for getting rid of Negroes who want to join the Army. It is an efficient institution for integrating colored Americans into our armed forces. To any man with guts in his body and brains in his head, it is a thrill.

JAN 31 1942

Construction at Tuskegee

47a

And then there is, still in process of construction at Tuskegee, the great air field of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Negro unit. I had read so much belly-aching complaint against this three million dollar Army project, that until I went to Tuskegee a few days ago and looked at it, I had the feeling that it was a white man's device to keep Negroes from learning to fly and fight.

It seemed strange that the Army would spend three million dollars, and more, of our money just to spoil Negroes' chances, when the Army could do that for three cents. The old American mischiefmaker, segregation, is still in the Army, and will be there for some generations to come—but, by heaven, this 99th Pursuit Squadron field is nothing to increase or promote segregation, but will make a dent in it. These black boys are going to get into the air and prove their equality.

JAN 31 1942

No Expensive Sham

Since racial segregation is based on or implies the theory or the fact of inequality, there can be no argument against segregation as convincing as the establishment of the actual fact of equality. This 99th Pursuit Squadron base is no expensive sham; it is a great training field—two runways that cross each other at right angles, to facilitate take-off and landing, whichever way the winds may be blowing.

One of those smoothly paved run-ways measured exactly nine-tenths of a mile on the speedometer of my car. A great community: fine barracks, recreation halls, power plants, hangars, library; reservoir, sewerage disposal plant. They have even changed the course of a river to make room for a corner of this field—as General Grant rerouted the Mississippi to by-Pass Pittsburgh.

Segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense, of course—but this man's Army is not planning to break or to make segregation: it is planinng to win a war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPT. DAVIS TO COMMAND 99th SQUAD

JAN 31 1942 47a

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—According to a recent broadcast from Maxwell Field, Ala. Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., will succeed to the command of the 99th Pursuit Squadron when he has finished his period of training at Tuskegee air base. He should finish the course in four months. Major James Ellison, former acting commanding officer of the unit, has been transferred.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

PINKETT NEW TUSKEGEE AIR INSTRUCTOR

FEB 28 1942 47a

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—John E. Pinkett, son of the insurance broker and real estate dealer of Washington, has been named instructor at Tuskegee institute it is reported and left the city to assume his duties at the famous school under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Something Gained—More to Be Done

JAN 24 1942

• When a Negro air squadron, the 99th, was formed several months ago, this was a new development in the armed services. A Negro divison had existed during the World War, but never had Negroes been permitted into the air service. Now, in addition to the recently formed 99th air squadron, the War Department announces the formation of a second Negro air squadron—the 100th Pursuit Squadron, plus a Negro infantry division.

JAN 24 1942 47a

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Discrimination in any form becomes an obstacle to the mobilizing of the full fighting capacities of the Negro people and of the nation.

47a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Southernaires Dedicate New Post Theatre At Tuskegee

NOV 8 - 1942

NOV 8 - 1942

Present First Broadcast From Flying School

NOV 8 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— On Sunday morning, November 1, at 9:30 (CWT), the familiar theme, "The Old Home," introducing the nationally famous radio, recording and concert artists—The Southernaires—emanated from the stage of the new Post Theatre at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The new theatre, modern in every respect, was filled to capacity with officers and enlisted men to share in the dedicatory ceremonies and to witness the broadcast—the first to originate from this base. The appearance of these artists was made possibly by the Special Service Office through the courtesy of the Post Commander, Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble.

NOV 8 - 1942

William Edmondson, manager and "parson at the White Washed Church," paid a glowing tribute to the rapid growth of this field, and to the personnel at large. Where once were mud and swamp, now can be seen miles of runway and modern structures; aviation cadets are receiving their wings periodically; and in praise of the Station Hospital, the White Washed Church parson-narrator had this to say: "Mothers or relatives need not worry about the health of the young men who come here to train as the Station Hospital is as fine and well equipped as the best—under a capable staff of surgeons and specialists in every branch of the medical field." The skilled instrument technicians, radio operators, photographers, airplane mechanics, weather men—all—came in for their share of commendation on this national broadcast.

As the officers and enlisted personnel sat listening to the songs of the Southernaires in their effort to assuage the pangs of a troubled world, these men remembered that it was on such a peaceful Sunday morning, 11 months ago, that bombs rained from the skies on Pearl Harbor. They remembered their fellow soldiers and the helpless citizens of that island who were victims of this unwarranted attack. As the musical strains of "Lord, I Want To Be A Christian," wafted over the ether waves, the Tuskegee Army Flying School was reminded of its debt to the Axis powers who would destroy religion, liberty and brotherhood—the American way of life.

Following the broadcast, the Southernaires worshipped at the Post Chapel and sang again for the benefit of the men who were unable to hear the broadcast. Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson relinquished his Sunday morning message to these agents of good-will who delivered the gospel in sacred hymns.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 4, 1942

Citizens' Service Corps Seeks Aid Furnishing Army Air Base Rooms

Committee Seeking To Equip Recreation Halls For Enlisted Men

An appeal for citizens of Birmingham to assist the recreation committee of the Citizens Service Corps of civilian defense here in furnishing the day rooms for enlisted men at the Army Air Base in this city, was made Wednesday by Mrs. George Lewis Bailes, corps chairman, who listed valuable gifts already received.

The recreation service is one of several of the newly organized corps and one of the first undertakings is to coordinate the efforts in furnishing the six day rooms and a large recreation hall at the base.

Mrs. Bailes said that the East Lake Lions Club, with Ed Beason as president, and the Jefferson County Medical Auxiliary, Mrs. H. A. Harris, president, each will furnish one room complete.

A grand piano has been donated by the Birmingham Music Club and two electric victrolas by the Woodlawn Music Club and Birmingham music teachers.

Cash donations of $10 each have been received from the Fidelis Luncheon Club through Mrs. C. Fuller Manley, president, and the Philathea Bible Class of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. H. C. Crelly, president.

Furnishings needed are sofas, lounge chairs, card tables, writing desks, curtains, rugs, coffee tables, pictures, lamps of table and floor styles, pianos, ping-pong and pool tables. All checks should be made to Mrs. W. J. Christian, treasurer, and inquiries should be made at the corps office, 1718 Second Avenue, North, or telephone 7-7414.

Donated furniture will be called for by a truck furnished by the recreation committee and Mrs. Bailes suggested that the WPA will make needed articles for this purpose for actual cost of materials used.

Other than Mrs. Bailes, the committee is composed of R. S. Marshall, of the Park and Recreation Board; Lawrence Stevens, Board of Education; William H. Bancroft, USO; Raymond Weeks, Chamber of Commerce; Miss Olivia Swann and Mrs. Flora Cason Winks, Council of Social Services; Rabbi Abraham J. Mesch, Jewish Charities; the Rev. R. E. Branscomb, Protestant Pastors Union; Brother Gabriel, Catholic Charities Bureau, and C. W. Askew, of the Negro citizens committee.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB OF CHICAGO AIDS NEGRO AIR FIELD

NOV 8 - 1942

Much of the work in getting the airport at Tuskegee, Ala., at which the 99th pursuit squadron, first all-Negro air unit, was trained, was done by the Chicago Tuskegee club, according to Daniel J. Faulkner, publicity director of the club. They began their campaign in early 1940 at the request of G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries at Tuskegee institute. Percy R. Hines, then president, appointed Faulkner head of an airport committee, with Col. John C. Robinson, Negro flyer and later president of the club, as advisor. Other members were Dr. G. N. Adamson and Miss E. A. Clemmons. This committee obtained Brig. Gen. S. C. Dickerson, former commander of the 8th regiment, to head a citizen's committee composed of Claude A. Barnett, William Sewell, Faulkner, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Col. Lewis E. Johnson, Dr. M. O. Bousfield; Jeanet H. Waterford, first Negro woman in Chicago to buy a plane; Mrs. Maude R. George, John V. Clinnin, and Col. Robinson. Faulkner said this committee publicized the need of an airport and added that their efforts did much in obtaining an air unit for the Negroes.

Col. Robinson.

NOV 8 - 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Donates Piano To Flying School Club

Nov. 27, 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., of Tuskegee is shown giving First Lieutenant Fred Minnis, Special Service Officer at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, a bill of sale to a fine new piano which she has just presented the famous school for use in the new Post Theatre.

Mrs. Davis, charming wife of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr, commanding officer of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, is a leader in social circles and as such interested herself in the plan to secure a piano for the new Post Theatre. It will be used by visiting musicians who come to the field periodically to entertain the troops. Lieutenant Minnis beams with pleasure as he accepts the piano.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Flying School Men Help Chest Drive

Nov. 23, 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S)—Officers and enlisted men at the Tuskegee Army Flying School dug down into their pockets this week and brought out a total of $1445.71 for the Alabama War Chest Fund, according to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute official and vice-chairman for the county in the drive.

Rev. Richardson received the sack of money from a stenographer in Headquarters, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Stewart. The money had been ...ed over to Mrs. Stewart for ...ry to the Institute official.

...e contributions by the men ...tation go to the combined ...ing raised by the state. ...y, in which the Tuskegee Army Flying School is located, had a quota of $4100. This has been exceeded by far as a result of what the men at this station gave to the cause. The chest will cover donations to the United Service Organization (USO), the British War Relief, Greek Relief Association, Inc., Russian War Relief, United China Relief, War Prisoners' Aid Committee, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., and the Polish-American Council.

Appreciation for what the men have done in this voluntary drive was expressed not only by Rev. Richardson but also by the county chairman, H. A. Vaughan of Tuskegee. Mr. Vaughan said:

"The Success of this campaign reveals the splendid cooperation between the white and colored leaders of Macon County."

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
November 12, 1942

Broadc... Feature Tuskege... g School

The colored Army Navy YMCA-USO will feature the Tuskegee Flying school tonight on its weekly radio broadcast, directors announced today.

47a-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Flyers on Combat Duty Soon

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

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Information that the airmen would be in foreign service was contained in a letter to Congressman Raymond S. McKeough, (Dem., Ill.) from Major Gen. James Ulio, adjutant general in the army.

DEC 19 1942

The War Department also expressed satisfaction over results in its experimental training of colored flyers in combat units, but regarded the consideration of plans to expand the present training program for colored as pursuit flyers unwise.

Birmingham Ala News
, December 1, 1942

Ft. Davis Not To Get Advanced Flying Unit For Negro Air Pilots

DEC 1 - 1942

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent
For The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON—The War Department has decided against establishing an advanced flying school for Negroes at or near Ft. Davis, Ala., in Macon County, Senator Hill's office was informed Tuesday.

White citizens in Tuskegee, where the Third Flying Command last year established a basic flying school for Negroes, had protested against the proposal to establish the advanced flying school. Senator Hill and Representative Steagall had supported their request and urged the War Department not to put the school in Alabama.

The members of the Board of Revenue and the City Council of Tuskegee unanimously passed a resolution addressed to Senator Hill and Representative Steagall declaring that the "effects incident to the establishment of this school in Macon County would be unfavorable.

Air Cadet Describes How He Lived In Old English Castle

Says Roar of German Bombers Was a Sensation

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
DEC 20 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"Yes, we were quartered in an old English castle during the three months I spent in England this past summer with American troops overseas," says Cadet V. J. Richardson, now learning how to solo at the primary field near here. "I was one of a group that was actually quartered in an old bird house. Don't get the wrong impression, though, as that bird house had several rooms. We also had running water and heat. It seems the duke who once owned the castle had a wife who had many birds, so that the house was constructed for them and now is known as the bird house."

Cadet Richardson, whose home address is New York City, only a few weeks ago came all the way back from overseas so as to enter training here as an aviation cadet.

"My application for cadet training was in long before we went overseas, he explains. "And my application was finally acted on favorably and I was ordered back to the States."

The cadet says that while censorship regulaitons prevent his revealing where his outfit was actually located in England, he is allowed to describe living conditions as the troops found them over there.

"My most remarkable experience, while over there, was the sight of about 70 German Bombers in one formation which raided that part of England one day last summer. The American troops, as soon as the air raid alarm was sounded, gathered in what were known as "slit trenches". These trenches were six feet deep and three feet wide. There we stayed until the all-clear signal came.

DEC 20 1942

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"I want to finish my training to become a pursuit pilot and then be sent back to England to finish the job."

Air Forces Ignoring Practices Of Other Units On Race Bias

The Informer, Houston, Texas

JAN 9 - 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —Efforts to find out the fundamental causes of race discrimination through segregation at the Basic and Advanced Flying School here, which is training colored cadets for combat flying, discloses that the Army Air Forces are ignoring the policies and practices followed by other branches of the Army in the training of officer personnel.

Utilization of colored personnel by the Air Forces was reluctantly undertaken. Most of the colored personnel assigned to the Air Forces is being used in separate aviation squadrons. These squadrons are equivalent to labor battalions. Their chief job is to keep airfields in good condition. The only time they get near an airplane is when a ditch they are digging happens to be near a runway.

Democracy is being stubbornly resisted in the Air Forces. This resistance apparently can be overcome only by the force of public opinion.

JAN 9 - 1943

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Similarities between the courses to be offered at Jefferson Barracks Florida for training will be stopped.

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Jim Crow signs, unofficially taken down, have not yet been put back up, despite the statement of Colonel Frederick von Kimble, the commanding officer of the Tuskegee Basic and Flying School, that they would be put up again and were to remain up.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Col. Kimble Goes To New Command At Georgia Field

DEC 31 1942

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Daily World
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Contend It Is Unwise to Expand Program

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DEC 27 1942

ELLINGTON'S FIRST NEGRO VOLUNTEERS — Selected from a long list of applicants, these 16 Negro men Thursday became Ellington Field's first Negro volunteers into the Army Air Forces. They will be used in administrative capacities, in the Seventy Ninth Aviation Squadron, only Negro unit on the field, along with 14 other Negro men to be sworn in within a few days.

Back row, left to right: Berry Branch, Jr., 2314 Davis; Willie Carl Boone, Texarkana, Tex.; Rudolph Hill, 2708 Quitman; Henry Stuart Davis, Jr., 1613 Chew; Buford F. Stewart, 3269 Holman; and Robert L. Skelton, 3106½ Pierce. Center row: Hilton Dillard Lewis, Jr., 2209 Davis; Clarence Woods, 3205 Tuam; Samuel Lewis, 2415 Stuart; and Cornelius A. Ladner, 5524 Tromper. Front row: Connie L. Scott, 3702 Dowling; William F. Hicks, Center, Tex.; Jamerson J Berry, 4507 Providence; Jerome Busby, 1302 Sydnor; Wilmer J. Lee, 505 Alston; and Rufus Conely, Route 9, Box 194. Administering the oath is Lieut. K. E. Spring, Ellington Field recruiting officer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

44th Squadron At Selfridge Field

DEC 24 1942

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—(SNS)—The 44th Aviation Squadron (separate), first all-Negro Squadron in Selfridge Field history, which was recently activated, is composed of a nucleus of troops from the Quartermaster Detachment of the Fairfield Air Depot which was temporarily stationed here for a period of nine months.

First Negro arrivals at Selfridge Field were 72 soldiers of the F-A-D detachment on December 25, 1941. These were augmented by recruits from induction centers from time to time.

The new soldiers have received basic training, with about a third of the squadron being formed into a special guard unit, in which they are being taught and are executing the duties of the military police and guard patrol. Of the remainder of the squadron, a large percentage are either attending Motor Vehicle School to learn repair, servicing and driving of motorized equipment, or the Field Service School, conducted for the Air Service Command by the Base Headquarters S-3 section. One of the many important functions of the Air Service Command is to train troops to operate under field conditions, maintaining and repairing aircraft without the conveniences of permanently established air bases.

Unofficial squadron activities include the usual day room recreations, such as billiards, table tennis, checkers, chess and reading. A recently formed choral group is under the guidance of Private Thomas W. Middleton, who has been featured on radio station WNEW, New York.

Several times each month special entertainment is provided the men, when "name" bands, vaudeville acts and dancing partners are brought to the Field through the efforts of Major Roland H. Davison, squadron commander. The Touch Football team, in competition with teams of other squadrons on the field, finished in 5th place in an eleven-team league.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

USE NEGRO FLYERS IN WAR: U. S.

DEC 20 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(ANP)—The war department broke its long silence concerning plans for Negro pilots in combat service and announced that it expected the first Negro squadron would "very soon" be on active duty overseas. The department expressed satisfaction over results obtained in its "experimental" training of Negro flyers in combat units.

"From results so far obtained, it is believed that the squadrons will give an excellent account of themselves in combat and that they will be a credit to their race and to Americans everywhere," stated Maj. Gen. James R. Ulio, adjutant general of the army.

Despite the hopeful announcement the department said it regarded as "unwise" consideration of plans to expand the present training program for Negro flyers as pursuit pilots.

Information that the airmen would soon be in the foreign service was contained in a letter to Congressman Raymond S. McKeough, (Dem., Ill.) from Maj Gen. Ulio.

A request was made upon Secy of War Henry L. Stimson several months ago by McKeough to grant every opportunity to citizens of all races, colors and creeds to aid national war effort.

The Illinois congressman has long been an admirer of Negro flyers and has been active in attempts to secure full participation for them in the war program.

47a-1942

FIRST SOUTHERN AIRCRAFT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES OPENED

"Nashville Globe"

Urban League In Atlanta Wins Long, Hard Fignt; 37 Take Training

Dec. 4, 1942

ATLANTA, Dec. 3 (ANP)—The result of a hard, nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban league and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training council finally resulted, this week, in the opening of the first defense training program ever started in the deep south for prospective Negro aircraft workers.

Thirty-seven students certified by the U. S. Employment service began and eight-weeks course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which will begin production a few months from now in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

Nashville Tenn.

Students will learn air plane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Although all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

Long, Hard Fight

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 55 defense training courses being offered in Atlanta, although they are one-third of the population. These were unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft corporation of Buffalo announced plans, last February for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire between 30 and 40 thtousand workers, the Atlanta Urban league immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

Council Organized

A council on defense training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell executive secretary of the league, to help in a pressure campaign to get defense training. A private registration conducted by the council and the league brought in 5,000 Negro men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, state and federal officials. These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letter, telegrams and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend $60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools. The white training program started in May and in July, nearly 800 men and women were enrolled in the classes.

Appeal to Weaver, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro manpower service and the FEPC. Following an investigation of the U. S. Office of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to set up defense training for Negroes.

When they did nothing to actually get the program started, however, council members traveled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearing from June 18-20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing 10 charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban league and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro manpower service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft corporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed sometime next Easter.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

34th Aviation Squadron Holds Inspection, Review

12/5/4

A tacital inspection and review of the 34th Aviation Squadron, which is made up of Negro troops, was held at Mitchel Field Sub-Post No. 1 last Thurday for Colonel Douglas Johnon, Commanding Officer of Mitchel Field, L. I., and Major Joseph F. Delaney, in charge of the training program.

The troops have been drilling only a month under First Loeutenant James R. Woods, commanding officer, and Second Lieutenant Winston K. Ullman, but they put on a demonstration of military skill that would do credit to soldiers with several times as much instruction.

Hasty Fortifications

First the men were inspected in the barracks and then in ranks under arms. A demontration of close order drill followed. After a bayonet drill, an exhibition of hasty field fortifications, consisting of foxholes, wire entanglements and road blocks, was given. 12/5/42

Methods of defense against air attack was followed by gas mask drill and a demonstration of use of cover and concealment. Extended order drill concluded the review.

The day was topped off by a squadron party to which the soldiers invited civilian guests.

When requested to pick out puishments. In Washington he men who have been outstanding during the basic training period, Lieut. Woods requested that acknowledgement be made of the work of two recruit instructors who are attached to the 34th Aviation Squadron from the Mitchel Field Air Base Squadron. They are Corporals Amiel Loccisano and Paul Cunningham.

Men Commended 12/5/42

Members of his squadron who were selected by Lieut. Woods for commendation follow:

Staff Ser[illegible] [illegible]oward E. Leonard, Jr., [illegible]sbury, Md.; Sgt. Louis Dixon, South Nyack, N. Y.; Sgt. Roland J. Niles, Jamaica, N. Y.; Cpl. Harold O. Cox, Washington, D. C.; Cpl. Jefferson H. Banks, New York City; Cpl. Manci Fluker, New York City; Cpl. Gervas M. Grosvenor Catskill, N. Y.; Cpl. Gene L. Martin, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Cpl. Levi R. Miller, New York City.

Also the following privates first class: John H. Berg, Delhi, N. Y. and Richard H. Berg of the same address; William Downing, New York City; Ralph Emery, White Plains, N. Y.; David J. Harris, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Tomas Hernandez, New York City; Charles L. Johnson, Glen Cove, N. Y.; William Moore, Plains, N. Y.; George Tilley, White Plains, N. Y.; James F. Van Dunk, Hillburn, N. Y.

47a

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 18 1942

KANSAN IS FIRST NEGRO TO FLY A P-39—

The aftermath of an impressive flying exhibition at the Tuskegee Army Flying school, displaying the maneuverability of the P-39 fighter plane developed into a daredevil ride by a cadet in the advanced flying class.

After acquiring about an hour of cockpit time in the strange, high-powered ship, Cadet Edward Creston Gleed of Lawrence, Kas., strapped himself into the spiral-nosed airplane and began to taxi towards the runways.

The spectators, consisting of officers, maintenance crews and enlisted men, watched with interest the gallant young lad as he received his last-minute instructions from Captain W. B. Taylor of Craig Field, Ala. An outburst of applause went up from the crowds as this cool cadet from Kansas made a perfect takeoff.

After remaining in the air for some 40 minutes, he returned to overshoot the field and had to give the ship the gun for a second attempt—this time, coming in for a perfect three-point landing. Again the men cheered—three rounds of strong rousing cheers—for the first Negro aviation cadet to fly a P-39.

Cadet Gleed was commissioned a second lieutenant Friday, Dec. 11. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and attended the Howard University School of Law. He enlisted in the armed forces in February, 1941, with the 9th cavalry at Fort Riley, Kas. He was later transferred to the Military Intelligence department in Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

AIRPLANE TECHNICIANS.— Skilled training as air mechanics and radio operators is being given men who enlisted for such work in the army at the Tuskegee

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Cadet Thrills In First P-39 Airacobra Flight

12/5/42

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Cadet Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kans., last week became the first Negro aviation cadet to fly the tricky but speedy P-39 Airacobra.

Spectators at the Tuskegee Flying School were treated to a thrilling exhibition of skill and courage when Gleed with only an hour's time in the cockpit of the strange, high-powered ship demonstrated the maneuverability of the P-39.

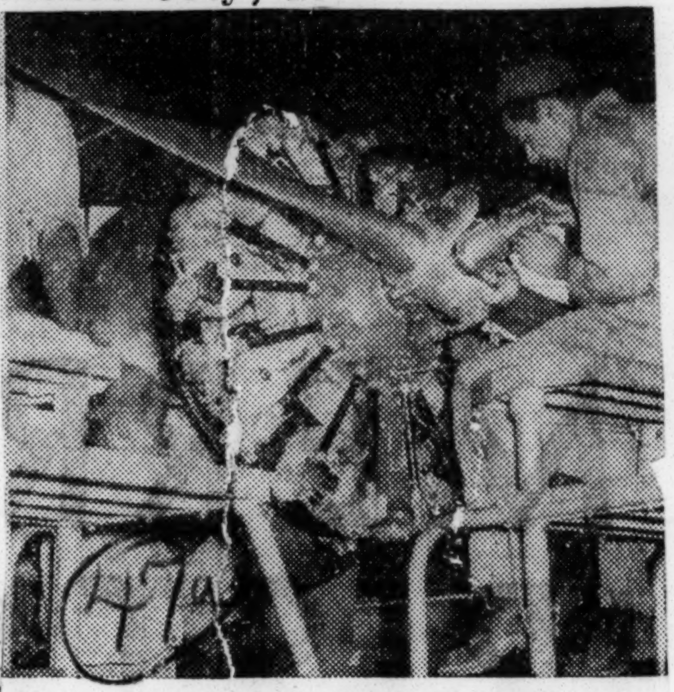
After last-minute instructions from Capt. W. B. Taylor of Craig Field, Ala., Gleed strapped himself into the spiral-nosed ship and began to taxi down the runway for a perfect take-off. Cheers and applause went up from the crowd as the daring young cadet swung the plane into position for the short exhibition flight over the flying field. Round and round he went, up and under, and round and round again for 40 breath-taking minutes.

Then the daredevil pilot gave the ship the gun and overshot the field in attempting a landing. The second time he came in for a perfect three-point landing. Again the men cheered for the first Negro aviation cadet to fly a P-39.

Cadet Gleed was graduated from the University of Kansas and attended the Howard university law school for a year and a half before enlisting for duty with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans. He served as an attache to the Military Intelligence Department in Washington, D. C. before coming to the Tuskegee Flying School.

The aviator is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Gleed of Lawrence, Kans. He is a Kappa Alpha Psi man.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



Army Flying school. Technicians, such as those above, learn the art of mastering the delicate parts of the trainer planes.

47a-1942

CLAIM AIR CORPS BIAS DEPRIVING U.S. OF AIRMEN

Pittsburgh, Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEB 14 1942

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—While the Army is beating the tom toms for two million men in the Air Corps, General Henry Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, is sitting tight on approximately 4,000 applications from Negroes who want to enlist in the flying branch of the service.

The signs point to the fact that the air base at Tuskegee Institute, where the 99th Pursuit Squadron is being trained, was set up originally to give Negroes only token representation in that branch of the service in compliance with the Act of Congress which made mandatory the training of Negro aviators.

Only about one-sixth of the facilities at Tuskegee have been used. The rest of the two million dollar project is idle.

Into the project at Tuskegee, the Air Corps has been feeding Negro volunteers in driblets of ten every five or six weeks. The base can take care of classes of sixty, instead of ten, easily.

LARGE RESERVE AVAILABLE

FEB 14 1942

Reliable authorities inform The Courier that there are at least five hundred Negroes who have finished the Civilian Pilot Training program and want to enlist in the Air Corps. Most of these men are on the long waiting list. Beside these, there are several thousand others who have sought to enlist from civilian life, without any training, and have been pigeon-holed after passing the original physical examination.

One of those who has been attempting to get into the Air Corps for more than a year is Sidat Singh, former Syracuse university football and basketball star. Sing recently accepted a position on the Washington police force.

A number of men have finished the Civilian Pilot Training course of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and have sought to enlist; in fact, most of the men took the course with the idea of going into the Army Air Corps.

Some of them have been drafted while awaiting the call for air training.

One of the most notable examples of these is Gordon Southall, a Washington boy who took his pilot training at Hampton Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Air Base Greets New Officer

FEB 21 1942

TUSKEGEE. (ANP) — Lieut. Henry H. Hooks arrived at the air corps advanced flying school late Sunday evening to begin his duties as the first post chaplain for the Jim Crow air base.

Chaplain Hooks, a former student of Payne Theological seminary at Wilberforce, was commissioned chaplain last September and was sent to the air corps advanced flying school at Tuskegee for his first assignment.

Known throughout the west, where he spent many years as a pastor, Lt. Hooks once served as assistant pastor to Dr. H. E. Stuart of Quinn chapel, the A.M.E. mother church in Chicago. During his earlier days he was a scoutmaster, later to become an NYA consultant and supervisor of education and recreation in Wyoming and Utah.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'KEGEE AIR BASE GETS CHAPLAIN

FEB 22 1942

Lieutenant Henry H. Hooks arrived at the Air Corps Advanced Flying school, Tuskegee Alabama, late Sunday evening, February 8 to begin his new duties as the First Post Chaplain for the all-Negro Air Base.

Chaplain Hooks, a former student of Payne Theological Seminary at Wilberforce, Ohio, was commissioned Chaplain last September and was sent to the Air Corps Advanced Flying school at Tuskegee for his first assignment.

Known throughout the west, where he spent many years as a pastor, Lt. Hooks once served as assistant pastor to Dr. H. E. Stuart of Quinn Chapel, the AME mother church, Chicago, Illinois. During his earlier years he was a scoutmaster, later to become an NYA consultant and supervisor of Education and Recreation in Wyoming and Utah.

The new chaplain is very enthusiastic at his duties as chaplain for the first Negro Air Unit. Chaplain Hooks being welcomed by officers and men of the Post, said, "The calibre of the personnel of this field is unsurpassed." He continued, "All I want to do is to get to the men, for I feel confident that I can assist in bringing the morale of this unit to a peak to be unequalled."

Since his arrival at the Advanced Flying school, the chaplain has made many visits to the sick and confined members of the field Much time has been spent with Lt. Colonel Kimble, commanding ligious activities for the cadets officer of the Post, in planning re- and enlisted men.

J. ANDERSON, JR.
Pub. Rel. Dept.

Savannah, Ga. Press
February 6, 1942

NEGRO AIR CADETS MAKE FINE RECORD

FIRST CLASS WILL BE COMMISSIONED IN FEW DAYS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 6 (UP).—In a few days the army's first class of negro fliers become commissioned officers and their instructors revealed today the number of "washouts" was lower than the general average of white flying cadets.

Far back in a secluded area, miles from Tuskegee, the negro fliers are being trained.

The success of the experiment with negro aviators is indicated by a war department announcement several days ago that a new squadron, the 100th, would be formed by negro cadets, and that other such pursuit units were being planned. The young men in training as cadets of the 99th Pursuit Squadron will serve as instructors of the new air units.

The army school for negro flying cadets was put under construction last summer and the first class began flying in the fall. The reports sent Washington of the success of the new venture has led to a three-fold expansion of facilities at the base and the addition of Col. Frederick W. Kimble as commanding officer.

Since there are no commissioned negro pilots in the army, instructions to the first class have been by white officers. They say "these men have met the same physical and mental requirements as set forth for all cadets. They seem to catch on rapidly to the art of flying pursuit style although none of them are being trained as pilots for bombers."

Down here in Alabama the negro cadets complete their primary training on one field, and then move nearby to a main base for basic and advanced training. They must meet every standard, every test required of white pilots.

Officers say they have no trouble with these men. "They take to military life like a duck to water," they add. "They walk around very proudly in their uniforms, their morale is at the very highest and we have had no trouble with them at all. They play basketball and occasionally go on visits, but for the most part they study and dream of the day they will get their wings."

Officers say the cadets' eyes are very good, their sense of depth and perception all that could be asked. "But it is the men's discipline and love for the army that has made them stick and hang up the record on which future action will be taken."

These young negro cadets will be pursuit ship fliers.

As one pilot put it, "Those Japs are going to find out pretty soon what's meant by black death."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 6, 1942

First Negro Fliers Ready

Initial Class Being Commissioned In Few Days; Number Of 'Washouts' Relatively Small

By FREDERICK WILLIAMS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 6—(U.P.)—In a few days the army's first class of negro fliers become commissioned officers and their instructors revealed today that the number of "washouts" was lower than the general average of white flying cadets.

Far back in a secluded country area, miles from Tuskegee, the negro fliers are being trained.

The success of the experiment with negro aviators is indicated by a war department announcement several days ago that a new squadron, the 100th, would be formed by negro cadets, and that other such pursuit units were being planned. The young men in training as cadets of the 99th pursuit squadron will serve as instructors of the new air units.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

First of Negro Air Squadron Ready to Fly

MAR 8 - 1942

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., March 7.—First graduates of the advanced flying school here, who will form the nucleus of the first all-Negro squadron of the United States Air Forces, were told today that "it appears more and more plain that this war will be decided by air power."

The speaker was Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast Air Corps training center, who told the new pilots that the school from which they have just graduated "is a sound step forward in the Nation's war effort."

The class here was one of several to receive "wings" and commissions as second lieutenants at advanced schools throughout the center, one of three such centers in the country.

Gen. Stratemeyer said of the Tuskegee school that "here today is opened a new source of strength to wage that fight." He stressed the importance of the air arm in both defensive and offensive operations of land and sea forces.

"In past wars," he told the graduate pilots, "American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat forces of the ground units. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Fliers To Be Commissioned

FEB 12 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (ANP)—The first group of black flying cadets comprising members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron are expected to graduate from the stiff army flying course very soon now and become the first Negro commissioned officers in the air corps of the United States army. The men have come through the course with flying colors and the white officers who train them admit that those who are graduating have met every test.

Officers who, until the class was about to graduate have been sparing in their comment, now admit that the boys have done a good job. They report that they not only have had no trouble with the cadets but say that "they take to military life like a duck to water" and add that morale is at its peak. The Negro boys are proud of their opportunity and should make good officers their instructors say.

It is understood that this first class will serve as instructors for additional cadets. According to the announcement made in Washington by Secretary Stimson a few weeks ago, graduates from this class will be used to train additional fliers at other points. This angle has not been clarified but is taken to mean that they may be assigned to various colored colleges where preliminary army training is to be given in place of the CAA type of training the schools are now conducting.

Such a move would expand quickly the number of men available for higher training at the Tuskegee base here. The facilities of the three million dollar plant where fliers are being trained a few miles from the institute are being expanded so that it can take care of three times the number of men originally planned to occupy the post.

Officers say that the student fliers have shown themselves especially adapted to pursuit plane manipulation. Their eyes are good, their sense of depth and preception excellent and their discipline exemplary. The army men have been particularly pleased by the love of the army which these young fliers have exhibited. They point to the fact that they have met the same rigid physical and mental tests which white cadets have undergone and have come through with flying colors. The increased size of the field resulted in the addition of Col. Frederick V. Kimble as commanding officer. Maj. Ellison who had charge from the incipiency of the field, is still on duty.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Expansion of Flying Cadet Quota Sought

FEB 21 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—An increase in the quota of flying cadets admitted for training for the army's 99th Pursuit Squadron (now ten every five weeks) is being sought by the Tuskegee Airmen's Association, of which Langston H. Caldwell is chairman.

In a telegram to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week, the committee called attention to the large number of qualified young men with basic training who are prevented, by present quota restrictions, from serving their country in a field where such service is in great demand.

CPT Grads Pushed

The committee is also attempting to have accepted as cadets, more of the young college men who have completed the civilian pilot training course and are, as a result, in better position to satisfactorily complete the advanced training course than applicants without this training.

The telegram to Secretary Stimson follows:

"We are wiring for your active interest and intervention in behalf of trained colored men and aviators desirous of serving in this war effort.

2 Accepted Out of 150

"More than 150 private pilots trained at Tuskegee have filed applications and met all requirements to become cadets in the Air Corps, but to date only two have been called.

"Qualified instructors have filed applications and met the requirements of the Air Corps. These men have not been used as instructors or cadets due to the small number of colored men inducted.

2 Nearing Age Limit

"There are two private pilots who have been waiting eight months or more for an appointment. These men will have reached the age limit by March unless called or given a waiver for age.

"From observation of unit now in training, the few colored men selected have proved their ability to meet all requirements efficiently. It is hard to see why these trained men have not been used by the Air Corps to help fight for their country, toward which they have been so loyal."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

First Air Corps Grads Complete Tuskegee Course

MAR 7 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, (ANP) — Graduation of aviation cadets forming the Jim Crow 99th Pursuit squadron, based near here, is tentatively set for Saturday, March 7, it was announced early this week. The young flyers, first to become full-fledged aviators for the army air corps, will immediately start training the new Jim Crow 100th Pursuit squadron, now all-Negro unit authorized by the war department.

Members of the graduating class have been highly praised by their instructors and it is believed they will turn in a remarkable record if and when they meet the enemy in actual combat.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. GRADUATES FIRST SQUADRON OF NEGRO FLYERS

MAR 8 - 1942

Wings Given by General at Tuskegee Ceremony.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 7 (AP).—America's original all-Negro aerial fighting outfit—the 99th pursuit squadron—took definite form today as members of the first graduating class of the advanced flying school here received their commissions and "wings."

Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the southeast air corps training center, welcomed the young Negroes into their chosen branch of the nation's combat and defensive forces, and declared:

"Our country is engaged in a hard fight for its security and freedom; here today is opened a new source of strength to wage that fight."

Sees Important Rôle.

The number receiving commissions was not made public, and assignments were not announced immediately. Gen. Stratemeyer emphasized to them, however, that their places in the nation's war effort would be important.

"It appears more and more plain," he said, "that this war will be decided by air power. By choosing to serve your country in its air forces, you have placed yourself in position to help make the decision in this war victory for our side."

He recalled that in past wars American Negro soldiers had done their duty with combat units of the ground forces, but that "in this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

"You should feel that you are on your mettle," he continued. "As you are the first group of Negro military pilots, it is up to you to prove that this school is not just a noble experiment, but is a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

General's Son Commissioned.

Among those receiving commissions was Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Davis of Fort Riley, Kas. He is a graduate of West Point, and his first assignment was at Fort Benning, Ga.

After about a year at Benning, Davis was transferred to Tuskegee institute as professor of military science and tactics; in the spring of 1941 he was sent to Fort Riley as aid to Brig. Gen. Davis, but returned here last summer to begin pilot training.

Other graduates included Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry De Bow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mac Ross, Dayton, O., and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va.

NEGRO AIR UNIT IS GRADUATED IN TUSKEGEE RITES

MAR 7 - 1942

General Stratemeyer Tells Fliers They Have An Important Mission

By Forrest Castleberry
United Press Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, March 7.—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, told the first graduates of the first U. S. Army Air Corps flying school for Negroes here today that "the prime lesson of this war is clear."

"Without the support and protection of adequate friendly aviation, ground and sea forces are at an appalling disadvantage," he said. "Strongly fortified positions, heretofore considered impregnable, are vulnerable; and sea power is rendered impotent.

"Therefore, it appears more and more plain that this war will be decided by air power."

All-Negro Unit

The number of graduates in this first class was not disclosed. They will be the nucleus of the 99th (all-Negro) Pursuit Squadron to be formed.

"Combat pursuit pilots like you are needed now, and will be needed in large numbers tomorrow, in many zones where our forces must operate throughout the world," General Stratemeyer told the new flying officers. "You have a glorious opportunity. I have great confidence that you will seize it; that you will acquit yourselves well, and add luster to the proud traditions already established by your race in fighting for this country.

Much Yet To Learn

"You have learned much but much remains to be learned. I would like to give you a word of warning. Don't even entertain the faintest idea that you know all about military flying. You must never stop learning; none of us ever have.

"The primary mission of pursuit aviation is to attack and destroy enemy aircraft in the air. Before you are ready to go into combat of this kind, you must receive additional tactical training.

"In past wars, American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat units of the ground forces. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

47a- 1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Col. John C. Robinson Of Ethiopia Fame Now Chanute Field Teacher

SEP 4 1942

Chicago Flyer Who Once Fought With Haile Selassie Now Teaching Young Men How to Fly Uncle Sam's Planes

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill. — (ANP) — The story of John C. Robinson, the "Brown Condor of Ethiopia," who is now a civilian instructor here, provides a graphic lesson. This native son of Chicago has proved that a person of initiative and determination usually can accomplish what he sets out to do.

SEP 4 1942

"The Brown Condor has set an example which serves to clear the way for future success stories in the field of aviation.

Speed—and mechanical things capable of producing speed—interested John C. Robinson even as a child. Little wonder, then, that he became a motorcycle stunt rider and toured with carnivals and circuses, presenting a specialty act that thrilled people. He was one of the first to ride a roaring motorcycle around the steep walls of a specially constructed hippodrome.

Robinson was first attracted by aviation in 1926. Aerial stunting appealed to him and after qualifying for a pilot's license, he again toured with carnivals and air circuses, this time as a stunt flyer.

SEP 4 1942

Likes Stunt Flying

"Understand, I first took up flying solely because stunting appealed to me," the Brown Condor remarked during an interview. "However, as I worked with airplanes I got a different slant on things. I could see the handwriting-on-the-wall. The popular conception of an aviator as being a person of recklescourage and abandon was on the way out. The future of aviation hinged on speed and increased safety."

The savings gleaned over the period of months of perilous work were used to endoll in the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical university at Chicago. The future of aviation depended upon safety, and there was no better way in which to equip one's self for the task ahead than by taking a course in aeronautical engineering, Robinson thought.

"It took courage, even then, to go ahead with my plan," Robinson observed. "I was the first colored person to enroll in the school. But I early adopted the attitude that whatever happened would depend upon how I conducted myself."

Upon graduation, Robinson was offered a position as an instructor in the school. This job he quickly accepted, and remained in that capacity for five years.

It was also about this time that Mussolini decided to "liberate" the Ethiopians. Robinson then became a soldier-of-fortune, joined the forces of Haile Selassie, and was off to an adventure that gained him prominence.

Future In Own Hands

His prowess and skill as a flyer quickly won him recognition and acclaim among his fellow squadron members. They began calling this man the "Brown Condor of Ethiopia." This tiny air force fought against tremendous odds; their air force never numbering more than 24 planes at one time, whereas the Italians had entered approximately 500 aircraft into the conflict.

SEP 4 1942

This small group of intrepid flyers fought with such skill and daring against overwhelming odds that they won the plaudits of the entire world, even though the Ethiopian cause was eventually defeated by an army superior in numbers and equipment.

There will be a future for the colored race in the post-war field of aviation, Robinson believes. "But, it is well to make one point clear," he said. "That future will depend upon the man himself. If he will look at it purely from a business point of view, and not let the social aspects enter into the picture, then his future is assured."

Today the Brown Condor is an instructor in the multi-engine phase of the army air forces technical training command school located at Chanute field.

He is glad that he can serve his country "in this manner." Too old to qualify for a commission as a pilot, Robinson is nevertheless helping the cause, helping by teaching others.

The Brown Condor's position of today may not have the spectacular aspect of yester-year's accomplishments, but when the efforts of a multitude of other instructors are pooled toward a common goal, the net result is that this nation will "keep 'em flying" toward ultimate victory.

Negro Pilots War Service Held Up

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 14 1942

Negro pilots in training at the Tuskegee air base will not be fighting and flying for their country before June 30, 1943, according to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

This information was contained in a letter from the Secretary to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under date of Sept. 1. Said Secretary Stimson:

"At Tuskegee, Alabama, the Army Air Force have a school engaged in training fighter pilots from the graduates of which a complete fighter group is in the process of formation. This school is being expanded and additional schools for the training of technicians are being established so that not later than June 30, 1942, a complete fighter groups with all necessary crew and base services will be ready for combat. As soon as this group is thoroughly trained and prepared for combat, it will be committed."

SEP 14 1942

Mr. Stimson said also that by the end of 1942 there would be 100,000 Negroes in the Army Air Forces. This total, however, will include technical specialists, administrative personnel, airdrome defense battalions, aviation squadrons for general work on air bases, quartermaster truck companies, medical detachments, etc.

34 COMMISSIONED

No figures are given on the actual number of pilots, but on Aug. 15, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, released an official statement saying 34 Negro pilots had been trained and commissioned at Tuskegee. This was a year's production, since the actual pilot training at Tuskegee did not begin until August, 1941.

SEP 14 1942

In its letter to the War Department the NAACP had asked for a lifting of the quota system on Negro air cadets and their admission to all air training bases, pointing out that many young colored men were anxious to serve, but could not get in because of the quota.

Secretary Stimson wrote that the War Department is now limiting both white and Negro air cadet applicants to one year's supply and that all above this number would be subject to Selective Service. He pointed out, also, that Negroes are now being accepted and trained in the field artillery as liaison pilots, for duty with Negro field artillery units, observing and spotting field gunfire. These men will fly small unarmored and unarmed planes with a speed of about 80 miles per hour.

SEP 14 1942

Although the NAACP letter asked for the training of Negroes as bomber pilots on multi-engined aircraft, as bombardiers, and navigators, no reference to this type of training was made by Secretary Stimson in his reply. So far as is known, Negroes at present are being trained only as pilots of fast, single-seat fighter planes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Race Aviators An Experiment," Says Air Chief

AUG 22 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Training of Negro aviators is a step-by-step process, Lieut. Gen. Henry Arnold, head of the Army Air Force, told reporters at a press conference here Saturday.

AUG 22 1942

General Arnold had just finished a 20-minute description of the role which United States airmen are playing in the war and of the training program when he was asked about Negro aviators.

70 IN TRAINING

He said that 34 Negroes had been graduated and that there were 70 in training.

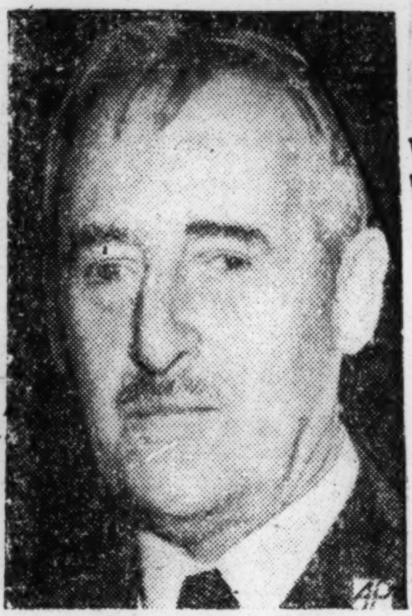
He indicated that the training of Negro aviators in the Army is experimental and not on the all-out scale for white aviators.

Whereas in his description of American white aviators in the war so far he praised them as the "best boys in the world," he implied that the Army was trying to see how Negro aviators would work by creating one squadron and, possibly, a second.

"It's a step by step process," he commented.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ASST. SEC'Y FOR AIR LOVETT.



SECRETARY STIMSON-

Secretary Of War Stimson Pays 'Pop Call' To Maxwell

OCT 7 - 1942

OCT 7 - 1942

Maxwell Field, and the Tuskegee Army Flying School, were visited by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on a quick inspection tour Monday, the public relations office of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center revealed yesterday. Secretary Stimson spent Monday night here, his trip unheralded and unannounced until after his departure early Tuesday morning by plane en route for Tyndall Field, Panama City, Fla.

After a brief visit at Tuskegee Monday, the Secretary of War came to Maxwell Field by Army plane, arriving in mid-afternoon. Met by Col. Elmer J. Bowling, commanding officer at Maxwell Field, and by a guard of honor composed of aviation cadets, Secretary Stimson addressed all Maxwell Field and Southeast officers and instructors assembled in a nearby hangar. He complimented the air force instructors on their devotion to the arduous task of training the country's young men for air combat, pointing out the essential nature of their task to the ultimate success of the war effort.

OCT 7 - 1942

A large Douglas transport brought Mr. Stimson, R. A. Lovett, assistant secretary of war for air, and Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, chief of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations to Tuskegee Army Flying School, where they landed shortly after noon Monday. They were greeted by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, chief of the Flying Training Command, Fort Worth, Texas; Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding the Southeast Training Center; Brig. Gen. W. W. Welsh, chief of staff for the Training Center; Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commanding the 99th Pursuit Squadron. A guard of honor of negro aviation cadets stood at attention as the secretary alighted.

After a brief tour of the field, and a conference with the heads of the administrative and training sections, the secretary met the pilots of the new 99th Pursuit Squadron, and in a brief talk to the negro pilots assembled on the flying line, complimented them on the manner in which they had applied themselves to the job of becoming military aviators. He then touched on the responsibility which faced them in the future and expressed the hope that they would continue to maintain their present record in the grave situation which would confront them when faced by the enemy.

The official party left Tuskegee at 2:30 p.m., for Maxwell Field, and depatred from there early Tuesday for their Florida destination.

Miami, Fla. Herald
September 11, 1942

CAA Opens Non-Combat Pilot Class To Negroes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. (UP)—The Civil Aeronautics administration Thursday was receiving applications from negroes for non-combat pilot training for the army air forces.

Most of the successful candidates will become instructors. The courses will be given at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Condemnation Of Airport Land Is Set At Opelika

SEP 24 1942

Hearing on condemnation proceedings against eight tracts of land taken over in Macon County for the Army Flying School here has been set for Oct. 21 in U. S. District Court at Opelika and a number of property owners affected are marshalling legal talent to oppose valuations placed on their lands. SEP 24 1942

First legal advertisement of the proceedings appear in this issue of The Tuskegee News and will be repeated two more weeks to fulfill legal requirements relating to giving of notice of such proceedings.

The condemnation proceedings affect some 1,647 acres of land taken over by the U. S. Army and invlove a large number of property owners. SEP 24 1942

Quite a number of the affected property owners are non-residents of Alabama and in some cases ownership of the tracts is vested in estates, thus further complicating the proceedings to be held at Opelika.

The hearing will open at 10 a. m. Oct. 21 in the Federal Building in Opelika.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Told To Look To Certain Future

OCT 18 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Promptly at 10 a. m. on Friday, October 9, the playing of the stirring march, 'The Army Air Corps", heralded the graduation ceremonies of another class of aviation cadets at the Tuskegee Army Flying school. OCT 18 1942

Following the military procession led by Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, Lieutenant Colonels Noel F. Parris hand Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., there was an interlude of music by the Post Band under the direction of Lieutenant Frank L. Drye.

In the outset, Colonel Kimble cited to the flying officer-candidates the goal of the Tuskegee Army Air Base and its gradual but sure realization: "The goal: To train pilots, to develop mechanics, and to organize and equip a Fighter Squadron. As the weeks and months wore on this goal began to take tangible form and then became a concrete reality. Today it is no longer difficult to see this initial goal for which you and your predecessors have stood. The flying training school has developed through many classes. The Fighter Squadron exists in full fact; and beyond that, there are other squadrons already taking shape. The material aspects of this school are no longer difficult of realization."

OTHER THINGS MUST EXIST OCT 18 1942

According to the Colonel, however, there are other things that must exist in order that the full and complete attainment of flying success is possible—esprit de corps. "Airplanes, men, tools—these are the things which can be seen, which can be felt, and which give substance," he declared. "Behind that must be invisible forces which are absolutely essential to success to any fighter unit: Pride in perfection of performance and esprit in the men for their station, for their unit, and confidence in their future.

"It is these invisible forces which have contributed so much to the results which we see before us today. It would have been impossible of accomplishment had the will to serve not existed in every man, no matter how humble his task, and in every officer.

FILLED WITH CONFIDENCE

"....Press reports bring word of heroism of American throughout the entire world. Dispirited men cannot accomplish these things," Colonel Kimble continued. "You join a group of military men filled with confidence for the future; and as you are elated today over receiving your wings and your commissions, I can assure you it is that same spirit of elation, that same desire to join the line of pilots which has preceded you that will carry the new pursuit to the successful future which is the heritage of the American Army."

Some of the successful candidates to receive commissions and wings at the hands of Colonel Kimble and Lieutenant Colonels Parrish and Davis include: Marshall S. Cabiness, 413 North Oakland St., Gastonia, North Carolina; Elwood T. Driver, 30 Fountain Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey; John A. Gibson, 3511 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois; Nathaniel M. Hill, 1717 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Herman A. Lawson, 204 White's Bridge, Fresno, Californiaa; William T. Mattison, 1213 Markham Street, Conway, Arkansas; Price DeAllyon Rice, 132 Lincoln Street, Montclair, New Jersey; and Andrew D. Turner, 1000 Westford Place, N. E., Washington, D.C.

47a-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 18 1942

Negro Flyers to See Combat Duty

DEC 18 1942

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— The war department broke its long silence concerning plans for Negro pilots in combat service and announced that it expected the first Negro Squadron would "very soon" be on active duty overseas. The department expressed satisfaction over results obtained in its "experimental" training of Negro flyers in combat units.

"From results so far obtained, it is believed that the squadrons will give an excellent account of themselves in combat and that they will be a credit to their race and to Americans everywhere," stated Major General James R. Ulie, adjutant general of the army.

DEC 18 1942

Despite the hopeful announcement the department said it regarded as "unwise" consideration of plans to expand the present training for Negro flyers as pursuit pilots.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 18 1942

DEC 18 1942

RECEIVE WINGS—Among the cadets receiving their commissions and wings at the graduation exercises at the Tuskegee Army Flying school on Friday, Dec. 11, were, left to right: Lts. Richard C. Pullam, 2427 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.; Milton Thurston Hall, Owensboro, Ky.; Edward Creston Gleed, Lawrence, Kas.; Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Bay City, Texas; Lts. Peter C. Verwayne, New York city; Wendell O. Pruitt, St. Louis; Romeo M. Williams, Marshall, Texas; William H. Walker, Suffolk, Va. Cadet Tresville of the United States Military academy, will not receive his commission until the early part of 1943, from West Point.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WILLA BROWN CONSIDERED FOR FLYING COMMAND

DEC 17 1942

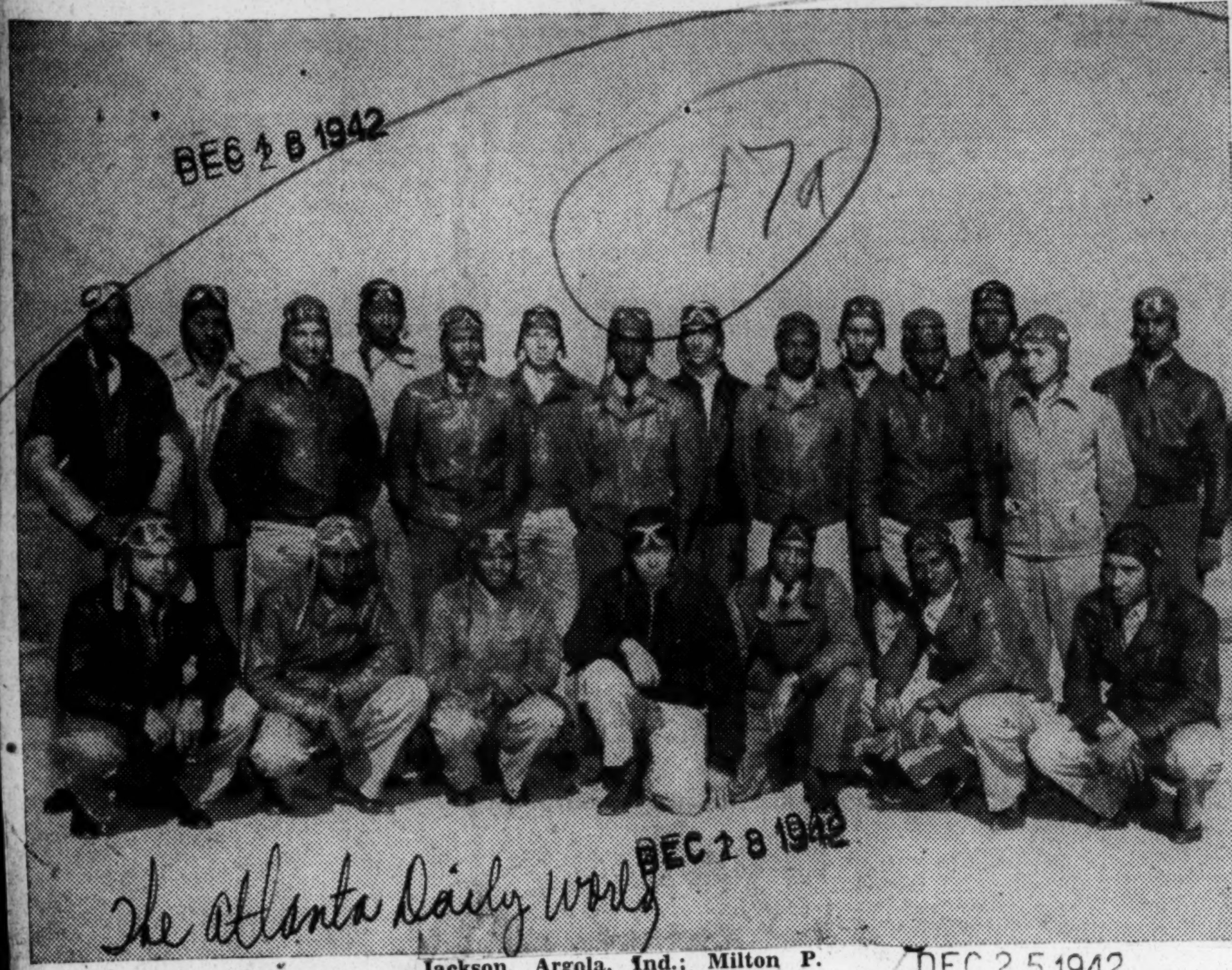
Chicago (ANP)—Willa Brown, highest ranking Negro woman flyer and the only woman qualified for a place in the army air forces flying training command, last week again was urged to consider becoming one of the women trainees now being sought by the command.

DEC 17 1942

Miss Brown, who is not only one of the country's bese pilots, but also is extremely efficient as a ground instructor, is considered one of the best qualified persons for this new sector of the country's air forces. It is thought that the attracti,e young pilot will not accept, however, because she feels that she can be of greater service to her country by training young men for service in the U. S. Army Air forces as flight instructors and liasion pilots.

DEC 17 1942

They Give Wings To Tuskegee Cadets



DEC 28 1942

The Atlanta Daily World

These are the men who give the Army Flying Students their initial experience of climbing into a cockpit. Shown are Civilian Flying Instructors employed at the Army Air Forces Training Detachment, Tuskegee Institute, where hawkmen at the T. A. F. S. receive their primary training before being transferred to this field for their basic training.

Bottom Row: (left to right) — Perry Young, Oberlin, Ohio; Chas. H. Flowers, Wadesboro, N. C.; Claude Platt, Fort Worth, Texas; Charles A. Anderson (Chief Pilot) Bridgeport, Penn.; Q. R. Harris, Wilksboro, N. C.; Wendell R. Lipscomb, Berkley, Calif.; James E. Wright, Savannah, Georgia.

Top Row: (left to right) Robert Terry, Greensboro, N. C.; John H. Young, III, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles W. Stephens, Jr., Monroeville, Ala.; Charles R. Foxx, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Roscoe D. Draper, Haverford, Penn.; Sherman T. Rose, Jefferson City, Mo.; James A. Hill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Adolph J. Moret, Jr., New Orleans, La.; Earnest Henderson, Mountville, S. C.; Matthew W. Plummer, San Antonio, Texas; Linkwood Williams, Madison, Ill.; Daniel James, Pensacola, Fla.; Lewis A. Jackson, Argola, Ind.; Milton P. Crenchaw, Little Rock, Ark.

Heading the list with the greatest list of flying hours is Charles A. Anderson, who has approximately 5000 hours in the air. Challenging this remarkable record are Lewis A. Jackson, Director of Training, who has chalked up some 3500 air hours; and Milton P. Crenchaw and Charles R. Foxx, each of whom has 1500 hours to his credit.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Newest Company In Making

DEC 25 1942

Signal Company Uses Technicians, Negro Officers

TUSKEGEE ARMY FLYING SCHOOL, Ala.—The newest Aircraft Warning Company is in the making at Tuskegee Army Flying school. It will be known as the 717th Signal Aircraft Warning company, and it's personnel will consist of officers, Warrant officers, master sergeants, technical sergeants, staff sergeants, sergeants, corporals, privates of first class, and privates.

A pick of the nation's youth especially trained in electricity, radio, auto mechanics, telephony, telegraphy, wiring, power mechanics and Diesel engineering, at the leading colleges and civilian training schools will comprise the company.

Only after an okay given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation can the enlisted men in the company be trained to handle and use the government's secret equipment in aircraft warning.

Already assigned to the company are Commanding Officer Lieutenant Kenneth C. Prince of Chicago, Ill., and Lieutenants Robert E. Campbell, formerly of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas; Charles A. Powers, Whittie English, Walter Hight, Dean B. Mohr, William Roberts, Winston Simms, Elvee V. Timmons, and Arthur B. Polite.

In charge of the company's formation routine is First Sergeant Phillip L. Palmer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and formerly of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kas.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Tuskegee Conquers Threat of Malaria

DEC 12 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!

With this time-honored slogan in mind, health authorities at the Tuskegee Army Flying School have waged and recently concluded a successful campaign for control of malaria in the vicinity of the air base.

The post engineer and post surgeon joined forces approximately a year ago to fight the well-known carrier of malaria germs, the lowly mosquito.

No Cases on Record

Today, the post surgeon, Major R. C. Cumming, declares: "We are mighty happy to report there have been no cases of malaria among the troops stationed here."

Captain William P. Quinn, chief ward officer at the Station Hospital, and the post sanitary engineer, Cornelius Henderson of Detroit, headed up the year-long fight against the mosquito, aided by soldiers of the medical corps and civilian laborers.

Laboratory Studies

In the experimental laboratory weeks were spent in careful scientific preparation. Traps were set and specimens collected daily to determine the prevalence of malaria-bearing mosquitoes in the area.

These soldier-technicians know their jobs. Cpl. Edward E. Mitchell, a former student of Columbia University, New York, learned the science of mosquito extermination while on duty with the U. S. Transport Service in Panama, the Philippines and Hawaii. He left Pearl Harbor only a short time before the bombing raid.

Cpl. Shehee acquired his practical knowledge and experience in disease control while employed as a laboratory technician in the department of sanitation in New York City; while Pvt. Andrew Williams, a native of Elizabeth City, N.C., was a student of biology at the State Teachers' College there when he answered the call to arms.

Pvt. Gilbert Edwards was employed for several years as recreational therapist at the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

Creeks Oiled, Drained

The post engineering led the maneuvers from this point. Trees were felled, weeds and brushes were cleared, ponds and creeks were thoroughly oiled or drained; some 1276 feet of ditches being cut in order to drain one particular area.

Snakes, poisonous or otherwise, did not deter these boys in the least. They made sport of unearthing them. Seventeen had been dragged out into the open at the close of the campaign.

Beavers Fought Back

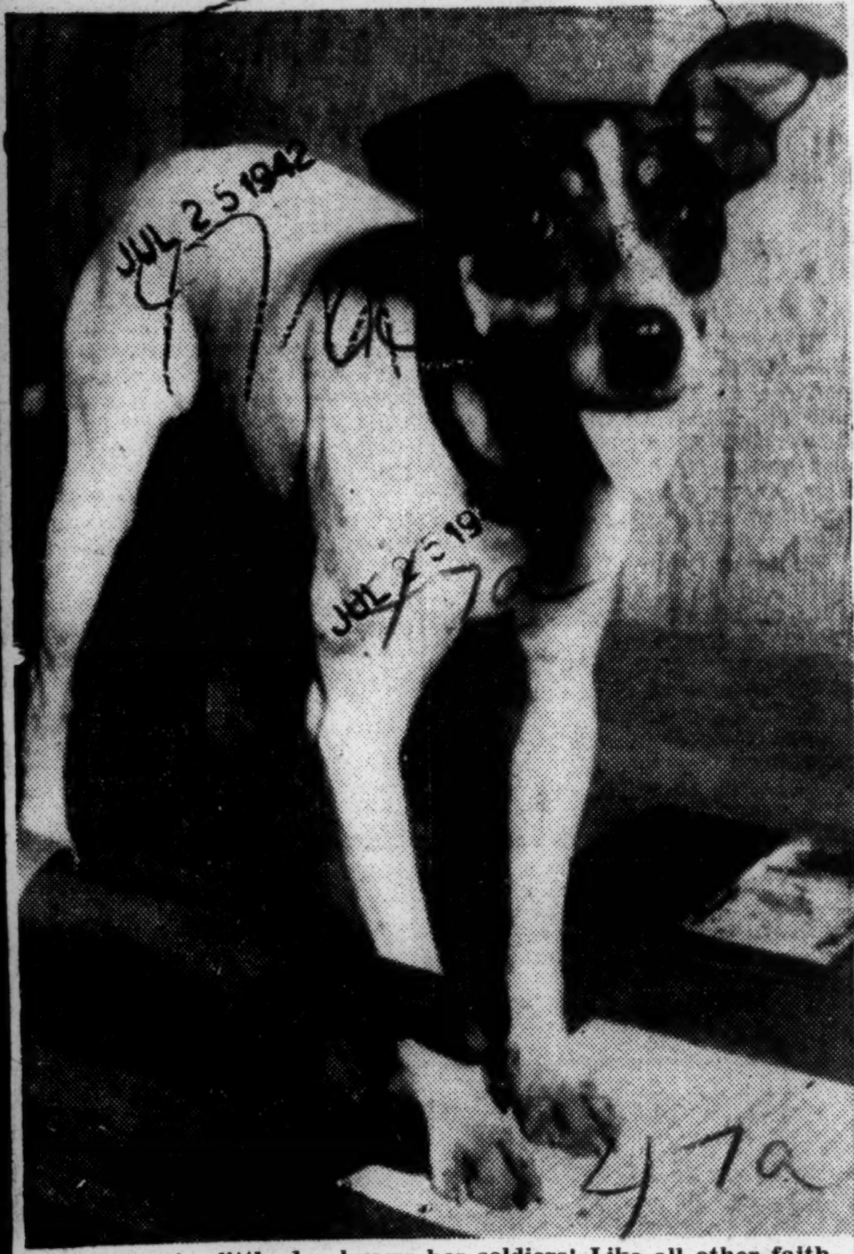
The only group of "saboteurs" who sought to impede the progress of the campaign was a nest of beavers who stubbornly refused to sacrifice their home for the war effort. Day after day, the men broke through their line of defense, only to find the stronghold of brush and sticks rebuilt the following morning.

The beavers worked fast and furiously. It was truly a nip-and-tuck battle all the way until the men gave up in despair. The State game trapper was summoned and he succeeded in caging an entire family of 29 determined beavers who were transferred to the western part of the State for future operations.

47a-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

She Guards Soldiers Day and Night



This wise little dog knows her soldiers! Like all other faithful hounds of all time, she guards their welfare day and night at Tuskegee Army Flying School. Recently, she tried, in her canine manner, to run off some civilians who approached too near the big mess hall over which she stands guard! Alas, Sargie lost her rating as a noncom and was busted back to Buck Private! All in the name of "misbehavior to civilians."

47a

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Major Wright And Group See Young Fliers

Bankers Commend Vast Program Of Training

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"There was nothing as wonderful as this when I was in the Army! . . . I am greatly impressed with everything," remarked Major R. R. Wright, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, banker, and politician, as he and his party paid a visit to the Tuskegee Army Flying School on July 11.

Major Wright is the founder and president of the Citizens and Society Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the president of the National Negro Bankers Association which held its annual meeting in Atlanta on July 9-10.

It was Major Wright who proposed postage stamps in honor of Booker T. Washington and the Thirteenth Amendment, which were later approved by congress and placed on sale in post offices throughout the country. He is also the founder of National Freedom Day commemorating the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment.

"These wonderful buildings . . . and modern facilities . . . everything here should be a source of encouragement to those on the outside," continued the aged soldier-financier who rose to the rank of major in the paymaster's section of the United States Army in the Spanish-American War.

Among those accompanying Major Wright were Emmett C. Burke and his sister, Miss Maria E Burke, both of Richmond, Va. Mr. Burke is president of Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond whose assets are well over a million dollars. He and his sister, Miss Maria E. Burke, executive secretary of Ebenezer Church of that city, had this to say of their first visit to Tuskegee Army Flying School: "It is the most wonderful thing we have ever seen."

Said J. T. Carter, prominent lawyer and banker of Richmond, "I had no dream that there was anything like this in the world."

SOUTHERN AID HEAD

Aside from being a practicing lawyer, Mr. Carter is president of Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.; and the vice-president of Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of the same city.

J. St. J. Gilpin, retired postal employee and member of the board of directors for Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, is an ex-soldier, having been a member of the Volunteer State Militia of 1898, and commissioned second lieutenant in the Sixth Virginia Regiment. He, too, voiced surprise at the efficiency and proportions of this field. Mr. Gilpin is also the director of Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company.

PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIAN

Dr. Rudolph Winston is a practicing physician of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and School of Medicine. He has recently been accepted by the University of Pennsylvania to do a year of experimental research in gastroenterology, a study of digestive diseases. Dr. Winston will be the first Negro to make such a study at this institution.

Of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Dr. Winston had this to say: "This is a most startling eye-opener . . . I am sure if more persons could see the setup here, they would have a different story to tell."

Dr. Winston is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

47a

To Triple Output Of Negro Pilots

"Birmingham World" Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP—Well authenticated rumors here, although not confirmed officially indicate that the number of Negro airmen at Tuskegee flying field is to be tripled. The 99th squadron is to be [illegible] out. Three other squadrons are to formed there and these will have the requisite number of ground men to service the pilots.

The large number of civilians instructors now in training at Chanute Field, Ill., are to be moved to Tuskegee, where an entire school for training mechanics and expert personnel is to be set up. It is probably that 4,000 men including the pilots will be stationed at the Tuskegee field when the three squadrons are developed.

The CAA program at Tuskegee is to be greatly enlarged in order to give preliminary training leading up to army flying.

The 99th will be given further training in combat service probably at another field. With the additional squadrons to be trained a complete fighting or pursuit group will be formed with the 99th as the nucleus.

47a

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

600 Negro Soldiers Enjoy Tuskegee USO

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 25. — Six hundred Negro soldiers, members of the enlisted personnel of the First Air Base Security Training Group stationed at Camp Rucker, Ala., heard an engrossing account of the fall of France on Thursday, when Maj. Sedley Peck, a War Department lecturer, spoke on that subject during a one-day visit at the new Alabama post.

The lecture was attended by Col. Lawrence A. Wyant, commanding officer of the group. The speaker was introduced by Maj. Andrew J. Boyle, the Group's Plans and Training Officer.

Major Peck was a member of the American Ambulance Corps immediately prior to the fall of France. He was captured by the on-rushing German army but soon escaped into French territory where he observed the destruction of armies and cities by the bombs and the panzer power as well as by the fifth column activities of the enemy.

His observations, woven into a 40-minute talk, held the rapt attention of his listeners. He punctuated his lecture with arresting comments such as "this isn't a lolly-pop war" and "what do they mean it can't happen here — it has."

At the conclusion of his address Major Peck answered questions put to him by the men which revealed they had given close attention and had found his subject one of considerable interest.

47a

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army Air School Work Inspected

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Major General B. K. Yount, commanding general of the Flying Training command, Army Air forces headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas, inspected the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Ala., Tuesday, July 21.

The general and his staff, Col. W. R. Car[illegible], Col. G. Powers, Lt. Col. H. Beaty, Lt. Col. T. Morrison, Maj. R. Trumbull (MC) and Capt. F. C. Healey, public relations officer were accompanied by Col. W. W. Welsh, commanding officer of the southeast army air forces training center at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

General Yount was received by the Tuskegee Army Flying school's commanding officer, Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, and staff. [illegible]ress formation of flying officers, cadets, the post military band, and the military police, bearing two star flag, befitting the general's rank, was staged on the flight line.

47a

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

ARMY HAS IGNORED THOUSANDS UNDER PRESENT PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 16—Although Major Al Williams, aviation editor for the Scripps-Howard newspaper, says that any boy who can learn to operate an automobile can fly an airplane, even for the Army, the United States Air Force has announced plans for training only about 150 Negro aviators a year as against 100,000 white aviators.

Negro aviation training is restricted to the Jim-Crow setup at Tuskegee, although there have been rumors of a plan to assign at least one Negro aviation squadron to every Army Air Force station in the country. This would be a step in the right direction.

5,000 BOYS ON WAITING LIST

Recently, the Air Force training station at Albany, Ga., was informed that Negro aviators would be sent there.

In the meantime, while these rumors float about, more than 5,000 colored boys who have applied for aviation traning are being made to wait or are being inducted into other branches of the service while the Air Force is yelling for men.

America needs men to fly the planes which our factories are producing.

Our boys have done their utmost to make the training station at Tuskegee a success. They have a record of efficiency and lack of accidents which the Air Force can point to with pride. They have demonsrtated that skillful flying is not determined by the color of one's skin.

COL. DAVIS HAS ONLY BIG TITLE

The boys at Tuskegee have established their record in spite of the fact that they have been forced to work under humiliating conditions.

The Tuskegee Flying School (and Tuskegee Institute is not responsible for this) reeks with all the evil stigma of segregation. Negro officers and white officers are separated. In the Post Exchange there is one side for white and one side for colored. All the real jobs, those with any authority, have been given to white officers.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis has a big title at the Tuskegee Flying school, but he does not have a job and authority in keeping with his rank and title.

There are white lieutenants and captains at the Tuskegee school who can tell Col. Davis where to get off if they want to.

The entire setup is worked out so that whites give all the orders and blacks take all the orders, regardless of competence or experience.

The record will show that most of the accidents at Tuskegee Flying school have been caused by white officers.

Col. Davis was nearly killed while in training in an accident for which a white officer was responsible.

In spite of this, the Negroes at the Tuskegee Flying school are still treated as wards.

That is the result of a system in which some Americans are jim-crowed.

That is the result of a system in which a nation recruits 100,000 of its aviators from nine-tenths of its population and 150 men from the other one-tenth.

Negroes have a right to demand that this bottleneck in aviation training be broken. It is more than a right—it is a duty. This is an air war and the air front is the first front. Negro Americans seek the right to play their part on the FIRST FRONT.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Female Terrier Has Won All The Fellows In Khaki

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Yes, ex-Staff Sergeant Sargie is patiently awaiting the 15th of the month, and very eagerly too. You see the 15th is the day that squadron commanders forward their promotion list to headquarters to be reviewed by the board of ratings. You see Sargie received her past ratings in record time, having made the grade of Staff Sergeant in a little over three months, only to lose it a few days later. Yes Sargie lost her rating for disorderly conduct towards civilians.

HER HISTORY FOGGY

Perhaps if we go back a little into Sargie's history we may be able to understand her a little better.

We are not quite sure which squadron she belongs to, though she seems to be seen quite often in the company of the boys of the 367th Materiel Squadron. We aren't sure either just how she came to us. Some say that she was brought here, others say she was here when we came, we do know she is here though.

As we first remember her, she was a tiny little thing of skin and bones, and very shy too, who shirked around the mess hall at night picking up a bite here and there. The soldiers though being kind soon won her confidence, and after a few days of coaxing she became quite attached to them.

AWARDED TITLE

It wasn't long after that, that she was inducted, as a full fledged enlisted man, oh pardon us, we mean lady . . . and awarded the title of post mascot, and received the title of Pfc.

It was just about three months later she received her promotion as staff sergeant.

Unfortunately good luck did not go all the way with Sargie, as a few days later she was disrated, annoying civilians.

It seems as if no one had ever treated Sargie with kindness until the boys in khaki came, and loving them as she did she resented anyone who wasn't in khaki, so she would never allow them to pass her on the post willingly and a few days after making staff—she was caught abusing a civilian, and wishing to keep relations between the civilians and military personnel her squadron commander disrated her to make an example out of her.

HAD SYMPATHY

All of the boys sympathized with her though and are pulling for her to get her rating back again this month. And as Sargie waits patiently for the spratmore on the 15th, she has confidence that the boys in khaki will not let her down, and that they guarantee for her a happy contented life in the future.

So Sargie would like for you to do something for the boys in khaki that she is unable to do, to show her gratitude, BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS. No, you see Sargie is unable to do so, for she is a little female terrier.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Air Lieutenant

A newly assigned lieutenant of the 318th air base squadron, Tuskegee Army Flying School, is first lieutenant Clarence F. Jones, former police officer of the 29th district, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a member of the reserve corps for 13 years before being promoted to first lieutenant in 1933.

He attended Wilberforce University, where he received his B.S. degree. As a member of the "Green Wave," he played tackle and was captain of the outstanding football team of 1928. He later studied at the graduate school, West Chester Pennsylvania State Teachers College. A member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and Fraternal Order of Police in Philadelphia, he was at one time assistant coach at Cheyneys State Teachers College.

He is married to the former Miss Ed[illegible] Loving, of Camden, N. J., and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jones, 5744 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

47a-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

STUDIES DEPOT SUPPLY ORGANIZATION— Second Lieutenant Elmer E. Jones Jr. of the United States Army Air Corps is at the Duncan Field (Texas) Supply Depot school where he is studying the organization, maintenance and other details of the supply depot, prepartory to his assuming executive duties at the Tuskegee Army Flying school, his home station.

A 1940 graduate, in electrical engineering, of Howard university, in Washington, D. C., and holder of a sceond lieutenant's commission from the Howard Officers Reserve Training corp, he enlisted as an aviation cadet (engineering), May 28, 1941, completed his aviation cadet airplane maintenance course at Chanute field, Illinois, and, in December, 1941, was comissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army air corps.

JUN 5 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Tuskegee Air Base Wins Safety Praise

JUN 1 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 11—The Tuskegee Army Flying school has one of the best safety records in the Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center. This outstanding performance record, to a large degree, is due to the good work of Second Lieutenant Nelson S. Brooks, post communication officer, and the men of the Communications Detachment.

It is the job of the Radio Station to direct the pilots off the ground, and to keep them informed of all new developments, while they are in flight. This is the section that controls the famous "radio beam" that gives the pilots their position and guides them to happy landings.

WON RADIO PRIZE

The person in charge of this highly technical work is a bright-eyed young lieutenant, who was an instructor of commercial printing and photo-engraving at Tuskegee Institute prior to his entrance into the service. Lieutenant Brooks is a native of Springfield, Ill., and has been an amateur radio operator since 1933. In 1940 he won the coveted Radio Sweepstakes for the state of Alabama.

In June, he went to the Air Force Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill., as an aviation cadet. Upon the completion of the course, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, Air Corps, and ordered to the flying school at Tuskegee.

JUN 13 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

In Signal Corps

Henry Gillis of Durham, N. C., who is now with the Signal Corps at Tuskegee. Young Gillis was a member of the graduating class of West Virginia State College, lacking only one semester to complete before receiving his degree, but did not register for the final semester because of his draft status. He is a popular member of Durham's younger social set.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Air Cadet Killed

Special Board Probes Accident Which Resulted in Flier's Death

JUN 10 1942

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—An airplane accident Monday which claimed the life of Cadet Robert Dawson, 24, of San Antonio, Texas, was being probed Tuesday by a special board of inquiry named by the commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Air School.

It was the first fatal accident at the air school.

Although Dawson lost his life when the plane dived into a small river near Tallassee, Alabama, about 15 miles from the flying field, a pasenger, Cadet Walter Lawson, of New Town, Virginia, suffered only minor scratches.

The cadets were flying an advanced training ship and were scheduled to graduate in June.

Two stands on a high power line were broken by the plane as it crashed into the river.

Cadet Dawson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. August Dawson, of San Antonio, and Cadet Lawson is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Robert Lawson, of New Town.

JUN 10 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

24 Chicago Negroes Take Air Corps Test

(Special to The Worker)

CHICAGO, June 13.—Twenty-four young Negro men today took their first tests for admission as cadets in the air force. Those who pass successfully will be assigned to the projected all-Negro 99th Squadron.

All of the 24 candidates have studied flying under the instruction of the outstanding Negro woman flier, Willa Brown, at the Coffey School of Aeronautics at Harlem Airport.

Miss Brown is a member of the Civilian Air Patrol and teaches aviation mechanics here.

A drive to secure more Negro candidates for the air force has been initiated. Mrs. Marva Louis, Joe Louis' wife, is community adviser on air force enrollments. A program of activities, including public rallies, has been scheduled.

JUN 1942

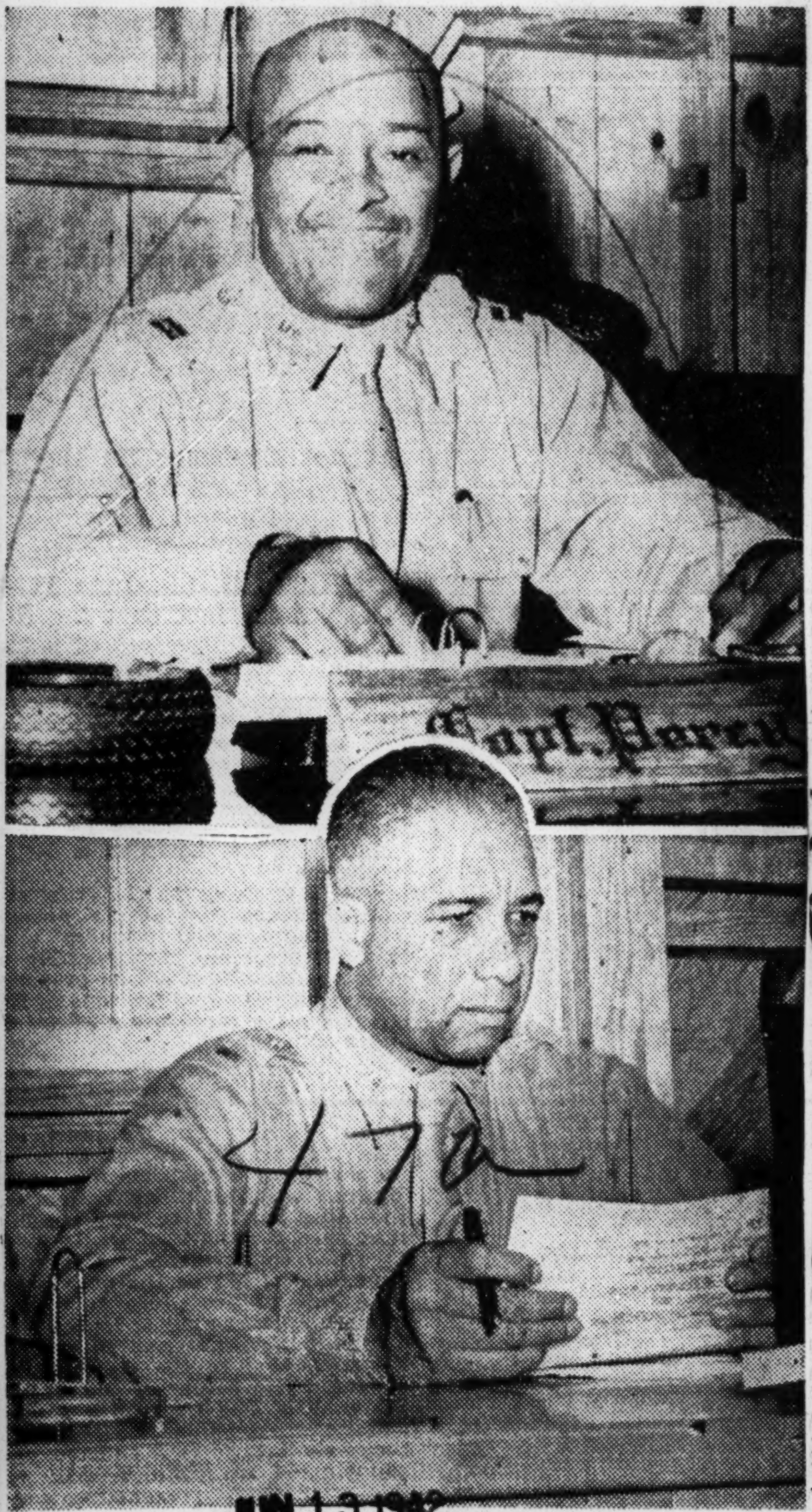
DR. WALTER SCOTT BROWN

Dr. Walter Scott Brown of Seattle, Washington who recently volunteered in the United States Army. He is now a first Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the Tuskegee Flying School, Tuskegee Inst., Ala. He is the son of Mrs. A. M. Brown and the late Dr. Brown of Birmingham.

JUN 13 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORE OF THEIR TYPE NEEDED



Two officers of Uncle Sam's Army, Capt. Percy L. Jones, above who enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1910 and First Lieut. Bascom F. Hodge, who first enlisted in 1916. These veteran officers are assigned to the Tusekgee Army Flying School which trains Negro pilot officers. Uncle Sam needs more officers for his ever increasing Army.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Hastie Finds Tuskegee Flying School Up To Standard

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Washington, visited Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Army Flying School last week.

Judge Hastie came by plane from New Orleans to Montgomery where he was met by Lieutenant Colonel Benj. O. Davis Jr. and escorted to Dorothy Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, headquarters during his three day visit.

Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning Judge Hastie spent in conference with Colonel F. V. H. Kimble, Commanding Officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, training base for Negro officers in the U. S. Air Corps.

Practically all of Thursday was spent at the Post visiting the units of this rapidly expanding Air Base. The judge talked with the men "on the line" and watched with interest the cadets skim along the beautiful runways before taking off in the sleek army trainers. He visited the signal tower, the Medical Unit, the Post Theatre, the big warehouse, the Mess Hall, Barracks, as well as the many new buildings rapidly taking shape from the hands of hundreds of skilled Negro craftsmen.

During his stay Juge Hastie was dinner guest at the home of President and Mrs. F. D. Patterson.

On Thursday night, a score of Tuskegee officials met with Judge Hastie for a Round Table discussion on the Negro in the present crisis.

Judge Hastie said, "The physical plant of Tuskegee Army Flying School is up to the high standard found in the Air Corps Training Centers all over the country. The pilot training gives every indication that the young men will develop into combat efficiency.

When asked if his visit were an inspection the Judge replied, "This visit is official but it is not an official inspection—just an official visit."

The Judge stated that he and Colonel Kimble had discussed many problems pertaining to the operation and development of the Post.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXTRA

Pilot Dawson Killed In Plane Crash Near Tuskegee

TALLASSEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Flight Cadet Robert A. Dawson, age 24, of San Antonio, Texas, was instantly killed Monday, June 8, when the advanced training plane which he was piloting nose-dived into a small river near here. Tallasee is about 15 miles from the United States Army Flying school at Tuskegee.

Two strands on a high power electric line were broken when the plane struck the line just before it crashed into the river. The exact causes of the accident are being investigated by a special board of inquiry named by Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer.

This is the first fatal accident at the Tuskegee Army Flying school.

Dawson's companion, Cadet Walter I. Lawson of Newtown, Va., escaped with only minor scratches.

Dawson's parents are Mr. and Mrs. August Dawson, 122 Shenandoah street, San Antonio. Lawson's parents are the Rev. and Mrs. Robert N. Lawson of Newtown, Va.

There have been two previous crackups at the U. S. Flying school both involving white pilots. One accident occurred in the delivery of a plane and the other when a pilot lost his way and was making an effort to land. Neither pilot was seriously injured.

The United States Flying school at Tuskegee was opened on July 19, 1941.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Army Studen Pilot Killed in Crash

Cadet Dies Instantly When Training Plane Nose Dives Into Small River

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP).—Cadet Robert Dawson, 24-year-old flier attached to the 99th Pursuit Squadron here, became the first Negro to die since race pilots have been allowed in the United States Army Air Corps.

Cadet Dawson was killed instantly when the advanced training ship in which he and Cadet Walter Lawson were flying crashed nose first into a small river about 15 miles from the field.

Lawson, a passenger at the time, was unhurt except for a few minor scratches.

The fatal crash occurred Monday afternoon. Two stands on high power line were broken as the plane smashed against it before plunging into the river.

Cadet Dawson is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Dawson, San Antonio, Tex. Lawson's parents are the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Lawson, of Newtown.

Both cadets were scheduled to have received their wings at the June graduation, two weeks hence.

47a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Five Commissioned Second Lieutenants In U. S. Army Air Corps

MAR 1 3 1942

Capt. B. O. Davis Jr. and Cadets MacRoss, Roberts, Curtis, DeBow Second Lieutenants in Air Corps

MAR 1 3 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (ANP) — An event long desired by Negroes throughout the country became a reality on Saturday, March 7, when commissions as Second lieutenants in the U. S. Army Air corps were awarded to a group of Negro pilots at the post theater of the air corps advanced flying school. Among those to receive commissions were Capt. B. O. Davis Jr.; Cadets MacRoss and George Spencer Roberts, both of West Virginia; Cadet Lemuel R. Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Cadet Charles Henry DeBow, Indianapolis and Hampton institute.

Capt. Davis is the son of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis. He is a graduate of West Point Military academy. His first assignment was to Fort Benning, Ga. After about one year he was transferred to Tuskegee institute as professor of military science and tactics. The spring of 1941 he was sent to Fort Riley, Kas., as aide to Gen. Davis. Early in the summer, Capt. Davis returned to Tuskegee to begin pilot training in the air corps detachment primary flying school. Cadet Roberts received advanced flying training in the civilian pilot training course at Tuskegee before entering air corps primary training.

Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the ACAFS, could not be reached for confirmation of the rumor that the newly commissioned officers would be assigned to duty at the Tuskegee field.

The inaugural ceremony initiating the training of Negroes as military aviators for the United States Army Air corps was held July 19, at the Booker T. Washington monument, Tuskegee. The principal address on that occasion was made by Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding officer, southeast air corps training center. Here follows an excerpt of the challenge Gen. Weaver gave to the cadets that day.

"The success of this venture depends upon you. You have the responsibility of laying the foundation. Therefore, I can not impress upon you too much how important it is for you to make a wonderful record. I believe you will. I understand you have been hand picked. You have an excellent educational background. You have splendid officers. You will have fine mechanics. Tsese are the tools necessary to do your work. You have the best. In addition, you have an even greater responsibility. The responsibility of training for the defense of the United States. I can not impress too emphatically how important is this phase of military aviation — this phase of militar yaviation — this that you have elected to do. This task is work. It is a difficult task. It will call for everything you have got in you. It is no bed of roses. It will mean morning work and night study. It will mean keeping yourselves fit at all times. If you succeed you will have the satisfaction and the pride that comes to the men who on the completion of their course pass down the line and receive their wings.

MAR 1 3 1942

"Your officers will be ever ready to help you, but it depends upon you as individuals whether this success shall be yours.

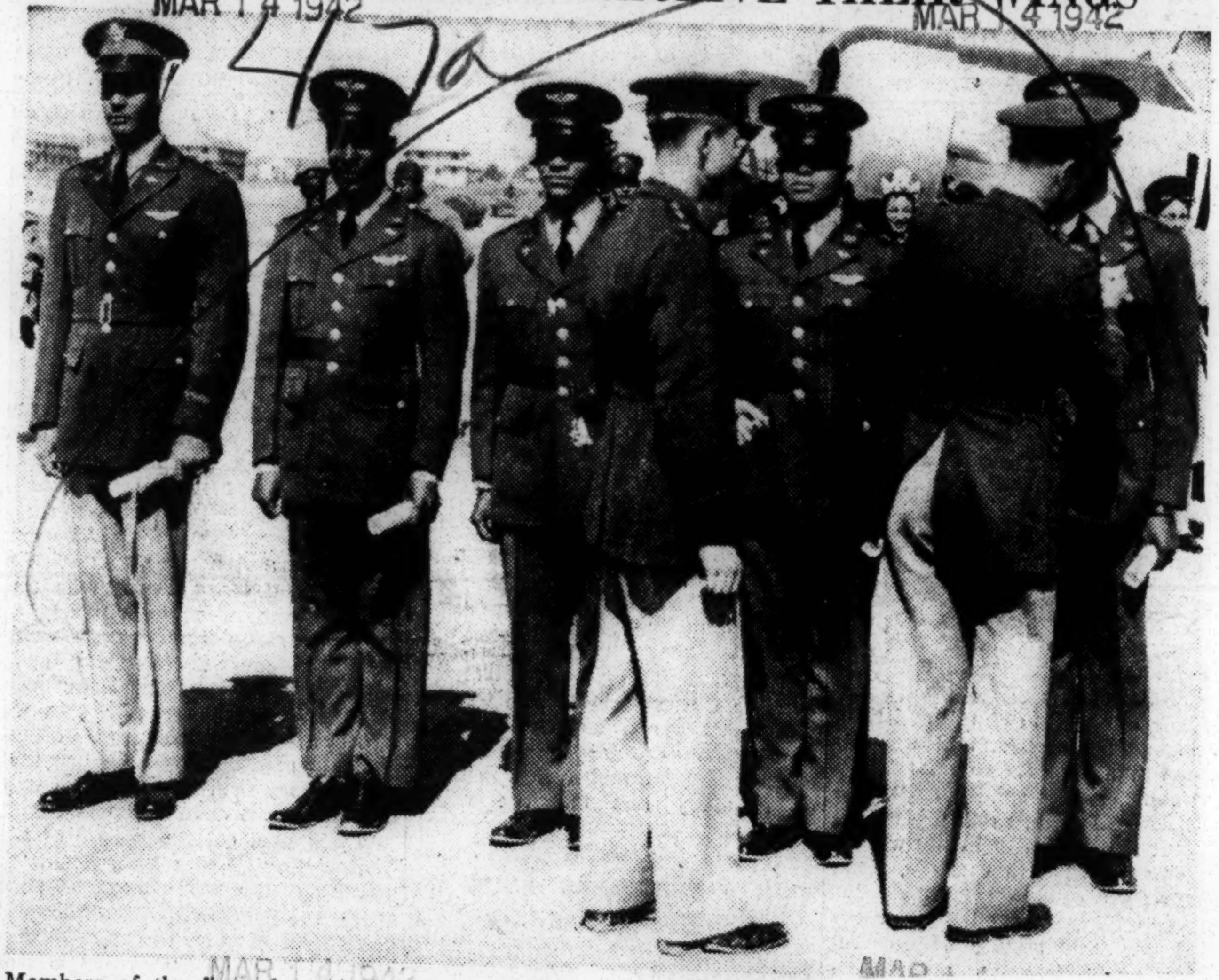
"Let no task be too small to receive your utmost careful attention. If you do that, you should be successful, and I believe you will.

"What Booker T. Washington stood for—the principle of work attention to duty, loyalty to cause—these especially, with these in front of you, you cadets can but be inspired."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST AVIATORS TO RECEIVE THEIR WINGS

MAR 1 4 1942



Members of the first class of Negro pilots from the nation's first Negro air school, at Tuskegee, Ala., received their wings and now are second lieutenants in the U. S. air forces. Shown here are Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble presenting wings to (left to right), Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Lemuel Rodney Custis of Hartford; Conn.; Charles Henry DeBow of Indianapolis, Ind.; George Spencer Roberts of Fairmont, W. Va., and Mac Ross, of Dayton, Ohio. Colonel Kimble was assisted by Major N. F. Parrish.—International News photo.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 8, 1942

First Negro Class Of Fliers Graduated

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7. (INS)—The first class of Negro pilots from the nation's first Negro air school at Tuskegee have received their wings and are now lieutenants in the U. S. air forces.

Maj. General George E. Stratemeyer, commanding the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, spoke at the graduation.

"You graduates should feel that you are on your mettle, so to speak, as you are the first group of Negro military pilots. It is up to you to prove that this school is not just a noble experiment, but is a step forward in the nation's war effort," General Stratemeyer stated.

Size of the graduating class and assignment is a military secret.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
March 9, 1942

Negro Air Corps Cadets Win Wings

Shown listening to an instructor, Lt. R. M. Long (extreme left), are members of the first class of Negro pilots to get their wings in United States history. The group was commissioned after being trained at the Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee. Left to right, beginning with second from left end, are G. S. Roberts, London, W. Va.; Capt. B. O. Davis, Washington; C. H. DeBow, Indianapolis; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and L. R. Curtis, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Associated Press Photo.)

4000 Troop Through Rain To Auditorium For Rally

MAR 13 1942

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES ARE READY

More than 3,000 Negroes gathered at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon in an impressive demonstration of their patriotism. Birmingham Negroes stressed the willingness of Negroes to serve, emphasized the patriotism of the Southern Negro, pointed out achievements of Negroes in the fighting forces of the nation.

There were some true, complimentary, things said about Negroes by James A. Downey, Jr., of the Park and Recreation Board and Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools. Dr. Bryan pointed with pride to the Tuskegee Negro flying class which was graduated last week.

Yet we must look at this situation realistically. We know—we all know—that Negroes are ready to serve. But we must do more to help them fit themselves for more varied service. The flying school at Tuskegee is woefully small. The stock of Negro manpower in Birmingham devoted to little more than menial tasks is large. Let us do more to asist our Negroes in participating in the war effort. They are ready to do all they can.

—From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

First Negro Cadets Get Air Wings

MAR 22 1942

By B. B. WOLCOTT

TUSKEGEE, Mar. 19—(ANP)—An event long desired by Negroes throughout the country became a reality on Saturday, Mar. 7, when commissions as Second lieutenants in the U. S. Army Air corps were awarded to a group of Negro pilots at the post theatre of the air corps advanced flying school. Among those to receive commissions were Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr.; Cadets MacRoss and George Spencer Roberts, both of West Virginia; Cadet Lemuel R. Custis, Hartford, Conn.; Cadet Charles Henry DeBow, Indianapolis and Hampton Institute.

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MAR 22 1942

"The success of this venture depends upon you:. You have the responsibility of laying the foundation. Therefore, I can not impress upon you too much how important it is for you to make a wonderful record. I believe you will. I understand you have been hand picked. You have an excellent educational background. You have splendid officers. You will have fine mechanics. There are the tools necessary to do your work. You have the best. In addition, you have an even greater responsibility. The responsibility of training for the defense of the United States. I can not not impress too emphatically how important is this phase of national defense—this phase of military avaition—this that you have elected to do. This task is work. It is a difficult task. It will call for everything you have got in you. It is no bed of roses. It will mean morning work and night study. It will mean keeping yourselves fit at all times. If you succeed you will have the satisfaction and the pride that comes to the men who on the completion of their course pass down the line and receive their wings.

"Your officers will be ever ready to help you, but it depends upon you as individuals whether this success shall be yours.

"Let no task be too small to receive your utmost careful attention. If you do that, you should be successful, and I believe you will.

"What Booker T. Washington stood for—the principle of work attention to duty, loyalty to cause—these especially, with these in front of you, you cadets can but be inspired."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 17, 1942

STIMSON LAUDS STATE AIR BASES

War Secretary Praises Maxwell Field Men After Visit

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had high praise for the army air force training centers in Alabama Friday morning at his first press conference after his tour of inspection last week of air fields in the South, Carroll Kilpatrick, Washington correspondent for The Birmingham Age-Herald and News, said in a dispatch from the capital.

He was particularly gratified, Stimson said, over what he saw at Tuskegee Institute where the First Negro Combat Squadron is in training. At Maxwell Field, he said, he saw the "enormous" school for pilots who have just graduated and are in training to teach other pilots. He described Maxwell Field as one example of the "far-sightedness of the work going on in the army air forces."

The secretary of war revealed that the 99th Squadron at Tuskegee, "is almost ready to go overseas."

Stimson said he "gained a very good impression of the immense and really wonderful work being systematically and intelligently done to train American airmen" in the trip which took him in five days to Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and back by way of Nashville for a stop at a field of the ferry command. At Nashville, Stimson said he saw "a very impressive sight, with a great collection of all types of bombers on the way to various fields."

"The San Antonio base is the greatest center of them all, with Brooks, Kelly and Randolph Fields all in the vicinity," he said.

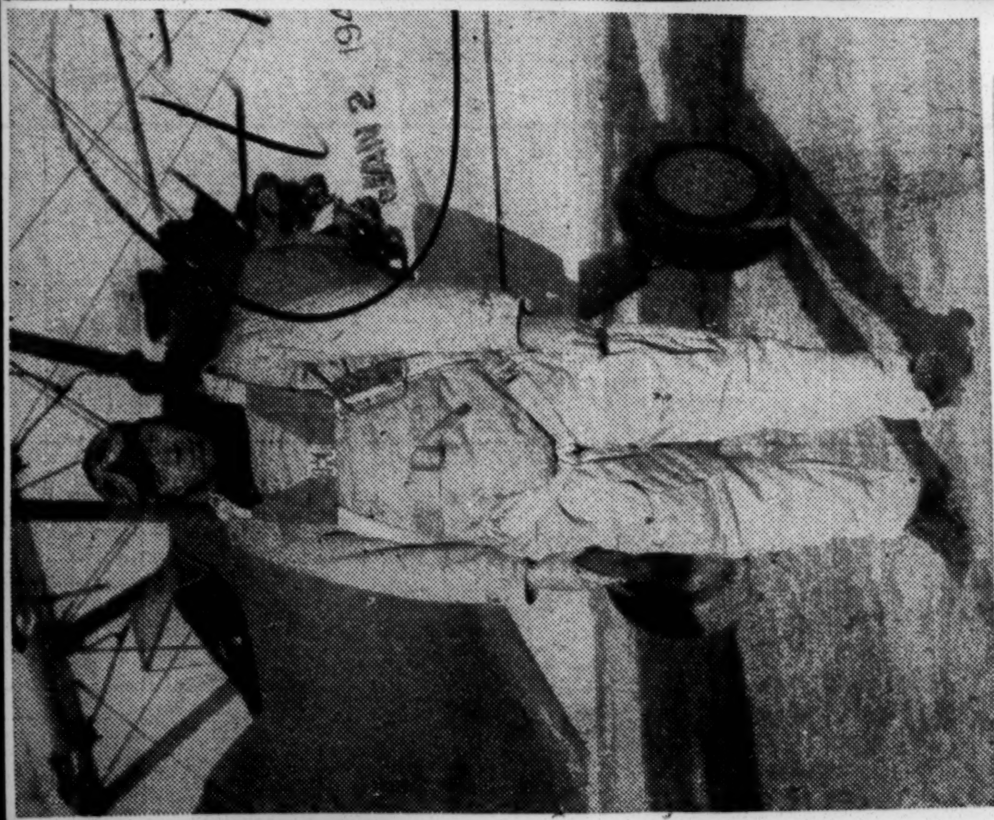
At Tuskegee, Stimson said, he "met and talked with the men and the mechanics" and was "very much encouraged by the leadership." Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., Negro leader of the 99th Squadron, is a man of "judgment, tact and skill," Stimson declared.

To Col. F. von Kimble, the trainer of the squadron, who is a white man, Stimson paid his highest compliment. "He seemed to me the most poised, tactful and enthusiastic man I have met in a long time," he said.

At Maxwell Field, Stimson was asked to say something to the young pilots there, many of whom he said, "are peeved that they can't go into the war themselves but must stay here to train others." He said that was always a great difficulty in wartime, but said he assured the men they were performing a highly worthy duty.

47a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They May Soon Be Part Of Wings Squadron Over Pacific



These young men, members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, United States Army Air Corps, Tuskegee, may be called upon to join the defense of America's Far Eastern territory before hostilities with the treacherous Japanese cease. A mechanic examines the propeller on a Piper Cub trainer at top left while part of the cadets are at top right. Below left is G. L. Anderson, chief flight instructor, while at bottom right Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, is shown (in civilian dress) inspecting the new field where the youths are undergoing training. (SNS photos by J. R. Jones)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gets His Wings At Tuskegee Air Base

JAN 3 - 1942

William R. Thompson, a Pittsburgh youth, received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Corps at informal ceremonies at Tuskegee institute last Tuesday. Lieutenant Thompson qualified for his commission at the Air Corps Technical Training school, Chanute Field, Illinois, and has been detailed to the 99th Pursuit Squadron as instructor in armaments. Before going to Chanute he completed the CAA courses at Hampton institute and received his private pilot's license.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

20 Youths Accepted for Air Corps

JAN 3 - 1942

PHILADELPHIA

The first group of colored volunteers accepted here by the army since America formally entered the war was sworn in on Tuesday morning at the Custom House by Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Schoenfeld, head of this district's recruiting office.

With relatives and friends waving them farewell, fourteen of the new additions to Uncle Sam's fighting forces left from the B. and O. Railroad Station at 2:30 p.m. that day, bound for Bowman Field, Ky., and Langley Field, Va. Six more were scheduled to leave on Wednesday.

Until last week, colored men were being rejected at the local recruiting office although white men were welcomed with open arms.

Congressman Scares Practice

Amazed when he learned of the condition, Congressman Leon Sacks conferred with War Department officials in Washington, wrote a letter to Secretary of War Stimson, then followed it up by attacking the "unjustified discriminatory policy" on the floor of the House of Representatives last Wednesday.

Mr. Sack's speech on the floor was seconded by Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, who revealed that he had written to the War Department after learning of the ban on colored enlistees.

Rejection of colored volunteers here was attributed by the recruiting office to the fact that the quota for colored enlistments had been filled last summer. It was explained that enlistments are accepted only as there are vacancies.

New Recruits Listed

The new volunteers who left Tuesday are:

William P. Rush, 8121 Holstein Avenue; Robert Brown, 1631 Maudain Street; Herbert Tuck, 5636 Pearl Street; Emory Wright, 1813 S. Seventeenth Street; Alvin Prunty, 917 N. Eleventh Street; Bernard Jackson, 2708 Manton Street; James Fields, 813 S. Seventeenth Street;

Oliver Hutchings, Jr., 2110 Annin Street; Maurice Davis, 4853 Chestnut Street; Charles E. Jones, 1239 N. Frazier Street; Lucius C. Pickett, 21 S. Ruby Street; Raymond Frasier, 1034 S. Chadwick Street; William Douglass, 1935 Fernon Street, and Carl A. Roach, 2015 N. Thirteenth Street.

Sacks Promises Action

Recruiting Officer Schoenfeld has stated that a larger number of openings for colored recruits are expected shortly, a statement to which Congressman Sacks reportedly countered: "There had better be, or I promise I'll find out the reason why."

Meanwhile, the recruiting office is urging all men who want to volunteer to do so through their local draft board.

Columbia S C State
January 13, 1942

New Clinics Being Built At Hospital

The first floor of the Negro section of Columbia hospital is being developed into spacious and sanitary clinics for whites and Negroes, along with emergency rooms that will make possible use of the floor in any emergency that might arise.

Superintendent Kershaw deLoach of the hospital, in explaining the program now going on, said the first floor of the Negro section had been used as a dormitory for Negro nurses until their new home was completed.

The floor, when the new program is completed, will become much more serviceable and will remedy an unsatisfactory situation that has existed.

The superintendent described the present clinic, which offers little segregation of white and Negroes, as being congested, not as sanitary as it should be, and inadequate for intelligent and efficient service. It is located on the first floor of the main hospital plant, to the east of the ambulance entrance.

Separate clinics for white and Negro patients are being completed in the new location, with spacious waiting rooms and enlarged facilities for treating cases. Another room on this floor will be used for special preparation of baby foods and a large room will be used as a dining room for Negro nurses.

In addition, there will be an emergency room for whites, another for Negroes, and a third one to care for an overflow.

Mr. deLoach said the design and facilities of the floor would make it possible for it to be quickly turned into an auxiliary hospital if the institution should be called on to care for an excess number of patients in time of disaster or emergency.

The present clinic will be remodeled and used for another function. Ambulance cases will be taken first to the new development west of the entrance.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

No Training For British At Tuskegee

JAN 24 1942

TUSKEGEE, (ANP)—Assurances have been received from Gen. Weaver, acting chief of the army air force, that no plans for training British flying students at the new Tuskegee airfield are in contemplation.

The English trainees will be moved from Maxwell field near Montgomery, to Tuscaloosa where the University of Alabama is located.

Rumors which appeared to have more than ordinary foundation had given rise to the fear that the new three million dollar airfield nearing completion here would be lost to Negro cadets. President Patterson of Tuskegee, who led the fight for the establishment of a jim-crow unit in the air corps, made prompt and spirited protests to Washington in which he was aided by numerous organizations throughout the country.

JAN 24 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Flyers To Keep Air Field

JAN 18 1942

TUSKEGEE, (ANP)—Assurances have been received from Gen. Weaver, acting chief of the army force, that no plans for training British flying students at the new Tuskegee airfield are in contemplation. The English traines will be moved from Maxwell field near Montgomery, to Tuscaloosa where the University of Alabama is located

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JAN 18 1942

47a-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

Says Army Should Train More Cadets

FEB 28 1942

War Department Told Quota System Restricts Colored Trainees.

Requests Acceptance of Cadets on Basis of Fitness, Not Race.

Mere Handful of Colored Not Enough — Wilkins Tells Secretary Stimson.

NEW YORK. — Because the enlistment of colored men in the Air Corps is long delayed on account of the greatly restricted quota system for the training of colored flyers and because facilities for the training of whites has been greatly expanded, the NAACP has again requested that the War Department accept and train colored cadets on the basis of fitness without regard to racial quotas.

The association also asks that they be admitted to all training bases, and that the induction of colored youths who have already been accepted for the Air Corps be postponed by their draft boards, pending the enlargement of a training program for them.

Need More Than Handful

In a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week, Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, said: "We believe that if our country is to have 2,000,000 men in the air force, with at least a quarter million of these as pilots, more than the mere handful of colored men now in training should be admitted to that branch of the service."

The War Department's new plans call for the establishment of the 100th Pursuit Squadron to be set up at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to train colored cadets, using graduates of the training course for the 99th Pursuit Squadron as instructors.

Many Disappointed

The NAACP told Stimson: "In recent weeks we have received numerous statements from bewildered and disappointed young colored men who say that they have been accepted for the Army Air Corps, and in many instances have received their physical examinations, but their actual enlistment in the Air Corps has been delayed so long, because of the greatly restricted quota system, that they are now being called by their local draft boards for general military service.

"In the meantime, they see white applicants for the Air Force, being accepted freely and, in most cases, promptly. They have noted the turn of events in the Southwest Pacific war theatre and they have read the announcement of the two-million-men air corps. In the face of all this they are told that they cannot be inducted into the Air Corps at this time."

Cupid Parades At Graduation Of 99th Pursuit Squadron

Pittsburgh Courier

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 12—Immediately following the graduating exercises of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the post chaplain read the marriage vows unitng Miss Edythe McMillan and Lt. George Spencer Roberts. The wedding was to have taken place last June, but was deferred to enable Pilot Roberts to train for the air corps. The bride was given in marriage by Charles E. Evans, of the faculty of West Virginia State college and a strong motive power behind the West Virginia State college CAA program, where Lt. Roberts received his first civilian pilots' license. Lt. Roberts received his advanced CAA training at Tuskegee institute. Lt. Roberts was attended by Dr. Charles De Bow.

Remaining for the wedding, in addition to his classmates and the members of military personnel, were Mrs. Edythe Adams, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Roberts Sr., parents of the groom; J. R. Roberts, an uncle (George Spencer Roberts Sr., father of the groom, served overeas in World War No. 1 as a non-commissioned officer of the 92nd Division), all of Fairmont, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Bow Sr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Sam Ross, Dayton, O.; Lemuel Curtis Sr., Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. and Miss Elnora Davis, New York City.

During the ceremony, Sgt. Hawkins, presiding at the piano, played soft nuptial music and the traditional wedding march at the close of the ceremony.

Among those present at the graduating exercises were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute; George L. Washington and Mrs. Washington, Chief Pilot Alfred Alfred Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Austin W. Curtis, assistant to Dr. George W. Carver; R. N. Davis, director, department of records and research, and Dr. E. H. Dibble Jr., manager, U. S. Veterans' Facility.

ALL-NEGRO STAFF SELECTED BY ARMY FOR TUSKEGEE BASE

Pittsburgh Courier MAR 14 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 12—The Medical Unit of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Tuskegee, Alabama, is fast reaching completion and will soon be ready to receive patients.

This unit is the first U. S. Army Hospital to be completely staffed by Negro physicians and nurses. Major DeHaven Hinkson is Commanding Officer of the Medical Unit.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

The X-Ray room, operating rooms, laboratories, infirmary, examining rooms, pharmacy are furnished throughout with modern equipment and up to date appliances for caring for the injured and sick.

Attractively modern furniture makes the quarters for nurses and doctors homelike and comfortable. The bed rooms in the nurses quarters have ¾ beds with inner springs mattresses, dresses, clothes closet and lounge chair.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS

The pleasant living room is furnished with modernistic chrome and leather setees, chairs, large table for magazines, desk for writing, convenient end tables and attractive floor lamps. The head nurse has a private office similarly furnished.

The building housing the doctors will be furnished for masculine comfort and convenience. Meals for the medical staff will be prepared and served in the dietary building of the unit. In an adjoining building meals will be prepared and served to ambulatory patients or placed in a thermos cart, equipped to carry hot and cold foods, for service to bed patients.

All buildings of the Medical Unit are connected by covered porches. It is located on a beautiful section of the Field with a commanding view of rolling wooded hills.

The nurses assigned to the post are expected within the next several days. Officers serving with Major Hinkson Post Surgeon in the Medical Unit are: Major Geo. McDonald Capt. Maurice Johnson, Capt. Harold Thornell, Lt. James P. Ramsey and Lt. Jas. E. Foote, Dental Surgeon.

Forest, Miss. News Register
March 26, 1942

TUSKEGEE NEGRO AIR SCHOOL WILL GRADUATE 400 FLYERS

Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) Air Base and School is worthy of note as it will soon graduate 400 negro fliers who will eventually compose the Army's 99th Pursuit Squadron. Since last July these students have undergone all the primary and advanced training to which Army cadets at Randolph and Kelly fields are subject. The 99th will be an all-negro pursuit squadron. White instructors of the 99th say that their negro flying students by virtue of their exceptional eyesight, courage and coordination, will make crack combat pilots. Their performance and promise will be watched with interest, especially by additional thousands of prospective aspiring negro flyers who hope to get into aviation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bandsman Does Air Force Song at Base

OCT 17 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Flight Command" is the most recent musical contribution to come from the pen of Sergeant James O. B. Moseley of Grenada, Miss.

The stirring score was written by Sgt. Moseley since coming to Tuskegee Army Flying School base.

He was for eight years head of the music department at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and is now lending his musical talents to the Air Force Band as assistant bandleader.

OTHER COMPOSITIONS

A piano virtuoso and composer, Sergeant Moseley has to his credit many original compositions and arrangements which include: "Dear Old Morehouse" (nationally famous hymn of Morehouse College); a "Cycle of Art Songs" from poems by Paul Lawrence Dunbar; a "Passacaglia for Organ"; a "Rondo for Violin and Piano"; and three complete movements of a symphony scored for full orchestra: Allegro con moto, Adagio, Scherzo.

Sergeant Mosely, an Omega Psi Phi frater, is a graduate of Morehouse College, the Chicago Musical College, and the University of Michigan. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mosely, reside in Grenada, Mississippi.

READY TO MEET THE ENEMY . . . FIRST TO GET U.S. ARMY "WINGS"

MAR 14 1942 Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shown in the picture are Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Air Corps Advance Flying school, pinning "wings" on the breast of Captain Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis of the U.S. Army, among the group of the first members of the race to be awarded the insignia of the U.S. Army Air Corps, while Major Noel F. Parrish, extreme left, holds the "wings." Reading from left to right in addition to Captain Davis are: Lt. Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Lt. Charles DeBow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va., and Lt. Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio. The graduating exercises were held at the Post theatre and were attended by military personnel of the army, officers of Tuskegee institute and the Veterans' Administration, and relatives and friends of the members of the graduating class.—P. H. Polk, Tuskegee Institute Photo.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Color Complex And The U.S.A.

APR 5 - 1942

THE United States is a broad-minded country. At least, that is the idea one could get after seeing pictures of Japanese flyers who have graduated from the United States Army Air Corps.

The fact that they were trained along with the white flyers is a point that would sustain the major premise. The reasoning would go something like this: Here we are fighting the Japs and they are fighting us like wild fire and we are so broad-minded that we can tolerate citizen Japs in our own flying forces and permit them to train like any other citizens.

If a man from Mars only heard that side of the story he would likely reach the conclusion that we are pretty broad-minded in matter of policy concerning the armed forces of the nation. APR 5 - 1942

But just let him get a whiff of the attitude of the Army Air Corps towards Negroes in America and we wager that he would change his mind. The case of the Negro would go something like this:

There was a time, not many months ago, when Negroes were not wanted in the Air corps no matter how good they were.

There was a time, not many months ago, when Negroes could not get into the Air corps no matter how well they could or wanted to fly planes. The Negroes of America rose up in arms, protested, mass-met, campaigned and squawked about citizenship rights until the Army Air Corps set up, for their special use and enjoyment, an all-black Negro squadron where a few colored flyers could train at a time. Despite the fact that the country needed flyers by the thousands, persons in the high command took the position that Negroes were not wanted in that branch of the service even if the country would suffer for lack of them.

Whether the black unit was organized for the purpose of training Negroes because they would be tolerated or whether it was just another step in the appeasement policies of our war efforts may never be known. Suffice it to say, we have our own opinion.

We do not know whether members of the high command took the position that a bomb dropped from a bomber by a colored man would not be affected by the law of gravity or whether the color of his skin would affect the efficiency of the bomb or not as to the reason they have been so hesitant to permit colored flyers to enlist.

Since push has come to shove and things are getting pretty tight—looking on the broad international horizon — the high command might permit colored flyers to train in the same manner as whites and at the same places. We see, absolutely, no reason why a Negro flyer can not train down at the Texas flying field. No one else does, either, who is serious about this thing called war.

We can not overlook the fact that the government would rather train a Japanese flyer of questioned loyalty in its large flying fields than to train a Negro flyer whose ancestry dates back to the 1600's.

It seems that America has got to overhaul its views regarding this whole question of racial superiority. Until it does, it will suffer the effects of a dis-united nation.

47a-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Racial Bias Keeps Balto. Man Out of CAA Pilot Course

OCT 24 1942

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BALTIMORE.

How discrimination in the armed forces keeps eligible men from joining the services for which they are qualified was told to the AFRO this week by Aaron Brown, 2212 Division, who has been trying unsuccessfully for the past five months to enter the Civil Aeronautics Authority's training course for reserve pilots.

Recently, Secretary of War Stimson announced that the CAA had received authority from the army to include colored flyers in its program for non-combat pilots and added that the bulk of colored trainees would be used as instructors.

Training, he said, would be given at Tuskegee Institute and the Coffey School of Aeronautics in Chicago.

Baltimore Hasn't Heard

Despite the War Department's announcement, officials at the Cadet Aviation Board, the Third Service Command and the Army Recruiting Office have been telling Brown for the past five months that they know nothing of the program and that colored are not being accepted for such training.

Under date of July 14, Brown received a telegram from James E. Rishell, ground school supervisor in charge of Civilian Pilot Training, ordering him to report to the Baltimore School of Aeronautics at Curtis Wright Airport.

He did so, but was told that he must first enlist in the army reserve air corps but application at the recruiting office and other army offices here failed to help him. All said there were no facilities for colored people.

Colored of Skin Wrong

On Thursday, a call to the Aviation Cadet Broad by an AFRO reporter who talked with a Sergeant Seales again brought the information that there are no vacancies for colored. OCT 24 1942

He admitted, however, that if Brown, who is 33 with 334 solo hours, 91 hours of cross-country flying and 23 hours of night flying, were white, he would begin training immediately.

He said that procedure is for the applicant to pass a physical or mental examination, then be enlisted after which he attends classes for six or eight weeks and then is either called for active duty or put on the reserve enlisted roll.

Miss McGeorge Uninformed

He then referred the reporter to Miss McGeorge at the University of Baltimore who admitted that she had had contact with Brown.

She said, however, that she knew nothing of the training for colored applicants but she "thought" there was a school in New York (the Coffey School in Chicago is located at Harlem Airport) and suggested contacting another applicant who might give further information about it.

Meantime, Brown received a letter dated October 13 from Brigadier General H. B. Lewis of the adjutant general's office in Washington telling him that he could enter the service by contacting the officer in charge of the Officer Procurement Division in the Baltimore Trust Building. OCT 24 1942

Still Gets "Runaround"

This officer, Colonel Lanahan, told the AFRO he knew nothing about it. So did Sergeant Kennedy. Brown was than referred to the A. G. Service where Lieuteant Bolton also said he knew nothing about the program.

Brown, himself, told the AFRO he couldn't understand how the army could afford to let pilots like himself who had some training and only needed additional training to become top-flight men to wait five months or even five days when a war was on.

He said that he has a brother in the army and all of his folk, like other American families, are helping the war effort.

Wants to Serve

He felt that by taking advantage of the training program offered by the army and the CAA he would be doing his part but the "runaround" he's been geeting in the past five months hasn't helped him one bit.

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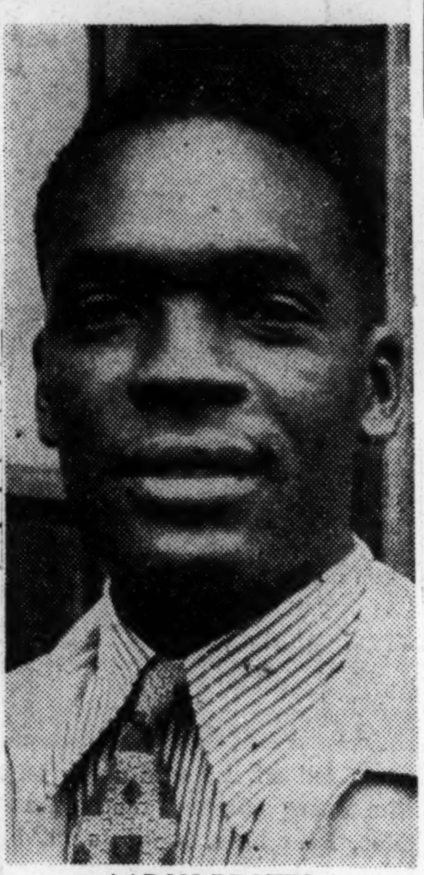

AARON BROWN

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Vision Of Tuskegee Army Personnel Rated Perfect

NOV 7 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Caterpillar Club Has 2nd Race Member

LT. M. S. CABINESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Bailing out at 4,000 feet altitude when his pursuit training ship suddenly caught fire, Second Lieutenant Marshall S. Cabiness, Tuskegee Army Flying School pilot, became the second colored officer in history to join the famous caterpillar club.

Nov. 17, 1942

The accident occured Thursday November 12, at a point about 12 miles east of the station during the course of a routine training flight.

Lieutenant Cabiness, whose home is 413 North Oakland St., Gastonia, N. C. recently married a grand-daughter of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. He was 24 years old on Armisticce Dav. having been born on the day that the World War I. ended.

The first colored officer to join the caterpillar club was Lieutenant Mac Ross, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the first class of flyers to graduate at this station last March 7th.

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OCT 26 1942

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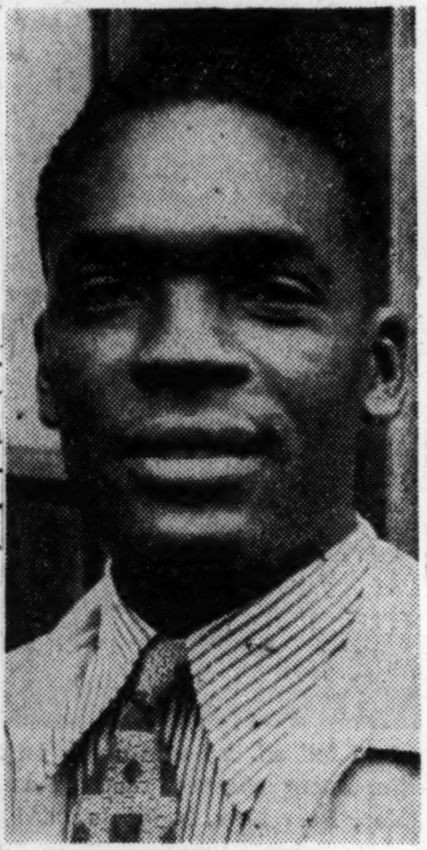

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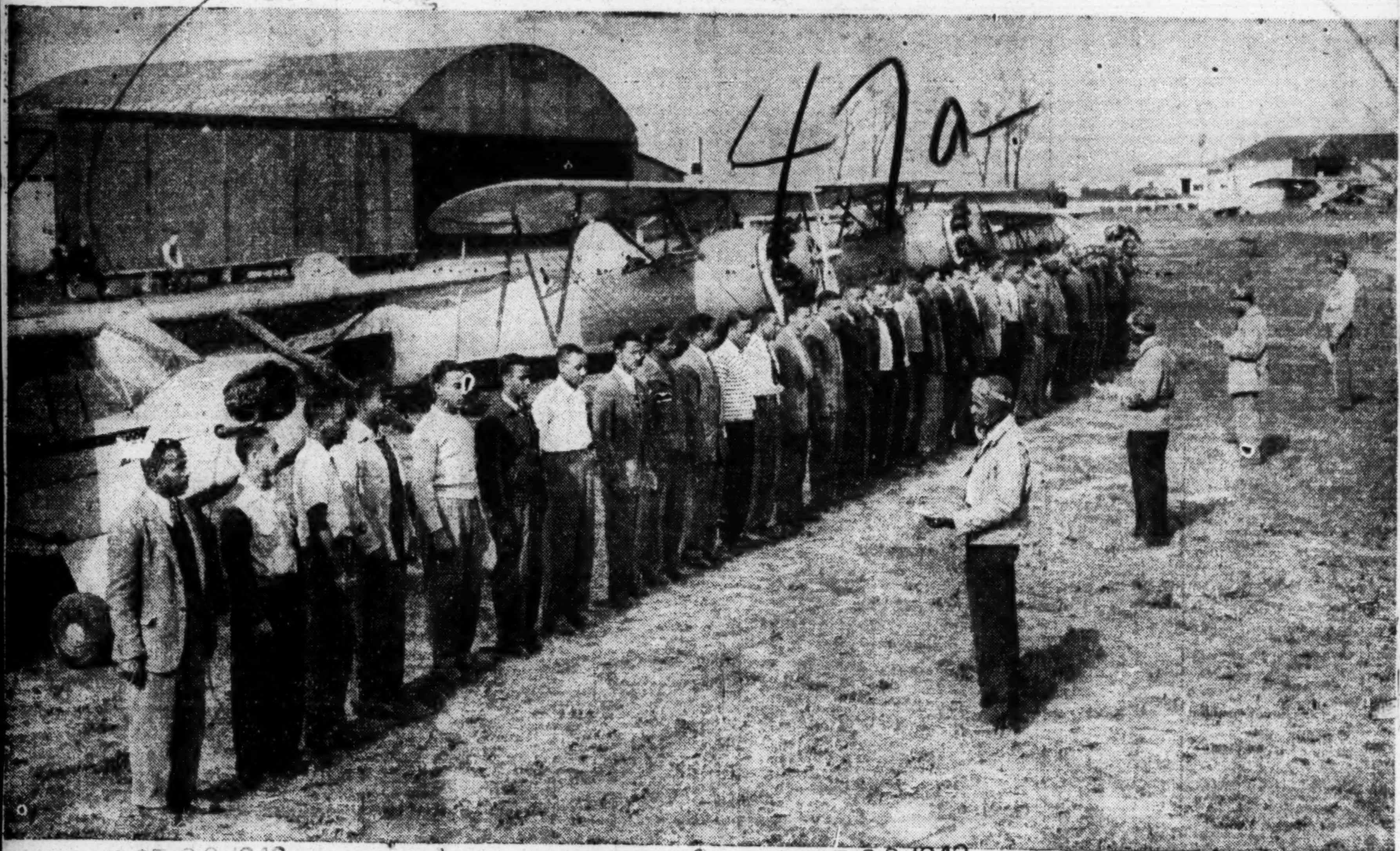
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

They're Preparing To Take Wings Against Hitler And Axis

OCT 28 1942



The largest class in the history of the Coffey School of Aeronautics is shown as training began at Harlem airport, Chicago, last week. The 30 students are listening to an outdoor lecture from the instructors (in front, left to right:) Ray Davis from Oklahoma, Jack Johnson and William Paris, Chicago, and Earl Franklin, Joliet, Ill. The Coffey school is "feeder" for the advanced flying of the 99th squadron at Tuskegee and students are inducted into the army air force enlisted reserve. This school and Tuskegee are now the nation's only Negro flying centers.

OCT 28 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EYESIGHTS O.K.

OCT 31 1942

"These Men Will Give Excellent Account in Combat"—Chief Surgeon

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 29 —Major Richard C. Cumming, chief surgeon at the Station hospital, Tuskegee Army Flying school, reveals that the eyes of the officers and enlisted personnel at this base are in tip-top shape. Major Cumming, whose experience in the maintenance of good health is far-reaching, realizes the initial step toward an efficient personnel.

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47a

47a-1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ACCIDENT 14 MILES FROM ARMY FIELD

JUN 14 1942

Ship Nose-dived Into Small River

TUSKEGEE, June 11—(ANP)—In the first fatal accident at the Tuskegee army flying school, Cadet Robert A. Dawson, 24, San Antonio, Texas, was instantly killed Monday as his passenger, Cadet Walter I. Lawson, escaped with only minor scratches.

Dawson's parents are Mr. and Mrs. August Dawson of San Antonio. The parents of Lawson are the Rev. and Mrs. Robert N. Lawson of Newtown, Va.

Cause Investigated

The two cadets were flying one of the advanced training ships and were due to graduate at the end of this month. The accident occurred when their ship nose-dived into a small river near the town of Talladega, Ala., about 14 miles from the army field here. Two strands on a high power line were broken when the airplane struck the line just before crashing into the river.

The exact causes of the accident are being investigated by a special board of inquiry named by the commanding officer.

There have been two crackups previously at the Tuskegee army flying field, both involving white pilots. One was delivering a plane to the school and the other had lost his way. Neither accident, however, was fatal.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Judge Hastie Inspects Air Training Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 15.—Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Washington, visited Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Army Flying School last week.

Judge Hastie came by plane from New Orleans to Montgomery where he was met by Lieutenant Colonel Benj. O. Davis Jr. and escorted to Dorothy Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, headquarters during his three day visit.

Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning Judge Hastie spent in conference with Colonel F. V. H Kimble, Commanding Officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, training base for Negro officers in the U. S. Air Corps.

Practically all of Thursday was spent at the Post visiting the units of this rapidly expanding Air Base. The Judge talked with the men "on the line" and watched with interest the cadets skim along the beautiful runways before taking off in the sleek army trainers. He visited the signal tower, the Medical Unit, the Post Theatre, the big warehouses, the Mess Hall, Barracks, as well as the many new buildings rapidly taking shape from the hands of hundreds of skilled Negro craftsmen.

During his stay Judge Hastie was dinner guest at the home of President and Mrs. F. D. Patterson.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Aviators

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce just made an urgent appeal for more planes and pilots to halt Japan's unremitting conquest of China. This call for immediate aid to our ally now fighting for her very life should not go unanswered.

Here is one answer. Since our fixed policy of segregation-as-usual disastrously limits the training of qualified colored United States Army Air Force pilots to only 33 graduate airmen a year at the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron Air Base near Tuskegee Institute, Ala., let those of us who really want to see China build her air strength, first, press for immediate combat training for those of the 957 Negro aviators who had validated licenses during 1941 and who want to fight for the Four Freedoms in the air over China; second, open the way for the army of some 300 unlicensed, competent colored aviators to train for and join Flying Fortress crews in China as pilots, copilots, navigators, bombardiers, gunners, and gunner-photographers; third, blast a way through for the shamefully misplaced and grounded Negro flight instructors to teach desperately anxious Chinese youths basic air navigation—rather than have these instructors continue to deteriorate into locked-wheel uselessness in their native America.

DUTTON FERGUSON.

Washington, June 15.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN SHAPING RAPIDLY FOR COMBAT DUTY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—At a dusty, booming airdrome in the Southeast Air Forces Training Center, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, world's first Negro aerial fighting unit, is girding for its opening sky-joust with the enemy.

Home and training ground of the squadron is the new Army Flying school at Tuskegee, Ala. In the patchwork pattern of fields over which new Negro flyers zoom, members of their race look up to wish them well.

A LONG, HARD GRIND

For these pilots are getting a chance they have sought for a long time, a chance to fly with the U.S. Army Air Forces and to receive Air Forces commissions. Many Negro youths who aspire to be fighter pilots now may become aviation cadets. If they survive the hard grind prescribed for all cadets, white and black, they will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Forces Reserves. Here is their long-wanted opportunity to fly. And they are taking it. They are flying!

This chance is not to be looked on as all glamor and glory. A chance to fly as a fighter pilot is also a chance to die as a fighter pilot. The phrase rhymes. So does death and combat flying in many instances.

The Negro youths at the Army school know this. The fact does not deter them. The motto of the Southeast Training center is "Prepare for Combat." Every fledgling must be taught not only how to fly but how to kill. Slaughter is his business, and in war slaughter is a give-and-take proposition.

MUST OVERCOME MANY OBSTACLES

All this the young cadets know. They realize the grimness of their job and the seriousness of their purpose. They are at Tuskegee not to picnic or better themselves, but to learn to carry fire and destruction to the enemy. As cadets, many already are proving themselves, and are obtaining commissions. As organized sky fighters they will have a chance to prove their mettle when the "99th" flies out to combat.

The cadet, Negro or white, must have a great desire to fly and a greater desire to serve his country if he hopes to succeed. Look at the hurdles to be cleared.

To qualify as cadet, a man must be between the ages of 18 and 27, and physically perfect. He must pass an entrance quiz of 150 questions.

Accepted for the course, he must enter a replacement center designed to transform him from civilian to soldier. Here he is put through the most concentrated period of military drills, the toughest physical workout, and the quickest mental brushup of his life.

MUST FLY 3 TYPES OF PLANES

In top physical shape he tackles the job of learning to fly three different types of training planes. These he must cope with one at a time while learning such practical courses as navigation, radio, code and mechanics.

The ships in the order in which they must be mastered are: the primary trainer, in which each man learns to solo and do acrobatics in elementary school; the faster, heavier Basic Trainer in which he learns night and cross-country flying by instruments; the Advanced Trainer with even greater weight, speed and horsepower, in which he completes his training period.

Then he is commissioned, only to find that he now must try the lightning P-20, whose hawklike dash and speed make all training ships hitherto mastered look like slow barnyard hens. This is the type ship he will fly to combat! His first ride in it, and all future rides, must be solo. In its single cockpit there is no room for an instructor! He has asked for speed, firepower, performance and the chance to take the initiative. Here it is in one compact thunderbolt. Let him take it. But be sure he can handle it. One mistake in this thunderbolt may be his last.

NEGRO INSTRUCTORS

These are the difficulties would-be combat pilots face. Now let's look at those things which aid the young flyer at Tuskegee.

The field on which he tests his wings is one of the most expansive in the country. His instructors in elementary school where he either "washes out" or gets his first boost, are experienced Negro pilots.

When he reaches Army School for basic and all subsequent phases of training, he is taught by white officer-instructors who are anxious to get him through if it is humanly possible—anxious because each instructor is proud of the students he is able to pass in the course. Every white instructor at Tuskegee competed for his place there.

OFFICERS ARE HAND-PICKED

The post, commanded by Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, is under the supervision of a handpicked group of efficient and capable officers. Because white officers have had much longer experience in the air forces, they act in a supervisory capacity in many departments, but 60 per cent of the officers at the post are Negroes.

Negro personnel handles both airport and airplane maintenance. Negro pilots and cadets fly the airplanes. Negro control tower operators keep air traffic straight. Negro ground-crewmen service the planes. Negro mechanics keep them in shape. Negro doctors hold responsible places in the post's fine new hospital. Negro instructors teach and direct academic courses. And Negro specialists and typists of high civil service ratings work in various departments.

THIRD FINISH

Everyone connected with the Tuskegee Army school is proud of its rapid development. A little more than a year ago the site of the new air field was a high hill on one side; on the other a bog hole full of beavers. Today it is shaping up into one of the best air fields in the country.

Approximately 15 cadets entered as the first class last November. About one-third of this class came through to obtain Air Forces commissions. Larger classes are now going through on regular schedule and are being graduated at regular intervals.

Most newly commissioned graduates are taking their places in the cockpits of fighter planes as members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, or its new sister Squadron, the 100th.

If the same rate of progress can be maintained—and nothing indicates a slackening in this rate—fighter squadrons, manned by Negro pilots should be flying out to engage enemy aircraft in the near future.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LARGEST CADET CLASS GETS AIR CORPS WINGS

Job Just Begun, Says Col. Davis

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—"I would say that, at this time, this school has graduated pilots who can fly no better and no worse than the graduates of other Air Forces schools," declared Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., executive for troops at the Tuskegee Army Flying School in an address to the fourth class of graduates here Friday.

Colonel Davis delivered the principal address to the class, the largest in the history of the Tuskegee Army Flying School to date. Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, the commanding officer delivered the diplomas to the class, while Lieutenant Colonel Noel F. Parrish, director of training, pinned the wings on the new second lieutenants.

Col. Davis went on to say:

MORE TO LEARN

"Most people who visit this post go away with the impression that we are over the hump, that the job is done. It is done in the same sense that you have a military pilot in an individual who can take an airplace off the ground and land it. So much has been demonstrated but this cannot be the complete answer. The only valid test of fighting unit is in its ability for itself in combat. So, understand then, that your work has begun. You are John Doe, second lieutenant, Army Air Forces, who knows something about military life and something about flying.

"You have a great deal to learn about administrative duties in your squadron. You have yet to learn to fly as a member of combat team in a fighting airplane. You must learn these things well in a short time. You have before you positions of great responsibility for which you must qualify yourself immediately. You and all the other early graduates of this school have the added burden of proving to all concerned that as military pilots you are as good as any in the world. It is true that your task is difficult and important, but it is my belief that you will accept the challenge and carry on in such manner that your record will be a credit to yourself and to your country."

HIGHEST OFFICER

Colonel Davis spoke to the graduates as one who had passed through the same stage. He was one of the members of the first class to graduate at this air base, back in March. At that time he was a captain. Today he is the highest ranking Negro officer in the Army Air Forces, being the only lieutenant colonel in that branch of the Army.

The invocation and benediction were delivered by First Lieutenant Douglass L. T. Robinson, chaplain for the air base. Captain Roy F. Morse, secretary of the Ground School, handed the diplomas to the commanding officer, who in turn, gave them to the graduates.

Several hundred relatives and friends of the graduates thronged into the Post Theater for the exercises, some of them coming many hundreds of miles to witness the ceremonies.

LIST GRADUATES

Those graduates receiving diplomas and commissions included: Willie Ashley, Jr., 212 West Bartlett St., Sumter, S. C.; George H. Bolling, 24 Cummings Ave., Phoebus Virginia; William A. Campbell, Box 218, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Herbert E. Carter, Amory Mississippi; Herbert V. Clark, 810 East St., Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles B. Hall, 1024 East Hendricks St., Brazil, Ind.; Allen G. Lane, 205 Cherry St., Demopolis, Ala.; Irvin B. Lawrence, 2168 East 90th St., Cleveland; Fathye A. McGinnis, 509 Howard St. Muskogee, Okla.; Graham Mitchell, 908 Howard Road, S. E., Washington, D. C.; Louis R. Purnell, 181 West Weaver St., Germantown, Penna.; Graham Smith, 505 C. C. Road, Ahoskie, N. C.; Spann Watson, 122 John St., Hackensack, N. J. and James T Wiley, 705 Woods Run Ave., N. S. Pittsburgh.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Chanute Field Will Long Remember 99th Personnel

By STAFF SGT. A. J. SINDT

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—(A N P)—The 99th pursuit squadron, the army air forces' first all-colored outfit, has now been gone from Chanute feild; but they are far from being forgotten.

March 19, 1941, the 99th was activated at Chanute. And for the remainder of the year these men remained here attending school, preparing for the day when the 99th would depart from this station, a self-sustaining organization.

Quite frequently in current magazines and metropolitan newspapers we see accounts of their activities at Gunter field, near Tuskegee.

HAS IMPORTANT ROLE

All this has placed further emphasis on the importance of the role of the American Negro in the army air forces. Much has been written about this early 99th group, but if there has been any lavish praise showered upon this unit—it was meritoriously deserved by their accomplishments.

Looking back, one remembers that upon activation of the colored air force unit vacancies were filled at an amazing rate. The nation was then all under a state of limited national emergency.

From the north, the deep south, the western plains and the eastern extremes of this great nation they came—young Americans, eager to accept and take full advantage of this opportunity offered them.

One remembers, too, that many of these young men sacrificed the beginning of perhaps a fine career. Anthony Jones provides a good example of this. Young Jones of Champaign, Ill., gave up a career as a boxer prefering that of grooming Uncle Sam's war birds. While at Chanute field, Anthony Jones "copped" the post heavyweight title. But when Jones left—then a corporal—he was a first-line aircraft metal worker.

HAS GLEE CLUB

Pvt. William Cobb organized a glee-club within the ranks of the 99th. This glee club was in great demand by civic organizations in nearby communities, and they climaxed their activities with a personal apearance over radio station WGN, Chicago.

The 99th maintained its own administrative setup under the guidance of a Chanute officer. A select group of men were sent through the clerical school on the field, and upon graduation were assigned to orderly-room duties.

Scarcely a day went by that the 99th was not out drilling. Under the hot rays of a scorching Illinois' mid-day sun, or the cool late afternoon breezes—the marching and drill went on "as usual." But there were no complaints; this was soldering, and the fellows liked it.

Instructors of the school remarked that 99th men were "good students, who gave their best and caught on fast." The officer commanding pointed out "these men are good soldiers. They have adapted themselves readily to army discipline and routine. They aren't fooling....This is the army and it is a serious business with them!"

MOVES TO TUSKEGEE

In the early part of 1942, the 99th packed its baggage and moved to an airfield near Tuskegee, their new home.

They have done well. Colored pilots who hold commissions in the army air forces as officers, fly the planes assigned the unit. Enlisted personnel accomplish the necessary maintenance.

Gunter field is humming with activity these days. The 99th is "Keeping 'Em Flying!"

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Secretary Stimson On Inspection Of Army Field Here

OCT 15 1942

Tuskegee and the Army Flying School were hosts to several distinguished visitors last week.

Secretary of War Stimson came here to inspect the Army Flying School, where he was received by a formidable array of high ranking army officials including Col. Benj. O. Davis, Jr., heading the 99th Combat Squadron. Secretary Stimson addressed the Negro squadron during his visit.

Another visitor was Col. West Alexander Hamilton, U. S. Army, who visited the Tuskegee Army Flying School and Tuskegee Institute. Col. Hamilton was on his way to Prairie View, Tex., to take up his new duties as executive officer of the ROTC unit of that Institution.

OCT 15 1942

Lt. Col. Campbell Johnson executive assistant to the director of Selective Service, visited Tuskegee Institute during the week. Col. Johnson met with members of the faculty to discuss certain features of the selective service act as it affects married men and college professors and administrators.

47a-1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Spend $100,000 On Aviation At Tuskegee Field

OCT 9 - 1942

Permanent Training School for Flyers Is Assured; To Train Civilian Pilots, Also

OCT 8 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Oct 8 (ANP)—Aviation is at Tuskegee to stay. Plans to Make flying and airplane engineering permanent developments at the school were enhanced this week when President F. D. Patterson returned from New York and reported that the trustees of the institution had just voted an additional $100,000 to further improve and extend the school airfield on which $300,000 has already been expended. When finished it will be one of the most complete airfields at any educational institution in the country and of course it already is by far the finest Negro field.

OCT 9 - 1942

This field is used for primary army training and the school also maintains a second field on rented ground where it does civilian pilot training. With the big army field costing better than $3,000,000 just five miles away, Tuskegee is truly an aviation center. It is at the big field that the advanced flyers, the ground crews and the cadets who have finished are stationed. The Tuskegee primary field gives the beginners their early lessons.

The army is greatly extending the training program at Tuskegee. Its quota has been raised from 30 students to 90 students. Fifty-two new aviation students will enter every five weeks. Washouts which affect about 50 per cent of those who enroll will operate to keep the average about 52.

Among the new improvements will be another and larger hanger which will cost $50,000 and which is to be built by trade students at the school; an auxiliary landing field about five miles distant, at $20,000. This will be used for landings and take offs so as to reduce the traffic on the training field. A parachute tower and a traffic control tower, combined in one, is to be built. There will be additional classroom facilities; three new link trainers, 30 or 40 new training ships and additional personnel will also be provided.

Sage Hall one of the finest dormitories on the grounds, has been taken over. It will be remodelled at a cost of $15,000 or $20,000. Officers quarters and a modern infirmary will occupy the first floor with student flyer's living quarters above.

President Patterson remarked that no matter when the war ended, aviation at Tuskegee is a permanent part of its curricula and program.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WHY THE SECRECY?

OCT 8 - 1942

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was a visitor here Monday afternoon and night. The newspapers knew about it, but not a word was permitted to leak out until after his departure. Such secrecy seems wholly unnecessary, even though press and public are willing to endure this or any other infringement on their "rights" in war time.

It might have stimulated the morale of Montgomery and environs and it might have helped the sale of war bonds to have known that our Secretary of War was in our midst, to have had, perchance, a few utterances, even if only along the line of amiable generalities.

After the Secretary of War was safely away, the "Public Office" of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center handed to newspapers an insipid "release" in which the most notable feature of Mr. Stimson's visit appeared to be a listing of names and entitlements of various Army personages who greeted him on arrival here and at Tuskegee.

OCT 8 - 1942

The society page of a newspaper is one of its most valued assets, but somehow something more and different is called for upon the occasion of a visit by a leader of a people fighting for existence. In passing, it should be said that there are some bright young newspapermen in the Army "public relations" service, and of course it is no fault of theirs if "regulations" tend make them do things that are hard to explain to the public.

We must not run the risk of carrying this secrecy business too far.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Army Air Corps Expansion Act Started Cadets

OCT 10 1942

34 Pilots Have Now Finished Army Training

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An amendment into the Army Air Corps Expansion Act of April 3, 1939, authoriznig the use of at least one colored school for the training of colored air pilots, is the origin of military flying among colored people.

The amendment was offered by Senator Harry H. Schwartz, Democrat, of Wyoming, who insisted on the floor of the Senate during debate on the measure that the federal civilian pilot training program should be made available to colored youth.

CONDUCTED AT SCHOOLS

OCT 10 1942

As a result of the adoption of this amendment, the civilian pilot training program was conducted at such schools as Deleware State College, Howard University, Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, Tuskegee Institute, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Lincoln University of Missouri, and West Virginia State College.

Colored youths were given training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists.

The civilian pilot course was used as the basis of selection of cadets after the Army decided to organize the Ninty-ninth Pursuit Squadron, now based at Tuskegee, Ala., and later the 100th Pursuit Squadron, also at Tuskegee.

THIRTY-FOUR PILOTS

OCT 10 1942

Latest available figures, made public about a month ago by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, show that thirty-four colored pilots had finished training for the Army Air Forces and seventy-three more were undergoing courses.

The necessary ground personnel is also being trained for this first all-colored air squadron.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Troops Crack Targets

OCT 15 1942

First Try at Moving Objects Successful

OCT 15 1942

CAMP RUCKER, Oct. 14.—Crack Negro troops from the First Air Base Security Training Group last week became the first soldiers from Camp Rucker to fire at moving targets on the heavy artillery ranges.

On the soggy, bush-covered land close by Lake Tholocco, members of the 901st, 902nd, 905th and 906th Air Base Battalions, manning the powerful half-track trucks mounting 75 millimeter guns, blasted away at a small cloth-covered target at a distance of about 400 yards.

The first firing of this type, which marks a definite forward step in the training of these troops, resulted in a miss, the shot falling short. The target was moving at the speed of a tank. The gun crew, showing the smooth precision born of long practice, reloaded and resighted the big weapon in a matter of seconds and on the second shot clipped the edge of the target.

All day long, 16 crews, four each from the four battalions, fired at the small target, towed by a truck with a 100-yard rope. The target consisted of an iron frame about 8 1-2 feet high and 8 feet long, covered with taut white cloth. Easily maneuverable, it served the double purpose of giving the simulated appearance of a low slung tank and also showing any hits registered. After each run across the firing zone, the target was towed back into position by a jeep.

In spite of the fact that this was their first experience firing at a small target, moving at speeds up to 30 miles an hour over fairly rough terrain, the crews showed excellent marksmanship and scored several hits which would have put an actual tank out of action.

OCT 15 1942

This type of firing marks some of the final phases of the Air Base Security Group's training with the ground forces. Many of the battalions are now considered capable of giving protection to airbases against enemy troops, be they tanks or paratroopers.

OCT 15 1942

Maj. Andrew Jackson Boyle, plans and training officer for the group, was in charge of the range firing. He and other officers present expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the crews carried out their assignments.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Tuskegee's Pilot Quota Now 52 Every 5 Weeks

OCT 17 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's quota of cadets for primary flight training has been increased to fifty-two every five weeks, G. L. Washington, director of the school of mechanical industries and aeronautics, announced last week.

This increase has called for considerable expansion of the teaching staff and facilities at Field No. 2 and in barracks accommodations. Sage Hall, men's dormitory, has been turned over to the army for cadet barracks and classrooms.

Students Build Hangar

At Field No. 2, a new hangar is under construction to house the additional planes needed. Forty men from the sophomore class in carpentry, masonry, plumbing and electricity are putting up the building, due for completion by December 1.

By special adjustment the trades students so employed will receive interne credit for the quarter. They take academic subjects at night, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

The instructors' staffs for the two fields include:

Field No. 1

George W. Allen, chief; Louis Jackson (Indiana acrobatic wizard), James Plinton, Westfield, N.J.; Philip Lee, Gloucester, Va.; Hector Strong, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Mildred Hanson, who holds a private pilot's license, secretary.

Field No. 2

G. L. Washington, civilian director; C. A. Anderson, chief flight instructor; Milton Crenshaw, Arkansas; Charles Foxx, Florida; Roosevelt Draper, Virginia; Charles H. Flowers, Baltimore, Md.; Ernest Henderson, South Carolina; Wendell Lipscomb, California; Adolph Moret, New Orleans; John Pinkett, Washington, D.C.; Sherman Rose, Oklahoma; Archie Williams, California; and Linkwood Williams, Illinois; Perry Young, Ohio.

Elliot Gray, Massachusetts, is superintendent of maintenance; Austin Humbles, Ohio, is chief of maintenance and Walter Sink, New York, is crew chief. Mrs. Ruby Washington is clerk of cadet records, and Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, secretary for the aeronautic division.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY SENDS FOUR ON PILOT LIAISON DUTY

OCT 10 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 8—The Army has taken the first step in a move to utilize the services of Air Corps pilot trainees who "wash out" and are unable to secure their Army commissions and "Wings." Four student pilots at the Tuskegee Army Flying school have been transferred to Fort Sill, Okla., for liason pilot duty.

The men, Langston Caldwell, Octave Rainey, Tully Hickman and Raymond Perry, become the first group of liason pilots in the history of the Army Air Corps.

PROTESTED OLD PRACTICES

Previously all men at Tuskegee who failed to get their "Wings" were reduced to the ranks of privates in the army and assigned to other units. This drew bitter criticism from race organizations and was the subject of an expose by The Pittsburgh Courier because white pilot failures were given the choice of becoming aerial gunners, navigators or liason pilots.

Credit for the change in the army policy is due Robert A. Lovett, assistant secretary of war; Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, and Captain Graham, adjutant of the Tuskegee Army school.

It is not known at this time whether the men assigned to Fort Sill will receive commissions and form the basis for a unit of colored liason pilots.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Stimson Visits Air School

OCT 13 1942

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New Chapel At Tuskegee Is One Of Finest In The Nation

OCT 17 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The new Post chapel at Tuskegee Army Flying School here is one of the most beautiful at any Army camp in the nation.

In addition to the spacious main auditorium, it has an outer vestry where free literature can be obtained upon entering the building.

Other rooms include a reception room, chaplain's office, secretarial office, choir loft, and a private consultation room. The building also has a cooling system.

The majestic edifice was formally dedicated September 20. Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson delivered the dedicatory message. Pfc. James A. Allison directed the Post chorus and Lt. Frank L. Drye the band.

A varied assortment of religious booklets and periodicals have been donated to the chapel by the American Bible Society of New York City; the David Cook Company of Elgin, Ill., and the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

The two chaplains, Lts. Robinson and Daniel L. Truscott, have an administrative staff composed of Sgt. Allen Walton, New York City, chief clerk; Cpl. Marion Shuler, New York City; chaplains' assistant; and Pfc. Allison, Camden, N. J., director of music.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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OCT 17 1942

Touches On Grave Trust Soon Facing 99th Squadron

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Upon the meeting of the pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the Secretary of War highly complimented them on the manner in which they had applied themselves to becoming military aviators.

He touched on the responsibility which faces them in the future, and expressed the hope that they will continue to maintain their present record in the grave situations which will confront them when they faced the enemy.

Secretary Stimson, along with R. A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, Chief, War Department, Bureau of Public Relations, landed in a large Army transport on the flying school's field in a downpour of rain.

A guard of honor composed of aviation cadets stood at rigid attention and a band sounded "Ruffles and Flourishes" as the secretary, dressed in a grey, chalk-striped suit, stepped briskly from the airplane.

OFFICIAL PARTY

The official party was greeted by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, chief of the Flying Training Command, Ft. Worth, Texas; Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding the Southeast Training Center; Brig. Gen. W. W. Welsh, chief of staff for the training center; Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Flying School; and Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., commanding the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

SHOWS INTEREST IN MECHANICS

The secretary inspected administrative buildings, barracks, hangars, and aircraft. He talked with the personnel in the various departments and showed particular interest in the work of the mechanics, who maintain the aircraft, and the Air Service Command in the sub-depot.

On leaving the flying line, he visited the post hospital where he talked with doctors, nurses, and others on duty; and to Lt. John McClure, a 99th Pursuit Squadron pilot, recently injured in an aircraft accident.

The Secretary of War and his official party's next stop was Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

Afro-American
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A guard of honor composed of aviation cadets stood at rigid attention and a band sounded "Ruffles and Flourishes" as the secretary, dressed in a grey, chalk-striped suit, stepped briskly from the airplane.

OFFICIAL PARTY

The official party was greeted by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, chief of the Flying Training Command, Ft. Worth, Texas; Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding the Southeast Training Center; Brig. Gen. W. W. Welsh, chief of staff for the training center; Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Flying School; and Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., commanding the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

SHOWS INTEREST IN MECHANICS

The secretary inspected administrative buildings, barracks, hangars, and aircraft. He talked with the personnel in the various departments and showed particular interest in the work of the mechanics, who maintain the aircraft, and the Air Service Command in the sub-depot.

On leaving the flying line, he visited the post hospital where he talked with doctors, nurses, and others on duty; and to Lt. John McClure, a 99th Pursuit Squadron pilot, recently injured in an aircraft accident.

The Secretary of War and his official party's next stop was Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

47a-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

West Pointer Gets Wings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., himself a graduate of West Point is shown here pinning "wings" on Air Cadet Robert B. Tresville who will complete his training at the United States Military Academy at West Point in the near future. Tresville, born in Columbus, Ga., is the son of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Robert B. Tresville.

Atlanta Ga., World
December 18, 1942

Aircraft Warning Unit Is Being Formed At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS)—The newest Negro Aircraft Warning Company is in making at Tuskegee Army Flying School.

It will be known as the 717th Signal Aircraft Warning Company, officers, Warrant officers, Master and its personnel will consist of Sergeants, Technical Sergeants, Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Corporals, Privates of first class, and Privates.

A pick of the Nation's youths especially trained in Electricity, Radio, Auto Mechanics, Telephony, Telegraphy, Wiring, Power Mechanics and Diesel Engineering at the leading colleges and civilian training schools will comprise the Company.

Only after an okey given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation can the enlisted men in the Company be trained to handle and use the government's secret equipment in Aircraft Warning.

Already assigned to the Company are Commanding Officer Lieutenant Kenneth C. Prince of Chicago, Illinois, and Lieutenants Robert E. Campbell, formerly of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas; Charles A. Bowers, Whittie English, Walter Hight, Dean B. Nohr, William Roberts, Winston Simms, Elve V. Timmons and Arthur B. Polite.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

REVEAL OFFICER JIM-CROW AT 99th SQUADRON AIR BASE

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 24 --(ANP)--Discrimination, rankling, disturbing and bitter, is again rearing its head among the officers at the air base here. In varied ways difference of race insofar as officers are concerned is more and more stressed.

There has been separation in eating arrangements and in quarters all along. That this is not necessary is shown by the fact that scarcely 50 miles away at Fort McClellan, Ala., headquarters for the 92nd division, no segregation is engaged in.

The latest and most debasing form which this segregation has taken however is in the new Technical School build- where recently signs were posted over the tiolet reading, "For White Officers" and "For Colored Officers".

Indignation ran high when the signs were first notices and they were promptly torn down. A little while later the signs were put up again. While it cannot be verified, the post commandant, Col. Frederick Von H. Kimble, is said to have called a conferance of all officers and to have told them that the signs were there to stay, that they represented the policy of the post and if they were torn down again he would post a guard to see that they stayed in place.

The officers are reported to be fuming because they do not believe the policy enunciated by the commandant is the policy of the war department at all but that it is promulgated by the commandant in a deliberate attempt to humiliate and embarrass them.

This was presumed to be an all-Negro post. Observers say that while it is impossible to say how many officers are here there are in non-flying officer personnel administrative jobs scores and scores of Negro officers who are not pilots and have no direct connection with aviation.

There are also scores of white officers, most of them occupying jobs which might well be filled by the competent colored men who are at the field, or who are available. The post commandant has the opportunity of selecting the officers who are used here.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

'COLORED' AND 'WHITE' SIGNS AT TUSKEGEE?

WASHINGTON

The AFRO asked the War Department today to investigate conditions at Tuskegee Flying Field only army station for training colored flyers.

Reports to the AFRO indicated conditions have not improved under Col. M. Kimble, commanding officer.

1. Specifically, investigation was asked of reports that "colored" and "white" signs have appeared over toilets in defiance of army regulations.

2. That colored and white officers have been ordered not to fraternize

3. That white officers have been directed to live off the post and not to join the only officers' club on the post.

4. Capt. Lloyd M. Sparks, finance officer, assigned to the post

five months ago, has not been permitted to function.

5. That fewer departments are now headed by colored officers than formerly.

THEY GOT "WINGS"

MAY 9 1942 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier

Tuskegee Army Flying School graduated its second class of cadets last Wednesday. Those receiving their diplomas and officers commission in the U. S. Army Air Corps are, left to right: Lt. Clarence C. Jamison, Lt. Sidney Brooks and Lt. Charles W. Dryden. They are shown mapping course to be taken on first formation flight after graduation.—Photo by Polk Studio. See story and other pictures on Page 4.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

3rd Class Of Army Pilots Graduated

MAY 25 1942

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—"The future holds for you great prospects." With these words ringing in their ears, words of encouragement from their commanding officer, Col. Frederick V. H. Trimble, members of the third class of Negro pilots finished their training at this school.

The graduating exercises, at which mothers and fathers of the graduates were present, were held Wednesday morning, May 20, in the Post Recreation hall. Post Chaplain Hollis H. Hooks delivered the invocation. Lt. Col. Noel F. Parrish, director of training, presented the coveted wings to the graduates. Coloney Trimble delivered the address.

"The life of Tuskegee Army Flying school has been short in comparison with those institutions which have long histories and great traditions," said the commanding officer. "History for this air base and for those who go out from this air base is in the making. It is on you and your immediate predecessors that the history of this air base will be made and tradition formed.

GREAT PROSPECTS MAY 25 1942

"The future holds for you great prospects.

"May I congratulate you on your successful completion of the course as aviation cadets and welcome you as pilots and officers of the air corps, and join with you in your happiness in having attained this pilot's rating and the opportunity for service which it offers."

Among the graduates at the third exercises of its kind at this field were: 2nd Lt. James B. Knighton of Tula, Okla., 2nd Lt. George L. Knox, of Indianapolis, 2nd Lt. Lee Rayford of Washington, D. C., and 2nd Lt. Sherman W. White of Montgomery, Alabama.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

YOUTH RANKS 3RD IN SIGNAL CORPS EXAM

MAY 24 1942

Major General George Grunert, commanding the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago, announced this week Mynor P. Payne, 23-year-old youth of 707 South Third street, Champaign, Illinois, ranked third among all the applicants of the corps area who took examinations last week for technical courses of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Payne's grade was exceeded by only two men among the applicants from Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin who took examinations for Ultra-High Frequency training courses. As the result of his showing he will be offered an appointment to the Signal Corps' Advanced Electronics and Micro-Wave Technical School. On completion of this course, he will be eligible either to a commission as a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps or a position as a civilian radio engineer.

Payne, a graduate of electrical engineering at the Northwestern university, is now employed as an instructor at an Air Corps technical school. He took the examination at the University of Illinois May 12.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Graduate Flyers Are Successful

MAY 22 1942

They're Above Standard, He Says in Article

"Anyone who assumes Negroes cannot become first-class pilots and up-to-standard members of the United States Army Air Forces is in the class of those misguided individuals who guessed the Japanese would be unable to keep airplanes level because their eyes slant."

Frank Lambert, flight instructor associated with Negro flight training, in an article in the current (June) issue of FLYING Magazine, points with pride to the U. S. Army training program which recently graduated its first class of Negro military aviators.

"The members of this first class," he states, "came from all sections of the country. Their backgrounds were varied and often interesting. All had more than two years of college, and some were college graduates.

"As graduate pilots they have proved themselves successful up-to-standard members of the United States Army Air Forces."

Lambert insists preconceived notions about Negro flyers have been proved false. "Important facts," he says, "are these: The Army now has a small number of Negro pilots, more are being trained. These men are receiving excellent training, and they are meeting the requirements of that training.

"Those who have completed the course are above the necessary minimum standards in ability. There is considerable reason for faith in the future on the part of those who hope and assume Negro groups can fly and are capable of well organized military effort."

Lambert insists Negro flying units now being formed must be considered as units of the United States Army, first; as Negro units, second. MAY 22 1942

"An airplane," he points out, "does not react to the color or appearance of its pilot, either favorably or unfavorably."

"The successful Negro military pilot considers himself a pilot first and foremost. He has his mind full just flying, without being conscious that he is a Negro at the same time."

Criticising well-meaning commentators of both races, Lambert says: "It is difficult enough to fly for your family and friends without feeling you are trying to succeed as an individual inspiration for 13,000,000 people."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

1st Negro Army Nurses Go On Duty At Tuskegee

APR 11 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Major DeHaven Hinkson, Post Surgeon, Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Tuskegee reports the arrival of 5 Negro nurses, assigned to the medical staff of the Post Medical unit.

The new arrivals are: First Lieutenant Della H. Raney, chief nurse, 2nd Lieut. Mary Petty, Chicago, Ill., 2nd Lieut. Ruth Speight, Wilson, N. C., 2nd Lieut. Kathryn Bough, Portsmouth, Va., and 2nd Lieut. Gertrude L. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa. All were transferred from Fort Bragg North Carolina.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Says More Race Youths Must Prepare For Air Training

MAY 21 1942

More Boys Should Be Enrolled In Civilian Program, Says Frank

By THELMA REA THURSTON

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—"If Negroes are to benefit fully and effectively from proposed aviation expansion programs, more Negro youth must be prepared, or must be seeking preparation for flight training in large numbers." it was stated here this week by John L. Frank, coordinator of the Hampton Institute Civilian Pilot Training program.

This observation was made by Frank following his return from a meeting of the Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools, held Monday and Tuesday in Washington, D. C., on the Howard University campus.

During the meeting it was disclosed in conferences with John P. Morris, CPT administrator; Lt. Col. John H. Ives, of the U. S Army Air Forces, and William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, that eventual expansion of the CPT program will result in increased aviation opportunities for Negroes.

MORE SHOULD APPLY

The extent to which Negroes will participate in the expansion and proposed acceleration of the nation's flight training was not made clear in any of the conferences.

Persons attending the meeting were sure of one thing: That in order to take full advantage of any sort of expansion of the present flight training program more Negroes must apply for training.

Because the Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools desires "more than proportional participation" in the nation's flying services, the group went on record to encourage more youth to seek Civilian Pilot Training.

In open meetings and conferences held with government officials, the Association emphasized these points: support of the 99th and 100th Pursuit Squadrons of the U. S. Army Air Corps through the CPT program; a new accelerated CPT program with 75 percent enlisted subsistence and 25 percent college subsistence; proportial Negro participation in the CPT program; source of instructors; impressions and influences of the Army and Navy and aviation mechanics training courses in Negro schools.

WASHINGTON PRESIDES

The meeting, which the Hampton Institute coordinator called together as secretary of the association, was presided over by G. L. Washington, CPT coordinator at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Other officials of the conference present were Miss Willa B. Brown, director of the Coffey School of Aeronautics, Chicago, Ill., vice president of the Association; and G. Robert Cotton, CPT coordinator at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., treasurer of the organization.

In the total attendance at the conference, nine Negro colleges were represented.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 1, 1942

Second Class Of Negro Fliers Is Graduated

Tuskegee Institute Air School Gives Wings To Officers

"The Tuskegee Army Flying School, still in the process of growing, is the result of the untiring efforts on the part of many interested and devoted persons who desire to place within your grasp an opportunity to fly in the army air force. You have reached this goal and you join that initial group of pilots who received their wings in this hall last month. There will be others to follow and from this group there will emerge combat units as evidence of your ability and application."

So spoke Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, addressing the second graduating class of Negro cadets in the post theater, Wednesday, April 29, 1942.

Among those who received from Col. Kimble diplomas and commissions as second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Corps were: Sidney Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Dryden, New York City, and Clarence C. Jamison, Cleveland, Ohio.

The coveted wings were pinned on by Maj. Noel F. Parrish, director of flight training. The invocation and the benediction were pronounced by the post chaplain, Lt. H. Henry Hooks.

Because of the urgency of the war program at the post the exercises were simple and brief, being attended only by the cadet classes and those of the personnel directly connected with the exercises. No relatives of the graduates were present.

Col. Kimble concluded by saying "You have a definite work before you: The disagreeable task of war. But I can think of no more glorious way to pursue it than as a pilot. I wish to congratulate you wholeheartedly for having attained what I consider the most enviable commission. It is my opportunity to congratulate you on your graduation, to welcome you as officers to this air base.

"People will expect much of you in the future and I know that in your hearts is your sincere purpose to fulfill in every way this expectancy. It is of such purposes that great armies are made, and great nations sustained."

The graduates were presented to Col. Kimble by Capt. Roy E. Morse, director of ground school. Lt. Robt. R. Rowland and Lt. D. G. McPherson are directors of advanced and basic flying, respectively. Lt. Carl Leutcke is operations officer. Flight instructors are: Lt. Robert Lowenberg, Lt. Clay Albright, Lt. Robert M. Long, and Lt. Joseph W. Gurnow.

Another class will be graduated in a few weeks. All graduates receive their primary instruction at the Primary Flying School, U. S. Air Corps Detachment, Tuskegee Institute. Capt. William S. Smith is commanding officer; G. L. Washington, civilian director and C. Alfred Anderson, chief flight instructor.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Army Air Forces To Canvass Colleges To Enlist Reserves In Future Duty

MAY 24 1942

Aviation Cadet Examining Boards are visiting centrally located "key" colleges to enlist college men in the Army Air Forces Reserve on a deferred basis, the War Department announced today.

At preliminary mass meeting conducted at schools throughout the country during the past two weeks, more than 60,000 students heard Army Air Forces flying officers explain the reserve program which will permit qualified students to enlist as Aviation Cadets and continue their education until actually needed for training.

It is expected that the students who remain in college under this program will be offered an opportunity to specialize in subjects that will materially assist them when they enter training as aviation cadets.

Air Force officials said that 1,200 colleges have appointed faculty advisors to explain to interested students the details of the plan which will create a reserve for future flight and ground crew requirements. Faculty representatives from the schools participating attended the mass meetings at the "key" colleges in order to obtain information on the program to pass on to students at colleges not visited by the boards. MAY 24 1942

Invitations have been extended through faculty advisors to all interested college students and to the senior classes of 26,000 high schools to attend the meetings being conducted this week and next.

The boards visiting the colleges to explain the needs of the Army Air Forces, and to outline the program, report an enthusiastic response on the part of the undergraduates. In several of the schools visited the entire male student bodies turned out for the meetings.

Of the 1,100 students who attended the mass meeting held at the University of Wisconsin, 980 immediately requested aviation cadet application blanks. At Ohio State university 2.500 students came out for the meeting, and the gatherings at Indiana university and Louisiana State university were each attended by more than 2,000 undergraduates.

"The response of the students attending the meetings," said a senior Air Forces officer of one of the visiting boards, "indicates that the college students of America are giving serious thought to the part they will have to play in the war."

Another officer reports that the students at one meeting kept him and his junior officer answering questions for eight hours; until, he said, "we were worn out and had almost lost our voices." MAY 24 1942

Student applicants will be given mental and physical examinations on the spot, by the Aviation Cadet Examining Boards who will visit the colleges during the next two weeks. Those who qualify will be enlisted immediately in the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve, but with active duty deferred, permitting them to continue in school provided they maintain a satisfactory scholastic record. Toward the end of the second college year these students will be required to pass an examination designed to determine their fitness for remaining in school.

The Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Plan, which was first announced by Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnolds on April 21, , is open to college students who have not completed their educational training and who wish to continue in school, and to high school graduates who are planning to enter college. Members of the enlisted reserve, however, will be subject to call for duty at any time, should the emergency of the war demand.

Students enlisted in the reserve under this plant who are graduated, or are called to active duty before graduation because of separation from school for any reason, will be appointed aviation cadets, with an opportunity to compete for commissions in the same manner as other aviation cadets. Should military necessity dictate, any reservist may be called to active duty at any time.

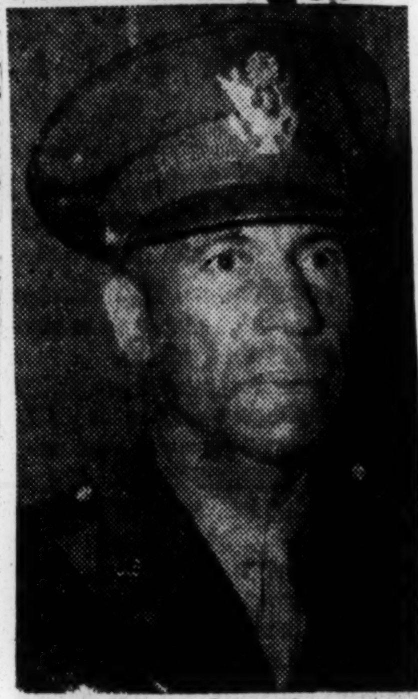
In originally announcing the plan, General Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, said:

"An earnest attempt has been made to devise a program that will enable the Air Forces to obtain the very large number of Aviation Cadets which must be trained every year until this war is brought to a successful conclusion, and at the same time cause the least possible disruption in the nation's educational program."

47a-1942
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

First Lt. Chaplain Robinson Assigned to Post at Tuskegee

MAY 23 1942



CHAPLAIN D. L. T. ROBINSON

First Lt. Chaplain D. L. T. Robinson, was greeted for the past two days by a host of Maconites by both racial groups, on the occasion of his visit en route to his assigned post as chaplain at the Air Corps Advance Flying School, Tuskeegee, Alabama.

Chaplain Robinson has just completed a three weeks' course for chaplain duties with headquarters at the First Training Regiment of the Branch Meteriel Replacement Center, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

MAY 23 1942

Chaplain Robinson will leave the city today for his new post. He was formerly pastor of historic Steward Chapel AME church, where he rounded out over four years of successful ministerial work, intermingled with widespread civic activities. He will be joined shortly by his wife, Mrs. Fay S. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of Ballard Normal school.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Army Flying School News

MAY 24 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 21—Mother's Day program at the Tuskegee Army Flying School proved to be an occasion excelling all other programs sponsored by the Education and Recreation Department.

Long before this day preparations were made which warranted the success of the grand day. Approximately sixty percent of the large number of invitations sent out were answered by mothers from near and far all of whom expressed their utmost appreciation for the consideration accorded them. Ten states were represented by the mothers visiting this station, coming from Delaware, Georgia, New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Texas, and Ohio.

Distinction is accorded Mrs. Maria Fraley as she came the farthest distance coming from Staten Island where her address is 63 Montgomery avenue, Thompkinsville, New York.

The day was filled with pleasant occasions. Morning and evening special services were held during the day. Guest speaker for the morning services was Dr. Walter J. Crump, member of the Board of Trusteess of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Flowers Hospital, New York City, New York.

MAY 24 1942

A special dinner was served to the mothers and sons. Being accompanied by musical selections, this dinner was received with profound gratitude.

The 1st and 2nd Platoons of a material squadron gave a fine exhibition of military drill which brought many pleasant expressions from the large number of spectators.

The mothers were escorted to the Post Hospital where they were shown one of the Army Air Corps' more modern hospitals which are adequately prepared to facilitate the care of soldiers in need of a physician's attention.

Amusement and relaxation was enjoyed by all those visitors who attended the matinee show at the Post Theatre.

MAY 24 1942

Later in the evening the mothers observed an intrapost baseball game after which they visited the Carver Museum at Tuskegee Institute where the splendid works of the renowned scientist, Dr. Carver, are exhibited.

This glorious day was ended in solemn fashion as the mothers attended the evening services which Lt. Hollis H. Hooks ably carried out.

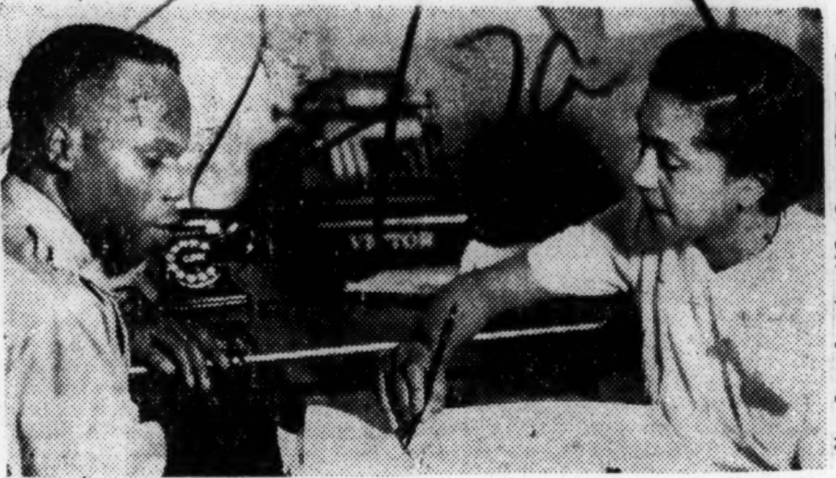
The community did much toward making it a fine occasion by contribution of the most attractive flowers which added life to the dinner tables and also by cooperating with the American Red Cross provided places including Dorothy Hall for our visitors to stay.

Lt. Fred Minnis, E. and R. officer, and Chaplain Hooks both did an excellent job in preparing this remarkable program.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

STREAMLINE!

JUN 6 - 1942



The days of "bean diets" for soldiers of Uncle Sam's army are over. The new army is streamlined and scientific from the food they eat to the machines they operate. At Tuskegee's Army Flying school the mess officer is First Lieut. Fred Minnis, of Washington, D. C., a Howard graduate and former CCC company commander. Chief dietitian is Mrs. Lillie S. Drew, of Atlanta, Ga., a graduate of Spelman and Columbia university. She formerly was instructor of foods in an Atlanta high school.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

He Skyrockets To Air Corps Lt. Colonelcy

MAY 31 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—From captain to major to lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps in less than two weeks is the phenomenal record made by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., assistant post executive officer at the 99th and 100th Pursuit Squads base here. A West Point graduate of 1936, he is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr., only Negro general in the U. S. Army.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN GET USO CENTER

JUN 6 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 4.—Harry T. Baker, regional supervisor of Army and Navy YMCA's, has notified President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute that a two-worker budget for operation of a USO center has been authorized for the recreation of the men of the Tuskegee Army Flying school while away from the post. With authorization for workers goes an appropriation for providing suitable temporary quarters for the activities.

Announcement is also made of the appointment of Ernest Raiford, Greensboro, N.C., to the post of director of the Tuskegee center.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Third Class Of Army Pilots Given Wings

Future Holds Great Prospects, Cadet Officers Told

MAY 30 1942

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—"The future holds for you great prospects." With these words of encouragement ringing in their ears, from their commanding officer, Col. Frederick V. H. Trimble, members of the third class of Negro pilots last week finished their training at this school.

The graduation exercises, at which mothers and fathers of the graduates were present, were held May 20. Post Chaplain Hollis H. Hooks delivered the invocation. Lt. Col. Noel F. Parrish, director of training, presented the coveted wings to the graduates. Colonel Trimble delivered the address.

"The life of Tuskegee Army Flying school has been short in comparison with those institutions which have long historics and great traditions," said the commanding officer. "History for this air base and for those who go out from this air base is in the making. It is on you and your immediate predecessors that the history of this air base will be made and tradition formed.

"The future holds for you great prospects." MAY 30 1942

Among the graduates at the third exercises of its kind at this field were: 2nd Lt. James B. Knighton of Tulsa, Okla.; 2nd Lt. George L. Knox of Indianapolis; 2nd Lt. Lee Rayford of Washington, D. C., and 2nd Lt. Sherman W. White of Montgomery, Ala.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

MAY 30 1942

AMONG THE GRADUATES of the third class of Negro pilots at the Tuskegee Army Flying School were 2nd Lts. James B. Knighton of Tulsa; George L. Knox of Indianapolis; Lee Rayford of Washington; and Sherman W. White of Montgomery. Exercises were held Wednesday, May 20, in the post recreation hall.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Cities Blacked Out By Plane Crash

Power Line Is Wrecked; One Negro Flier Dies

JUN 9 1942

TALLASSEE, ALA., June 8.—(AP)—W. A. Winston, superintendent of the Upper Tallassee Dam of the Alabama Power Company, said today one negro army flier was killed and another seriously hurt when their plane struck a high tension line and crashed into the Tallapoosa River.

The three-strand, 110,000-volt transmission line was severed, cutting off electric service to Dothan, Eufaula, Union Springs, Pinckard and other southeast Alabama communities. The accident happened at 9:05 a.m., and Winston said the line would be put back into service by nightfall.

The dead flier was identified by Capt. Nugent Brown, Tuskegee Army Air School public relations officer, as Robert A. Dawson, of San Antonio, Texas. The injured cadet was Walter I. Lawson, Newton, Va. Both were advanced students and it had not been determined which was piloting the plane at the time of the accident.

JUN 9 1942

A negro plowman working near the river was quoted by Winston as saying the plane, from the Tuskegee school, was flying down the river at a low altitude when it struck the wires.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

JUN - 7 1942

CIVILIAN ARMY AIR CORPS ADVISOR is beautiful Marva Louis Barrow. Mrs. Barrow is seen receiving her instructions. Major Floyd M. Showalter, chairman of the Cadet Examining Board and Miss Willa Brown, coordinator for the CPT, look on.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NAMED AVIATION COLONEL

JUN 5 - 1942

Col. Davis Jr. Is Flight Commander

A Negro is now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Air Forces of the U. S. of America. He is Benj. O. Davis Jr., Lieutenant Colonel Army Air Forces stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying School at Tuskegee, Alabama. Colonel Davis is assigned for duty as Executive for troops.

COL. DAVIS

In less than a year — the training of cadets for officers in the U. S. Army Air Forces was inaugurated at Tuskegee institute with appropriate ceremonies on July 19, 1941—the Negro has flown his way from no place in the air arm of the country's fighting forces to a Lieutenant Colonel and several Lieutenants.

JUN 5 - 1942

Colonel Davis is following quickly and brilliantly in the footsteps of his distinguished father, Brigadier General B. O. Davis. Colonel Davis after his graduation from West Point was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. After a year at that Post, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and detailed to Tuskegee Institute as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The spring of 1941 brought the double bars and as Captain he was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas as aide to Brigadier General Davis.

With the authorization of army air training at Tuskegee Institute, Captain Davis returned and began the exacting program of training for the coveted wings of the Air Corps. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from the Tuskekgee Army Flying School.

47a-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Captain Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., son of the famed General B. O. Davis of the United States Army, is affiliated with the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala., and is shown standing beside an advanced trainer plane. Captain Davis is the highest ranking Negro officer in the Army Air Corps.—War Department Photo.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

New Colonel Sent To Command 99th Pursuit Squadron, Negro Air Corps Unit, At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The 99th Pursuit Squadron and the Air Base Detachment which make up the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee have a new Commanding officer. He is Lt. Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble. Col. Kimble relieved Major James A. Ellison who for the past year has worked diligently at the task of planning and organizing the station.

Col. Kimble was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the Class of 1918.

The officers at the U. S. Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee represent some of the best trained men in the service. They come from all sections of the country and have had experience in many outstanding army units.

Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, the new commanding officer of the AC AFS, has as his staff: Capt. John T. Hazard, executive officer; Capt. Percy L. Jones, administrative inspector; Lt. John W. Graham, post adjutant, Lt. Edward Ambler, intelligence officer; and Lt. Clyde H. Bynum, assistant post adjutant. These officers, with the exception of Capt. Jones, were transferred to Tuskegee from Maxwell Field. Capt. Jones was transferred from Fort Riley, Kan.

Other assignments of officer personnel include: Flight Training—Major Noel F. Parrish, director; Capt. Roy E. Morse, director of Ground School; Lt. Robert R. Rowland, director of Advanced Flying School;Lt. D. G. McPherson, director of Basic Flying School; Lt. Carl Lentcke, operations officer. Maj. Parrish was until his transfer, director of the Primary Flying School at Tuskegee Inst. Capt. Morse was with the 369th at Camp Edwards, Mass.

Flight instructors are Lts. Robert Lovenberg, Clay Albright, Robert M. Long, and Joseph W. Gurnow.

One of the organizations of A CAFS has as Commanding Officer Capt. Alonzo S. Ward. The captain served with the 369th at Camp Edwards, Mass., was a member of the New York State Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio. He possesses numerous trophies, evidences of his skill as a marksman. Adjutant for this organization is Lt. Bernote H. Wimps. Lt. Hayden C. Johnson is Supply Officer.

Another organization is commanded by Captain William L. Turner, assisted by Lts. Freeman and Hodge. Lt. Hodge comes to AC AFS from the 369th at Camp Edwards, Mass. Lt. Fred Minnis is Post Mess Officer. Since the arrival of the first enlisted men at Tuskegee, Lt. Minnis has been serving effectively as E & R officer (Education and Recreation). Through Lt. Minnis, contacts have been made with organizations at the Institute, the U. S. Veterans Facility, and the American Red Cross for entertainment of enlisted men during off post leave.

Lt. William G. Williams is Air Corps Supply Officer; Major Mire, the new Post Quartermaster, is assisted by Capt. Norman H. Rayner. and Lt. James Hall. Capt. Rayner comes from Boston and has had extensive service with the National Guard.

Lt. George W. Webb is Provost Marshall, Fire Marshall, and Transportation officer. Lt. Webb was assigned to duty at the Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, Ill. before his present tour at AC AFS. The only warrant officer of the post, Henry Moore, has the fine record of 19 years service at Ft. Benning, Ga. Post Signal Officer is Lt. Sherwood Tribou.

Major DeHaven Hinkson, Post Surgeon, heads the medical staff. The major is assisted by Capt. Maurice Johnson, Capt. Harold Thornell, Lt. Alfred E. Thomas, Lt. James P. Ramsey, and Lt. James E. Foote, Dental Surgeon. Major Hinkson, Lts. Ramsey and Thomas were transferred to ACAFS from service at Fort Bragg North Carolina. Capt. Thornell was a member of the Fort Riley, Kansas Medical Command, and Lt. Foote was transferred from Camp Livingston, Louisiana.

The newly commissioned officers include: Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, Post Communications Officer; Lt. James L. Johnson, Assistant Squadron Engineering Officer; Lt. Elmer D. Jones, Sub-Depot Engineering Officer; Lt. William R. Thompson, Armament Officer; and Lt. Dudley W. Stevenson.

Capt. B. O. Davis Jr., now a student officer, is a West Point Graduate and served as Aide to Commanding General of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Fort Riley, before his transfer. Capt. Davis had been called to duty at Fort Riley from his assignment by the War Department as Professor, Military Science and Tactics at Tuskegee Institute. Shortly before Capt. Davis was called to Fort Riley notice had been received from the War Department that a Senior Division Infantry Unit of the ROTC had been authorized for Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Train Ground Personel Of New Air Unit

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. (ANP)—It appears that Negro employes and attaches at various air fields will have an opportunity to train for places in the personnel for the new squadron which is to be activated.

A memorandum issued at Duncan field, the army airport here, and signed by Lt. Col. D. H. Dunton, notified "all colored employes" that the personnel training department at the depot was now equipped to train personnel for duty at Tuskegee. According to the memo the training facilities at Duncan field will include all aircraft mechanical trades, all clerical duties, administrative duties, property and supply operations, and any other operations necessary for the efficient operation of an air depot.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-Trained Staff On Hand To Work With Vet Airman

TUSKEGEE.—The 99th Pursuit Squadron and the Air Base Detachment which make up the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee have a new Commanding officer. He is Lt. Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble. Col. Kimble relieved Major James A. Ellison who for the past year has worked diligently at the task of planning and organizing the station.

Col. Kimble was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the Class of 1918. Upon receiving his commission the young lieutenant was assigned to the 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Almost immediately he was ordered to Columbus, Ga., with the 1st Detachment from Fort Sill.

"Seeing the magnificent Post at Fort Benning today", said Col. Kimble, "I am rather proud to have pioneered there in the days when Headquarters was a brick dairy barn still redolent of the cows the army had preempted a few weeks before."

"Where did you train for a flyer?" the Colonel was asked.

"First at Brooks Field, San Antonio; I received my wings at Kelly Field and was assigned to the 3rd Attack Group and went to Philadelphia in 1924. In March, 1927, I returned home to be assigned to 1st Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Michigan. In October of that same year I was transferred to March Field, California when it was reopened as a Flying Cadet School."

"My next assignment was to Alabama, but not to Tuskegee, for at the time the War Department had probably not dreamed of an Air Corps Training School at Tuskegee. In 1934-35 I was at Maxwell Field, in Montgomery as a student in the Air Corps Tactical School."

"Did you visit Tuskegee Institute during that time?"

Admired Dr. Carver

"I drove through the grounds two or three times always hoping that the next time I might remain a while to really see the school and visit Dr. Carver. I was especially interested in Dr. Carver's experiments with cotton and peanuts. You see while I was in Texas I got pretty well soaked in cotton lore, as a matter of fact, if I hadn't gone to West Point I would have gone into the cotton business. I was interested in grades and fibers and staples, but especially I was impressed with the future in cotton bi-products. That is what attracted me to Dr. Carver. He was among the first to get the country thinking about cotton meal and cotton paving blocks. But I'm no scientist, and you are interested in the military phase anyhow."

"The year 1935-36 I was a student at Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Then I was returned to Maxwell Field Tactical School as an instructor from 1936 to 1940. From there to the office of Chief of Air Corps in Washington until January 12 this year."

When asked how he felt about his assignment to Tuskegee flying school where Negro boys are being trained for Uncle Sam's Air Corps, Colonel Kimble replied after a moment's reflection.

"I hesitate to answer, not because I don't know how I feel about this arrangement, but because I don't want to give the impression I think I know it all."

"Well, Colonel, you certainly must have learned a great deal during those years of pioneering at Ft. Benning and March Field".

Real Pioneering

"That's exactly the point. The job here" (and the Colonel waved his hand out the window where the green roofed white buildings of the Advanced Air School dotted the dark red clay) "is pioneering. We aren't building this field and training these boys just for today or tomorrow, but for something that will stand. Those red hills have got to have grass to stop the erosion — and the men, flyers and ground men will need to learn how to protect themselves from erosion in the days ahead."

The new commander expressed appreciation for the fine staff of Negro officers that has been assigned to the Air School. He expressed great interest in the C. A. A. training program at Tuskegee Institute and inquired how many men had received advanced C. A. A. flight training.

The officers at the U. S. Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee represent some of the best trained men in the service. They come from all sections of the country and have had experience in many outstanding army units.

Col. Kimble has as his staff: Capt. John T. Hazard, Executive Officer; Capt. Percy L. Jones, Administrative Inspector; Lt. John W. Graham, Post Adjutant; Lt. Edward Ambler, Intelligence Officer; and Lt. Clyde H. Bynum, Assistant Post Adjutant. These officers, with the exception of Capt. Jones, were transferred to Tuskegee from Maxwell Field. Capt. Jones was transferred from Fort Riley, Kan.

Other assignments of officer personnel include: Flight Training, Major Noel F. Parrish, Director; Capt. Roy E. Morse, Director of Ground School; Lt. Robert R. Rowland, Director of Advanced Flying School; Lt. D. G. McPherson, Director of Basic Flying School; Lt. Carl Lentcke, Operations Officer. Maj. Parrish was until his transfer, director of the Primary Flying School at Tuskegee Institute. Capt. Morse was with the 369th at Camp Edwards, Mass.

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Maj. Hinkson On Duty

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

All-Girl Band Fetes Cadets At Tuskegee

Former Track Star Now Enrolled As Student At Air School

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 7.—The personnel of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee was entertained shortly after the noon hour Tuesday, February 3, by the talented "Swinging Rays of Rhythm," a fifteen-piece all-girl orchestra from Piney Woods, Miss.

This presentation was the first of a planned series of entertainments to be supplied by Negro talent for the Air Squadron.

With the completion of the Flying School's recreation hall, the Education and Recreation Department, under the direction of Lieut. Fred Minnis, has planned to engage many leading Negro orchestras in the future for the entertainment of cadets and enlisted personnel of the Tuskegee Air Base.

The talented group of girls were listed to play for the soldiers as their last appearance this season in Alabama.

Track Star Cadet

Robert Deiz, former University of Oregon track ace, was one of the latest arrivals for primary aviation cadet training at Tuskegee Institute.

Deiz, who has more than 20 solo flying hours to his credit, enlisted in May of 1941, but only now has been called up for training. At the completion of his primary training at Tuskegee Institute, he will be transferred to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee for the basic and advanced stage of the training which will prepare him, along with others, to become a pursuit pilot in the Army Air Corps.

The former track star is the first Negro from the State of Oregon to be accepted for aviation Cadet training.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Air Cadets Hear All-Girl Orchestra

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The personnel of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee, Ala. was entertained by the "Swinging Rays of Rhythm", a fifteen piece all-girl orchestra from Piney Woods, Mississippi.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WILLA BROWN CIVIL AIR PATROL PILOT

The honor of being the first Negro member of the Civil Air patrol in Illinois went to Miss Willa Beatrice Brown here Thursday when she received her papers from Washington, D. C., with the approval of the federal bureau of identification, and was later notified by Jack Vilas, Illinois wing commander, that she had been accepted.

MISS WILIA B. BROWN

Made Adjutant

Miss Brown, a pilot with 550 flying hours to her credit, holds a limited commercial flying license and is director of the Coffey School of Aeronautics at Harlem Airport. She also teaches aviation mechanics in Chicago public schools.

According to Vilas, Miss Brown will be assigned as adjutant to the 111th flight squadron, which will be an all-Negro CAP group based at Harlem Airport. The squadron will have 25 pilots, several light planes and four army primary training bi-planes. Of the 1,560 Illinois pilots who have applied for CAP membership, only 400 have been accepted.

47a-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Former Sprint Champion, Capt. Roy F. Morse, Now Teaches Flying Cadets

MAR 5 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—Among the officers stationed here at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School is a former National sprint champion and one of the founders of the famous Salem Crescent Athletic Club, which has produced among others, Ray (Sugar) Robinson, heralded as the next welterweight champion.

This man is none other than Captain Roy F. Morse, director of the Ground School and Secretary of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, who was athletic director of the renowned 369th Regiment before coming here last November.

Captain Morse, a New Yorker by birth, first became interested in athletics while attending the NYC public schools, where he with a group of other boys organized the Crescent Club. Their local minister, the Rev. J. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, became deeply interested in their program and allowed them to hold meetings in his church. Being thankful for this privilege, the boys renamed the club. This, was born the Salem Crescent Athletic Club.

While in public school, in 1910, Captain Morse won the 50 and 100 yard sprinting championships. In 1911 he left New York's public schools and went to Buffalo City College where he still excelled in athletics although it was necessary he work after classes. Captain Morse sold papers and shined shoes to help defray school expenses.

In 1914, at the 65th Regiment Armory in Buffalo, he made world records in the 75 yard dash (.6) and the 100 yard dash (9.6). In 1915 he was sent to Boston for tryouts for the American Championship team and on September 11, 1915 he made two world records during the meet in California, the Junior 100 yard dash in 9.4 seconds and the Senior 220 yard dash in 22.2 seconds. In 1916 he enlisted in the army and it wasn't long before he was a sergeant and within two years he was commissioned as second lieutenant. He continued running for another year and retired dash champion in 1919.

Among the many members of the Salem Crescent Athletic Club are: Peter J. White, Howard P. Drew, who ran the 100 yard dash in 9.4; Leolas La Bete, hop, step and jump champion; Herbert Thompson, present Metropolitan sprint champion; Bennie Ponte, Canada Lee, Broawway favorite, and many hundreds of others.

MAR 5 - 1942

~~Captain Morse has also trained many ranking fighters both in civilian life and in the New York 369th Regiment. Of all the fighters he has seen in action, from Jim Jeffries to the current corp,~~ he unhesitatingly ranks Joe Louis as tops.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FIRST NEGRO STUDENTS GET AIR COMMISSIONS

Taskegee Class Will Be Nucleus of New Combat Squadron

MAR 8 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 7 (AP)—The first graduates of the advanced flying school here, who will form the nucleus of the first all-Negro squadron in the air forces, were told today by Major Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the southeast air corps training center, that "it appears more and more plain that this war will be decided by air power."

MAR 8 - 1942

The class here was one of several to receive "wings" and commissions as second lieutenants at advanced schools throughout the center, one of three such centers in the country. MAR 8 - 1942

General Stratemeyer said of the Tuskegee School that it opened "a new source of strength" for the war effort. Stressing the importance of the air arm in both defensive and offensive operations of land and sea forces, he added:

"In past wars American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat forces of the ground units. In this war the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Air Base Chaplain

FEB 27 1942

H. Hollis Hooks Of Middlewest Is Appointed

FEB 27 1942

TUSKEGEE, — (ANP) — Lieut. Henry Hollis Hooks arrived at the air corps advanced flying school late Sunday evening to begin his duties as the first post chaplain for the all-Negro air base.

Chaplain Hooks, a former student of Payne Theological seminary at Wilberforce was commissioned chaplain last September and was sent to the air corps advanced flying school at Tuskegee for his first assignment.

Known throughout the west, where he spent many years as pastor, Lt. Hooks once served as assistant pastor to Dr. H. E. Stuart of Quinn chapel, the AME mother church in Chicago, Ill. During his earlier years he was a scoutmaster later to become an NYA consultant and supervisor of education and recreation in Wyoming and Utah. He also pastored in Kansas.

FEB 27 1942

The new chaplain is very enthusiastic at his duties for the first Negro air unit. Chaplain Hooks being welcomed by officers and men of the post said, "The caliber of the personnel of this field is unsurpassed." He continued, "All I want to do is get to the men for I feel confident that I can assist in bringing the morale of this unit to a peak to be unequalled."

Since his arrival, the chaplain has made many visits to the sick and confined members of the field. Much time has been spent with Lt. Col. Kimble, commanding officer of the post, in planning religious activities for the cadets and enlisted personnel.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U.S. General Greets Negro Army Pilots

MAR 8 - 1942

Graduate Fliers Will Be Assigned to Combat Duty at Once

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mach 7 (UP).—Maj. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, told the first graduates of the first U. S. Army Air Corps flying school for Negroes here today that "without the support and protection of adequate friendly aviation, ground and sea forces are at an appaling disadvantage."

MAR 8 - 1942

"Strongly fortified positions, heretofore considered impregnable, are vulnerable; and sea power is rendered impotent," the general said. "Therefore it appears more and more plain that this war will be decided by air power."

The number of graduates in this first class of Negroes was not disclosed. They will become the nucleus of the 99th All-Negro pursuit squadron.

"Combat pursuit pilots like you are needed now, and will be needed in large numbers tomorrow, in many zones where our forces must operate throughout the world," Stratemeyer said.

MAR 8 - 1942

"I have great confidence that you will . . . add luster to the proud traditions already established by your race in fighting for this country before the existence of aviation as a medium of warfare.

"In past wars, American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat units of the ground forces. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Flight Instructors Hold Reunion

FEB 28 1942

Robert Terry, flight instructor at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and two of his first students: Graham Smith, who is now a flying cadet at Tuskegee, and Harold Hayes, who is completing a secondary course at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Terry, who has flown over 3,000 solo hours without an accident, began his career as an aviator in 1932, when he enrolled as the first student of the Somerset Flying School, of New Jersey.

He was also the first student at the Somerset School to solo, to receive a private certificate and a commercial license, to be re-rated and to get an instructor's rating. He was the second colored instructor in the country, and now holds both a primary and secondary instructor's rating.

Mr. Terry came to A. and T. College on June 15, 1940, and has since been successfully engaged in the duty of turning out private pilots.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Etta Moten Sings For Aviation Cadets

MAR 6 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —The cadets, officers and enlisted personnel of the 99th Pursuit squadron in training here, enjoyed a welcome surprise Wednesday evening when Etta Moten, the concert singer, gave a program in the post theater. Nearly 1,000 of the soldiers and employes heard the concert which was arranged through the good offices of President Patterson of Tuskegee. He pesrusaded Miss Moten, who traveled from Montgomery, Ala., where she sang Tuesday evening at the Municipal auditorium, to contribute of her services for the entertainment of the hard-working aviation outfit.

Miss Moten, who enjoyed the event, was tremendously impressed by the squadron and the air field.

"I had no idea that the field was so large," she said. "This is the finest group of young men I have ever seen. I am proud of them and am certain they will uphold the finest traditions of the air corps and the reputation for bravery which the American Negro soldier has always held."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

All-Negro Air Corps Is Near

MAR 8 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—First graduates of the advanced flying school here, who will form the nucleus of the first all-Negro squadron in the U. S. air forces, were told today that "it appears more and more plain that this war will be decided by air power."

The speaker was Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, who congratulated the new pilots and told them that the school from which they have just graduated "is a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

The class here was one of several to receive "wings" and commissions as second lieutenants at advanced schools throughout the center, one of three such centers in the country. The number of graduates here and elsewhere was a military secret and assignments were not announced.

"In past wars," he told the graduate pilots, "American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat forces of the ground units. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

She's Adjutant

MAR 8 - 1942

MISS WILLA B. BROWN

High ranking American aviatrix who was appointed adjutant for the 111th flight squadron, Illinois wing, Civil Air Patrol, based at Harlem airport in Chicago. Nucleus of the outfit are students and staff members of the Coffey School of Aeronautics of which Miss Brown is director. In addition Miss Brown is aviation instructor in the Chicago Public Schools, CAA coordinator and holds ranking positions in every aeronautical association admitting Negroes to membership.

(ANP Photo)

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Patterson Says Air Force May Include All

FEB 24 1942

Only a Matter Of Time, Says 'Skegee President

By PETER DANA

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The 99th and 100th Pursuit Squadron now in training at Tuskegee, the organization of which has been bitterly opposed by colored citizens objecting to sepration of the races in the military services, "are giving colored men a foothold in the air corps, and will, in time, lead to mixed air units," according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, in an interview here this week at the Hotel Theresa.

Dr. Patterson's statement comes just as it is announced that William Pickens, now engaged in selling defense stamps and bonds for the U. S. Treasury throughout the county, has been relieved of his position as Director of Branches for the NAACP for his publicly announced support of the separate air training center at Tuskegee.

Dr. Pickens, on a leave of absence from the Association, has found himself at odds with NAACP policy on several occasions recently. His dismissal, according to a statement of the Association, was deemed advisable in view of his open defiance of the declared policy of the organization on segregation in the armed services.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

First All-Negro Fighting Unit Is Organized

MAR 8 - 1942

Tuskegee Is Starting Point For Aerial Unit

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 7.—(AP)—America's original all-negro aerial fighting outfit—the 99th Pursuit Squadron—took definite form today as members of the first graduating class of the Advanced Flying School here received their commissions and "wings."

Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, welcomed the young negroes into their chosen branch of the nation's combat and defensive forces, and declared:

"Our country is engaged in a hard fight for its security and freedom; here today is opened a new source of strength to wage that fight."

The number receiving commissions was not made public, and assignments were not announced immediately. General Stratemeyer emphasized to them, however, that their places in the nation's war effort would be important.

"It appears more and more plain," he said, "that this war will be decided by air power. By choosing to serve your country in its air forces, you have placed yourself in position to help make the decision in this war victory for our side."

He recalled that in past wars American negro soldiers had done their duty with combat units of the ground forces, but that "in this war, the American negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

"You should feel that you are on your mettle," he continued. "As you are the first group of negro military pilots, it is up to you to prove that this school is not just a noble experiment, but is a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

Among those receiving commissions was Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Davis of Fort Riley, Kan. He is a graduate of West Point, and his first assignment was at Fort Benning, Ga.

After about a year at Benning, Davis was transferred to Tuskegee Institute as professor of military science and tactics; in the Spring of 1941 he was sent to Fort Riley as aide to Brig. Gen. Davis, but returned here last Summer to begin pilot training.

Other graduates included Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry De Bow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va.

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47a-1942

Birmingham, Ala. Digest
February 5, 1942

Negroes Train For Air Corps

At the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, cadets for the Negro air corps line up for inspection

Roanoke, Va., World News
February 6, 1942

Trained as Pursuit Pilots

Army's First Negro Fliers Soon Will Receive Dreamed of Wings

By FREDERICK WILLIAMS
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 6 (UP).—In a few days the army's first class of negro fliers become commissioned officers and their instructors revealed today that the number of "washouts" was lower than the general average of white flying cadets.

Far back in a secluded country area, miles from Tuskegee, the negro fliers are being trained.

The success of the experiment with negro aviators is indicated by a War department announcement several days ago that a new squadron, the 100th, would be formed by negro cadets, and that other such pursuit units were being planned. The young men in training as cadets of the 99th pursuit squadron will serve as instructors of the new air units.

Started in Fall

The army school for negro flying cadets was put under construction last summer and the first class began flying in the fall. The reports sent Washington of the success of the new venture has led to a three fold expansion of facilities the the base and the addition of Col. Frederick V. Kimble as commanding officer.

Since there are no commissioned negro pilots in the army, instructions of the first class have been by white officers. They say that "these men have met the same physical and mental requirements as set forth for all cadets. They seem to catch on rapidly to the art of flying pursuit style although none of them are being trained as pilots for bombers."

Down here in Alabama the negro cadets complete their primary training on one field, and then move nearby to a main base for basic and advanced training. They must meet every standard, every test required of white pilots.

Officers say they have no trouble with these men. "They take to military life like a duck to water," they add. "They walk around very proudly in their uniforms, their morale is at the very highest and we have had no trouble with them at all. They play basketball and occasionally go on visits but for the most part they study and dream of the day they will get their wings."

Officers say the cadets' eyes are very good, their sense of depth and perception all that could be asked. "But it is the men's discipline and love for the army that has made them stick and hang up the record on which future action will be taken."

These young negro cadets will be pursuit ship fliers.

As one pilot put it, "those Japs are going to find out pretty soon what's meant by black death."

Samson, Ala., Ledger
January 29, 1942

The President said the United Nations are collaborating with the U. S. to effect transfers to the American armed service of the Americans who had enlisted before the war under foreign flags. War Secretary Stimson announced completion of plans for the formation of a 6th Armored Division and two additional all-Negro units; an infantry division and an air pursuit squadron. The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation appropriating $12,500,000,000 to provide 33,000 new Army planes and equipment for them.

ANOTHER NEGRO AIR FORCE UNIT BEING FORMED

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

Recruiting Is Also Started For Armored And Infantry Divisions

JAN 23 1942

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Plans are complete for formation of an all-Negro infantry division, a second Negro Air Force unit, and a 6th Armored Division, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announces.

The new units will form part of the 3,600,000-man Army the War Department plans to raise this year, doubling the present armored force, and creating 32 additional infantry divisions. JAN 23 1942

Stimson told a press conference yesterday that the 93rd Infantry Division, to be composed of Negro regiments now in service, plus additional men from replacement centers, would be "a completely welded Army unit by May." He said it would be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The new Negro Air Rorce unit, the 100th Pursuit Squadron, will augment the 99th Pursuit Squadron, which has been in training since September at Tuskegee, Ala. Cadets of the latter unit, Stimson added, will be assigned "as instructors to other colored groups" after they have completed their training and been commissioned as second lieutenants. JAN 23 1942

He said the 6th Armored Division, to include more than 10,000 officers and men, would be organized at Fort Knox, Ky., "early in February" and moved at a later date to a permanent station, location of which was not disclosed.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 17, 1942

Negro Aviators

News of colored youths assigned to the Army Air Corps training base near Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, would indicate that all qualified Negro males now have an opportunity to defend their native America from the battle stations of the air. But such is not the case.

The full combat strength of the segregated Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron now in training near Tuskegee will total a mere 33 pilots. These pilots will train an additional 33 men after they have won their "wings."

Right now, upwards of 400 colored aviators have already completed advanced flight training in civilian training centers located in all parts of the country. About ten of these aviators are certified commercial pilots. Others are flight instructors and expert meteorologists. Many of them can perform every known type of acrobatic air maneuvers. Most of them have aviation mechanics licenses. A few have completed rigid courses in airport ground service training.

Now that the devastating fury of this war becomes a stark reality, the writer seriously questions the need for "segregation as usual." Such a procedure proved to be an utter failure in civilian life during the Nation's most prosperous days of peace. Today, we face a long war. We can not afford to see competent, loyal, native American man power needlessly lost because of our disastrously poor estimate of what the segments of our common population can do or should not do to win this war. "Quota" for colored combatants in our air, sea and land forces are tantamount to "segregation as usual." The creation of the Ninety-ninth and 100th Pursuit Squadrons is proof of this.

We need the knowledge and experience of the 400 American aviators and other competent citizens who are denied their right to defend democracy for America and the world. DUTTON FERGUSON.
Washington, Feb. 12.

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, letters should be held to 300 words. Letters are subject to condensation.

Extra Hour

According to the newspapers, the President and Winston Churchill have already discussed and decided that we, the American people, need another hour tacked on to the new war time.

I happen to be one of the many Government workers who have to be at work at 7:45 with an extra hour added each day. In order to be at the office where I am not allowed to be even one minute late, it is necessary for me to get up at 5:45 war time and to leave the house at 7 o'clock (6 o'clock standard time).

I wonder how many of the Congressmen or Senators will vote for this bill in favor of it. I think it should be put to a vote of the people. After all we are the ones who are inconvenienced by this unnecessary extra daylight hour.

What we need right now is more common sense and less extravagance and they can start at the White House. JULIA BANCROFT.
Washington, Feb. 13.

Mobile, Ala., Register
March 8, 1942

Negro Fliers And Jap Propaganda

A reminder of the increasingly important role the American negro is playing in the nation's war effort came yesterday in a dispatch from Tuskegee. It dealt with the graduation exercises of the first students who will form the nucleus of the first all-negro squadron in the United States' flying forces.

In the World War, American negroes covered themselves with glory, and in this one they will have new opportunities to extend their brilliant record as fighting men.

Japanese propaganda, appealing to race prejudice, has recently been directed towards American negroes in an effort to incite them to disloyalty to their country. Some of the boys from Tuskegee may get a chance to fly their race's reply to Japan—a thunderous answer in bombs—to convince dumbfounded Japs that the negro's loyalty to America is not to be questioned.

Salisbury, N. C., Post
March 8, 1942

Negro Aerial Unit Shaped

Tuskegee, Ala., March 7 (AP)—America's original all-Negro aerial fighting outfit—the 99th pursuit squadron—took definite form today as members of the first graduating class of the advanced flying school here received their commissions and "wings."

Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the southeast air corps training center, welcomed the young Negroes into their chosen branch of the nation's combat and defensive forces, and declared:

"Our country is engaged in a hard fight for its security and freedom; here today is opened a new source of strength to wage that fight."

The number receiving commissions was not made public, and assignments were not announced immediately. General Stratemeyer emphasized to them, however, that their places in the nation's war effort would be important.

"It appears more and more plain," he said, "that this war will be decided by air power. By choosing to serve your country in its air forces, you have placed yourself in position to help make the decision in this war victory for our side."

Past Record

He recalled that in past wars American Negro soldiers had done their duty with combat units of the ground forces, but that "in this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air."

"You should feel that you are on your mettle," he continued. "As you are the first group of Negro military pilots, it is up to you to prove that this school is not just a noble experiment, but is a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

Among those receiving commissions was Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Brigadier General Davis, of Fort Riley, Kas. He is a graduate of West Point, and his first assignment was at Fort Benning, Ga.

After about a year at Benning, Davis was transferred to Tuskegee institute as professor of military science and tactics; in the spring of 1941 he was sent to Fort Riley as aide to Brigadier General Davis, but returned here last summer to begin pilot training.

Other graduates included Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry de Bow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun
March 8, 1942

Air Power Will Determine War Pilots Are Told

Tuskegee Graduates Are First Of All-Negro Air Squadron

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 7—(AP)—First graduates of the advanced flying school here, who will form the nucleus of the first all-negro squadron in the U. S. air forces, were told today that "it appears more and more plain that this war wil be decided by air power."

The speaker was Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, who congratulated the new pilots and told them that the school from which they have just graduated "is a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

The class here was one of several to receive "wings" and commissions as second lieutenants at advanced schools throughout the center, one of three such centers in the country. The number of graduates here and elsewhere was a military secret and assignments were not announced.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
March 9, 1942

AMERICAN NEGRO AERIAL FIGHTING UNIT TAKES FORM

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., March 8.—America's original all-Negro aerial fighting outfit—the 99th Pursuit Squadron—took definite form Saturday as members of the first graduating class of the advanced flying school here received their commissions and "wings."

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Among those receiving commissions was Captain Benjamin O Davis, Jr., son of Brigadier General Davis of Fort Riley, Kansas. He is a graduate of West Point, and his first assignment was at Fort Benning, Ga.

Other graduates included Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry De Bow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
March 8, 1942

All-Negro Air Body Finishes

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP).—America's original all-Negro aerial fighting outfit—the 99th pursuit squadron—took definite form yesterday as members of the first graduating class of the advanced flying school here received their commissions and "wings."

Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast air corps training center, welcomed the young Negroes into their chosen branch of the nation's combat and defensive forces, and declared:

"Our country is engaged in a hard fight for its security and freedom; here today is opened a new source of strength to wage that fight."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Aviation Cadet Enrolled At Chicago University

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—When the new aviation course in meteorology opened last week at University of Chicago, Paul Francis Byrd enrolled as a student.

Byrd will be one of the first groups of students admitted to the university school which is just being organized. The course will require nine months and its graduates will be commissioned as aviation officers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Officers at Tuskegee Field

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Five new officers reported to Col. F. V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the air corps advanced flying school, here during February and March.

Lt. Henry Hollis Hooks, post chaplain, was transferred here from Bremerton, Wash. Capt. Fleetwood M. McCoy of Chicago came from Fort Custer, Mich., and is now in charge of the post restaurant. Major George McDonald of Baltimore was added to the staff of the post medical unit.

Major Raymond King of Indianapolis, Ind., also joined the medical unit and Lt. Wallace Reed of New Hampshire State College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology joined the staff as weather officer.

Youngest Recruit

The youngest man connected with the Air Corps Advanced Flying School here also arrived last month. He is Eugene De-Blanc Weaver, Jr., the son of Sgt. Eugene Weaver and Mrs. Agnes Weaver.

He will be one month on April 27, 1942, and is the first baby to be born at the post.

Sgt. Weaver is originally from Philadelphia. The Weavers are making their home with the Rev. Mr. ano Mrs. E. M. Murray in Greenwood adjacent to Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Red Cross Head Named At Tuskegee

APR 11 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Roger F. Gordon of Philadelphia, Pa. who recently was appointed to the field director staff of the Red Cross national military and naval welfare service has been assigned to the Tuskegee institute (Ala.) aviation training school, it was announced here last week by Walker L. Millner, eastern area director of Red Cross military and naval service.

Stationed in every United States military camp and naval station at home and abroad, Red Cross field directors assist men with welfare problems and help arrange any special aid required by the men themselves or their families at home.

A specialist in social work, Gordon holds a B. S. degree from Bluefield State Teachers college, Bluefield, W. Va., and an M.S. degree from the Columbia university school of Social Work. He also has done graduate work in vocational guidance and housing management at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

A native of Virginia, Gordon is married to the former Eleanor Sutton of Weirton, W. Va. His mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Gordon lives in Philadelphia.

47a-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They're Joining The Ranks Of The Black Eagle

APR 3 - 1942

This fine group of young men will soon be "sailing through the air with the greatest of ease" at West Virginia State College, where they have enrolled in the CAA Civilian Pilot Training Program for the spring term. Many after finishing this course will be admitted to the advanced course at Tuskegee and subsequently inducted into the 99th and 100th Pursuit Squadrons of the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Pictured first row, l to r, Marvin D. Mills, Albert L. Terry, Homer E. Anderson, Jerry H. Eure, James H. Hale. Second row, Madison Tabor, Jr., Warren J. Strudick, Jack F. Charlton, John T. Brown, Clarence D. Lester. Third row, Arthur B. Williams, Benny L. Potts, Jr., Cleveland R. Chambliss, Lindsay B. Ward. Fourth row, Hurley Fisher, Wylie W. Selden, Jr., Earl B. Robinson, James S. Mosley, John T. Norris and John B. Rayner.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

STEP FORWARD

Down at Tuskegee dozens of Negroes are being put through their paces as they learn to become pilots in Uncle Sam's air force. Graduates of the flying school will eventually constitute the first all-Negro air unit in this nation's history.

APR 5 - 1942

The inauguration of this school marks a long step in the intelligent handling of a perplexing problem of race relations. We could not blame the Negro, relegated to the drudging jobs of both army and navy, for not putting forth his best effort. Here, however, he may have equal opportunity to share in the fight, without at the same time causing racial feelings.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).

Guest Columnist

Pittsburgh Courier

The graduation of several Negro pilots to be full-fledged officers and flying lieutenants in the United States Army marks a great epoch. It should be a lesson and inspiration to every Negro boy in America. On that field at Tuskegee recently were not only these boys who had gone through so much to achieve so much, but there was also a captain in the United States Regular Army, a graduate of West Point, whose father is a general in the United States Army. Boys, these are evidences that things CAN be done. Whining, complaining and wishing will accomplish little. Intelligent protest, fighting spirit and an indomitable will and resolute courage coupled with knowledge, will accomplish much. They'll give it to you here, but you've got to wring it out.

APR 3 - 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIVE FT. BRAGG WOMEN REACH ALA. AIR BASE

APR 11 1942

New Arrivals Sign-up For Duty at Y.S. Defense Training Center

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Major DeHaven Hinkson, post surgeon, Air Corps Advanced Flying school, at Tuskegee, reported this week the arrival of five nurses, assigned to the medical staff of the Post Medical unit.

The new arrivals are First Lieut. Della H. Raney, chief nurse; Second Lieut. Mary Petty, Chicago, Ill.; Second Lieut. Ruth Speight, Wilson, N. C.; Second Lieut. Kathryn Bough, Portsmouth, Va., and Second Lieut. Gertrude L. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.. All were transferred from Fort Bragg, N. C.

Lieutenant Raney has the distinction of several "firsts." She was the first Negro nurse to report for duty in the new army for World War No. II; she is the first Negro nurse to be appointed chief nurse, and the first to be promoted to First Lieutenant.

As a matter of fact, she is the only one holding the last two titles. Lieutenant Raney whose home is Suffolk, Va., received her nurse training at Lincoln hospital training school, Durham, N. C. After graduation she served successively on the staff of the Community hospital, Norfolk, Va., and K. B. Reynolds hospital, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Later Miss Raney went back to Lincoln hospital, Durham as operation supervisor. She left Lincoln April 1941 to receive her commission as second lieutenant and to report for duty at Fort Bragg, N. C. She was promoted to First lieutenant on March 1, this year, less than 12 months after her entry into the service—a signal tribute to her ability and work.

Second Lieutenant Mary Petty is a graduate of Freedman's in Washington, D. C., and has served on the staff of Seaview, L. I., and Dixie hospital, Hampton.

Second Lieut. Ruth Speight is a graduate of St. Agnes, Raleigh, N. C. She has worked at St. Agnes hospital and at Tampa Negro hospital, Tampa, Fla.

Second Lieut. Kathryn Bough was graduated from Lincoln hospital, N. Y. Before being assigned to Fort Bragg in Septemer, 1941, Miss Bough was on the staff at Meharry Medical college, in Nashville, Tenn., Harlem hospital, New York and Whitaker hospital, in Newport News, Va.

Second Lieut. Gertrude L. Scott finished nurse training at Mercy hospital, Philadelphia. Before going to Fort Bragg on October 1, 1941, she was on the staff of Henry Phipps Institute.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Soldiers Entertained By USO Show, 'Keep Smiling'

APR 10 1942

TUSKEGEE, April 9. — With their sights firmly leveled on every soldier's funny bone, the vaudeville celebrities of the new U. S. O. camp show, "Keep Smiling," sent an occupying force that took over the War Department theater on Monday evening here at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. The many soldiers who attended were caught in a cross-fire of laughs and lovely ladies during two blitz performances.

"Keep Smiling" actors flanked the Army defenses with the combined charms of Jane Fraser, Harriet Hutchins and Bea Saxon, the talented "lovelies" of the company. Newly recruited from the Broadway hit show, "Pal Joey," petite Miss Fraser sprang a surprise attack of startling, eccentric dances. Miss Hutchins, one of vaudeville's highest paid singing comediennes, resorted to direct tactics with her theme song, "I've Gotta Get a Guy." Miss Saxon, vocalist deluxe, who performed in a Billy Rose show that had a 26-week run in New York, was superb in her renditions of medleys, both old and new, sweet and hot.

Andy Delmar and the Three Jacks furnished musical and vocal ammunition in the same smooth style that has won them acceptance as entertainment headliners at many of the New York night clubs. Rene and Wilbur Hall, one of vaudeville's funniest musical instrumentalist acts, added much to the revelry of the show. The big surprise coup was one of vaudeville's most fascinating animal acts, the Gaudsmith Brothers and their troupe of almost-human poodles.

Roger Gordon, field representative of the local Red Cross Chapter, presented to the men of this field in behalf of his organization, a beautiful midget radio. The gift was accepted by Lieut. Fred Minnis, education and recreation officer, amid a thunderous applause.

With the audience and performers joining in the singing of the "National Anthem," the evening's entertainment came to a close. "Keep Smiling," one of the 13 big hit shows touring on the U. S. O. camp show "Stars-and-Stripes" Circuit, is truly a great show.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Air Base Gets Corps of Nurses

APR 11 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Major DeHaven Hinkson, Post Surgeon, Air Corps Advanced Flying School, here, reports the arrival of 5 nurses, assigned to the medical staff of the post medical unit, this week.

The new arrivals are: First Lieutenant Della H. Raney, chief nurse, 2nd Lieut. Mary Petty, Chicago, Ill., 2nd Lieut. Ruth Speight, Wilson, N.C., 2nd Lieut. Kathryn Bough, of Portsmouth, Va., and 2nd Lieut. Gertrude L. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa. All were transferred from Fort Bragg, N.C.

Lieut. Raney has the distinction of several "firsts." She was the first nurse to report for duty in the new army for World War II; she is the first to be appointed chief nurse, and the first to be promoted to 1st Lieut. As a matter of fact she is the only one holding the last two titles.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 28, 1942

Negro Fliers

(Greene County Democrat)

Tuskegee has turned out its first graduates of the Advanced Flying School. This will form a nucleus of an all-Negro squadron air force. The members of the class received their "wings" and were commissioned second lieutenants. Knowing negroes as we think we do, when they get a full-trained squadron and get into action, somebody is going to get hurt, and our money is on the Negroes to shoot down at least two planes to one. We don't know yet what they can do for an airplane, but they can take a screw-driver and monkey-wrench and make an old car go, that would be the despair of almost any garage.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 5, 1942

STEP FORWARD

Down at Tuskegee dozens of Negroes are being put through their paces as they learn to become pilots in Uncle Sam's air force. Graduates of the flying school will eventually constitute the first all-Negro air unit in this nation's history.

The inauguration of this school marks a long step in the intelligent handling of a perplexing problem of race relations. We could not blame the Negro, relegated to the drudging jobs of both army and navy, for not putting forth his best effort. Here, however, he may have equal opportunity to share in the fight, without at the same time causing racial feelings.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).

Argus
St. Louis, Missou

2 TUSKEGEE FLYERS IN OFFICERS SCHOOL

APR 17 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 13. Two sergeants from the Tuskegee Army Flying School in Alabama left last week for Officers' Candidate School at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

These men, who are the first candidates to be sent from this Post, are: Sgt. Thos. B. Taylor and Sgt. Rothwell W. Burke. They have been working with the Quartermaster's detachment under Captain N. N. Rayner since the first troops arrived at Tuskegee late in the summer.

The trainees will remain in Wyoming three months. At the successful completion of their training they will be commissioned as 2nd Lieutenants in Quartermaster service.

Sgt. Taylor, whose home is Hartford, Conn., is a graduate of Yale University, New Haven and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Taylor is a finished concert pianist and a composer of much promise.

Sgt. Burke is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was graduated from Dunbar High School. Later he took a correspondence course from the University of Wisconsin. He was a member of the ROTC while at Dunbar.

Other sergeants who have been recommended for officers' candidate school are . . . ??

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gen'l Davis' Son Is Among First Negro Air Officers

MAR 8 - 1942

Event Hailed as Step Forward By Southeastern Air Commander

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The first Negroes to be ever commissioned officers of the United States Army Air Corps were told here Saturday that the school from which they were graduated was "a sound step forward in the nation's war effort."

The statement was made by Major George E. Stratemeyer, commanding officer of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, who congratulated the new pilots as "pioneers".

The youthful flyers, the first of their race to be awarded their "wings" are to be used to train incoming cadets, who will form the 99th and 100 Pursuit Squadrons, which are to be all-Negro outfits.

HELD IN THEATRE

The ceremony was held in the Post Theatre of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School.

Among those to receive commissions were: Capt. Benj. O. Davis, Jr.,; Cadets Mac Ross and George Spencer Roberts both of West Virginia. Lemuel R. Custis, Hartford; Charles Henry DeBow, Indianapolis and Hampton Institute.

Capt. Benj. O. Davis Jr., is the son of Brigadier General Benj. O. Davis and is graduate of West Point Military Academy. His first assignment was to Fort Benning, Georgia. After about one year he was transferred to Tuskegee Institute as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The spring 1941 he was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas as aide to Brigadier General Davis.

Early in the summer Capt. Davis returned to Tuskegee Institute to begin pilot training in the Air Corps Detachment Primary Flying School, Tuskegee Institute. Cadet Roberts received advanced flying training in the Civilian Pilot Training course at Tuskegee Institute before entering Air Corps Primary Training.

MAY BE AT TUSKEGEE

Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, Commanding Officer of the ACAFS could not be reached for confirmation of the rumor that the newly commissioned officers would be assigned to duty at the Tuskegee Field.

The inaugural ceremony initiating the training of Negroes as Military aviators for the United States Army Air Corps was held July 19, 1941 at the Booker T. Washington Monument, Tuskegee Institute. The principal address on that occasion was made by Major General Walter R. Weaver, Commanding Officer, Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

Here follows an excerpt of the challenge General Weaver gave to the cadets that day:

"The success of this venture depends upon you. You have the responsibility of laying the foundation. Therefore, I can not impress upon you too much how important it is for you to make a wonderful record. I believe you will. I understand you have been hand picked. You have an excellent educational background. You have splendid officers. You will have fine mechanics. These are the tools necessary to do your work. You have the best. In addition, you have an even greater responsibility. The responsibility of training for defense of the United States. I can not impress too emphatically how important is this phase of National Defense—this phase of military aviation—this that you have elected to do. This task is work. It is a difficult task. It will call for everything you have got in you. It is no bed of roses. It will mean morning work and night study. It will mean keeping yourselves fit at all times. If you succeed you will have the satisfaction and the pride that comes to the men who on the completion of their course pass down the line and receive their wings.

"Your officers will be ever ready to help you, but it depends upon you as individuals whether this success shall be yours.

"Let no task be too small to receive your utmost careful attention. If you do that, you should be successful, and I believe you will.

"What Booker T. Washington stood for—the principle of work attention to duty, loyalty to cause—these especially, with these in front of you, you cadets can but be inspired."

47a-1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Air Corps Cadets Win Wings

MAR 9 - 1942

Shown listening to an instructor, Lt. R. M. Long (extreme left), are members of the first class of Negro pilots to get their wings in United States history. The group was commissioned after being trained at the Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee. Left to right, beginning with second from left end, are G. S. Roberts, London, W. Va.; Capt. B. O. Davis, Washington; C. H. DeBow, Indianapolis; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and L. R. Curtis, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Associated Press Photo.)

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Flying Unit Has Yet to Have Its First Plane Crack-up

MAR 7 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —So far, none of the young men in training here at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School have had to be picked up in pieces. Nobody has cracked up himself nor his plane, nor had a serious mishap.

But when and if such a dark day comes, the medical corps stands ready to bind up the wounds. There is an infirmary and a station hospital, and a staff of highly trained medical men, and they're all colored.

First Army Hospital

In fact, this hospital is the first army hospital to have a colored man as its commanding officer.

The commanding officer in this case is Major DeHaven Hinkson, of Philadelphia, and more recently of Fort Bragg. His duties are administrative. Every inch a soldier, yet unable to disguise the soothing voice and nimble fingers that have made his medical career a remarkable one, Major Hinkson today stands in one of the most strategic spots in our armed forces.

Major McDonald Assists

Next to him stands Major George McDonald, of Baltimore. Major McDonald was recently transferred here from Camp Livingston in Louisiana.

Captain Maurice E. Johnson is aviation medical examiner, and Captain Harold E. Thornell is X-ray expert. He is a member of the American Society of Roentologists.

Dr. Foote Is Dentist

Then there is Lieutenant James E. Foote, who has charge of the hospital's dental work, and Lieutenant Alfred E. Thomas, cadet flight surgeon.

Lieutenant James P. Ramsey is commanding officer of the medical detachment; also assistant surgeon and ear, nose and throat specialist. His home is Philadelphia, and he studied medicine at Howard University, graduating in 1939. His undergraduate work was done at the University of Pennsylvania.

No Nurses Yet

He also directs the hospital laboratory, and is assisted in this by Private George Anderson, registered pharmacist, who is a graduate of Wayne University School of Pharmacy.

There are no nurses on duty at the hospital yet.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Major Hinkson Commands Army Hospital at Tuskegee

MAR 7 - 1942

MAJOR HINKSON AND CHILDREN

The Horizon

NAACP SHOULD FIRE WALTER WHITE INSTEAD OF DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS

MAR 7 - 1942

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Penna.

NO, I DON'T want to see Walter White fired. I don't like to see anybody lose his job. Furthermore, whether Walter White believes it or not, I like him and wish him all the good in the world. Even now! But since Dean William Pickens has been kicked out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I can't resist the temptation to ask if there isn't a better reason to fire Walter than there was to give Pickens the air.

The ostensible reason for getting rid of Pickens was that he had visited the Tuskegee developments in aviation, including the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the United States Army, and had found them good. He went so far as to say so in an article syndicated through the Associated Negro Press. More, he called attention to the fact that the Army is engaged in fighting a war and has only so much time to devote to the issue of segregation, paramount to us. In effect, Pickens has been told that he should have known better than to write anything good about any kind of segregated project. He should have understood, when Dr. DuBois was fired, that the NAACP executive board would not stand for an official of the organization to mention segregation without denouncing it. Maybe Pickens did understand and maybe he didn't give a damn.

Mr. Prattis

HAS RIGHT TO BE WRONG

WITH MY OWN ears, I have heard Walter sneer at the Jim Crow Tuskegee aviation project. That is all right. He has a right to sneer and a right to be wrong. I do not recall the names of those who might have filled the ranks of the sneerers when the NAACP supported the Jim Crow training camp for Negro officers in the last war. I think the NAACP refrained from sneering then because it felt it had made progress just to get recognition of the claim that Negro officers should be trained, that there should be Negro officers. The NAACP of that day felt that was a heluva victory.

That was a start twenty-five years ago. What do we have today? We have Negro infantry officers sitting in the same classes with whites at Fort Benning, Ga., Negro artillery officers polishing up with whites at Camp Lee, Va. From the segregation of the last war, concrete steps have been made toward integration. The picture isn't perfect, but the direction of the trend is definite. It is going to become more apparent as we move along.

TUSKEGEE OPENING REPRESENTS VICTORY

I THINK the race won a marvelous victory when it forced the War Department to provide for the training of Negro aviators in a separate camp. I think that victory meant as much or more than the victory won by the NAACP in 1917 when it persuaded the War Department to set up a Jim Crow officer's training camp. I think the chances for us moving toward integration from the separate project at Tuskegee today are much better than they seemed at Des Moines in 1917. I think the race, as a whole, is just as proud of the 99th Pursuit Squadron as it was of the 1917 segregated officer's training camp. I believe the rank and file of the NAACP is proud of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. I believe the rank and file of the race would propose that we make the most of the 99th while continuing our fight for complete integration into the Air Corps. But the way to do that is not to sneer at the project nor to discharge officials who seek to encourage the Negroes who are in the project and are trying to make the most of it.

The present NAACP set-up was against the suggestion of a Negro division as originally made by The Courier. Of course, the NAACP could not fire The Courier, so this newspaper proceeded to work for a Negro division because it realized that a separate division is better than no division at all. And it will continue to work with the NAACP for integration.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dentist Becomes Officer

APR 18 1942

Dr. Aloysius B. Cuyjet, dentist, was sworn in as a First Lieutenant in the Army Monday morning.

He is to report for duty at the Station Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., at the end of next week.

Dr. Cuyjet is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Aloysius B. Cuyjet, 3823 North Sydenham Street, and is a graduate of Temple University School of Dentistry.

His offices are located at 1532 W. Butler Street.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Airdrome Work Proved "It Can Happen" in Ala.

MAR 7 - 1942

By OLLIE STEWART

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"The finest demonstration of applied democracy that has taken place in any of the defense projects."

That's what you hear around here about the men who built the huge plant now occupied by the Air Corps Advanced Flying School. And when you learn the facts, you're inclined to agree that the thing is really remarkable.

McKissack and McKissack, who were awarded the contract by the government to construct the air field, don't need publicity. The firm has been known for years as one of the leading contracting firms in the country.

It Can Happen Here

But when, as the first colored company ever to receive a government bid to build an army flying field, they set out to employ colored and white labor on an equal basis, a lot of people said it couldn't be done.

It has been done. The McKissacks sub-let some of the jobs to white concerns. Some of their labor groups had white workers taking orders from colored men. And right here in Alabama, the gigantic task has been completed ahead of time—without a strike, without a fight and with a miraculous record of safety.

Heavens Stayed Intact

Not one man was killed on the job. For months, colored and white men have worked side by side, drawing the same pay—and the heavens didn't fall down. Some 1500 to 2,000 men worked on a 24-hour basis, and there hasn't been any trouble.

Calvin McKissack has in his private files a stack of letters of commendation — from a local sheriff, a judge, bank officials and numerous business men. They not only praise his firm, but are equally unstinted in their praise of the ordinary laborers who conducted themselves in a democratic manner.

"I've seen it all happen, day after day," Col. Donovan, a white man, told the writer, "but it still seems like a miracle to me."

Hampton CPTP Grad Joins 99th Air Squad

HAMPTON, Va.—N. Milton Hill, Hampton Institute student and graduate of the college's civilian pilot training program, reported at Tuskegee, Ala., for army aviation training in the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron on February 25.

At Hampton, where he was majoring in vocational education, Hill was the commanding officer, holding the rank of major, in the student regiment. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hill, Sr., of Washington.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 12, 1942

Two Tuskegee Air Corps Men Leave For Officer School

First candidates to be sent from Tuskegee army flying school left last week for Officer's Candidate School at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo.

These men, Sgt. Thomas B. Taylor and Sgt. Rothwell W. Burke, have been working with the Quartermaster's detachment under Capt. N. N. Rayner since the first troops arrived at Tuskegee late in the summer.

At the successful completion of their three months training in Wyoming, they will be commissioned second lieutenants in Quartermaster service.

Sergeant Taylor, of Hartford, Conn., is a graduate of Yale university, New Haven, and Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. A finished concert pianist, Taylor is said to be a composer of much promise.

Sgt. Burke is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was graduated from Dunbar high school. Later he took a correspondence course from the University of Wisconsin. He was a member of the ROTC while at Dunbar.

Other sergeants recommended for officer's candidate schools expect orders anytime to report for special types of training leading to second lieutenant commissions.

Cooks of the Tuskegee Army Flying school are doing "extra curriculum" work, too, learning the latest vitamins for army vim, vigor and victory.

Now away at the army cook's school are Pvt. James White, Corp. Will Philyaw, Corp. Charles P. Ingram, and Pfc. Virgil Sutton. Those sent to study baking are Pfc. Willard Harper, Pvt. Francis Finch, and Pvt. Ezell Cheatom. Pvt. Harry Bush was selected to be trained as mess sergeant.

The post kitchens are equipped with standard up-to-date ranges, electric mixers, deep fat fryers, steam cookers, refrigerators and cold storage rooms.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 7, 1942

Stimson Visits Negro Air Field

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and an official inspecting party visited Tuskegee Army flying school and Maxwell field Monday.

The public relations office of the southeast Air Corps training center, Maxwell field, announced the suprise visit yesterday after the Washington officials had left this section by plane.

Stimson met the negro pilots of the new 99th Pursuit squadron at Tuskegee and complimented them on the manner in which they had applied themselves in aviation training.

47a-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

"My Greatest Desire Is to Lead This Squadron to Victory"

DEC 19 1942

Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., right, commanding officer of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Tuskegee, shown receiving from First Sergeant Percy C. Gary of Philadelphia, a loving cup from the men in the combat unit on the occasion of a field day program last week. In accepting the cup, Colonel Davis said: "The success of this combat unit will prove to be the opening wedge for the air-minded youth who aspire to the field of aviation. The records, so far, by the cadets here do not compare unfavorably with those records made by cadets at other fields. My greatest desire is to lead this squadron to victory against the enemy."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Air Force Gets Women Mechanics

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(ANP)—Following the army air force policy of mobilizing all available civilian manpower to "keep 'em flying," the Tarrant Field Sub-depot here has initiated its first class of women mechanics, Capt. Llye L. Gilbert, commanding officer, announced this week.

Eight women, ranging in age from 17 to 30, all from the Fort Worth area, have been recruited through the United States Employment service and are receiving their initial instruction from Lt. E. P. Bachtell, Jr., sub-depot engineer officer.

DEC 19 1942

Additional women are to be hired as quickly as possible, to form a school unit which will be sent to Duncan field, San Antonio, for advanced training.

Paid While Learning

"Mechanic-learners," as the recruits are called, are paid $75 a month during three-month training period, following which they receive the salary for the civil service position to which they are assigned.

Mechanic-learners receive instruction which qualifies them to become sheet metal workers, lathe operators, electrical inspectors, pattern-makers, engine mechanics — the whole field of airplane mechanical work.

It is the civilian crews of mechanics who will, in the future, be responsible for all major repair and maintenance work on army air force planes in the continental U. S. The air force mechanics whose places they take will thus be released for overseas duty in combat areas.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Limiting Negro Flyers.

DEC 27 1942

THE War Department recently announced that it was satisfied with the Jim Crow experimental training of Negro pilots at Tuskegee Institute.

Maj. Gen. James R. Ulio, adjutant general of the Army, is quoted as having made the following statement:

"From results so far obtained, it is believed that the squadrons will give an excellent account of themselves in combat and that they will be a credit to their race and to Americans everywhere."

The War Department said that it would be unwise to expand the present program of training Negroes in the Army Air Corps. Therefore, for the time being, colored flyers will be confined to pursuit squadrons. They will not be permitted to qualify for bomber pilots, flight engineers, navigators, bombardiers and in the varied branches of technical air services and air force schools.

The department said also that the Jim Crow outfit at Tuskegee was an experiment and "it is not desirable further to commit the limited facilities for the training and development of combat pilots and combat crews.

DEC 27 1942

It is as strange to us why Negro flyers had to be used for experimental purposes as it was queer that the War Department had to set up a special segregated unit to train citizens of the United States to fight a war for democracy. It is no less unreasonable that such a statement as was quoted above should now be issued in view of its conflicting logic. If the Negro flyers have made a good account of themselves why shouldn't the program be expanded for greater participation? Why shouldn't Negroes be bombardiers, navigators and flight engineers? Why should the United States Army have to experiment with Negroes or any other citizens of the United States? Is there any doubt about their ability? There shouldn't be. The record of colored fliers will convince the most prejudiced that they are just as good as any other fliers when given the same opportunities.

The nation needs fliers. It needs a large number of them. It needs white pilots and bombardiers. It needs black pilots and bombardiers. It needs all it can get. It needs pursuit pilots to chase the enemy aircraft. It needs the bomber pilots, be they white or black. And the Axis soldier that is killed by a bomb loosed by a black flyer will be just as dead and for as long a period as though he be killed by a white flyer.

DEC 27 1942

There should be no further experiments. We don't have time for racial eccentricities whether they be promulgated by civilians or by the War Department. We don't have time to shelve potentially good flyers because they have a dark skin.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEST POINT CADET GETS PILOT WINGS

DEC 26 1942

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Dec. 24—Cadet Robert Bernard Tressville, native of Bay City, Texas, but former resident of Fort Benning, Ga., and Philadelphia, who went from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., to the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Tuskegee, Ala., to secure the aviation phase of his training, was among cadets completing the course at the Tuskegee Army Flying School in special graduation day ceremonies.

The youth, scheduled to receive his [illegible] from West Point the [illegible] part of next year, will, at that time, become the sixth Negro to graduate from the U. S. Military Academy, the previous five being Henry Ossian Flipper, John H. Alexander, the late Col. Charles Young, Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and Richard H. Fowler. Tressville is a nationally rated tennis star.

DEC 26 1942

DEC 26 1942

Among [illegible] commissioned with Tressville at the Tuskegee Army Flying School and now proudly wearing their silver wings received formally from Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, Lieut. Cols. Noel F. Parrish and Benjamin O. Davis Jr. are Edward Creston Gleed, Lawrence, Kansas; Milton Thurston Hall, Owensboro, Ky.; Wendell Oliver Pruitt, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter Christopher Verwayne, New York; William Henry Walker, Suffolk, Va., and Romeo Marcus Williams, Marshall, Texas.

More Race Pilots Graduated By Tuskegee Army Air School

DEC 18 1942

The Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S)—With mechanical promptness, at exactly 10 a. m. Friday morning Dec. 11, the commanding officer of the T. A. F. S. entered the Post Theatre and the graduation class, 42 K, popped to attention. It was another graduation day ceremonies of aviation cadets at this base.

Following Colonel Frederick V H. Kimble, the military procession included Lt. Colonels Noel F. Parrish, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Maj Richard C. Cumming, Captains John J. G. Cook, Roy M. M. Morris and Lt. Douglas L. T. Robinson Post Chaplain. The Chaplain offered the invocation and gave over to Colonel Kimble who gave the inspiring address.

DEC 18 1942

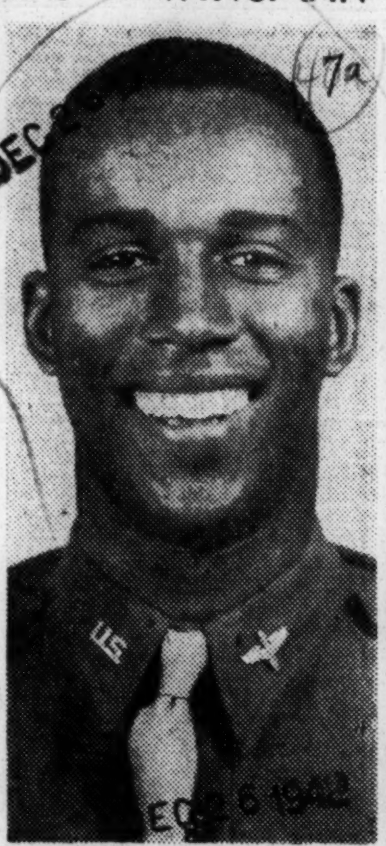
As an introduction Colonel Kimble related his first vision of an aircraft in flight. He stated: "The first airplane I ever saw in flight was made of bamboo, light wood and linen, a gigantic box kite in appearance and bicycle chains used in connection with transmitting power from the engine to the propellor. Today, I question if any one would wish to take such a craft off, fly it a short distance and land straight ahead." He continued, "We no longer think of air flying as pioneering. Though such pioneering has been the result of groups, the individuals within those groups had to be strong of heart and strong of body."

The commanding officer, a veteran flyer himself, proceeded to elucidate his words by saying: "You, as pilots of fighter aircraft, though supported by man's most modern inventions and devices, though traveling sometimes in groups, must possess individual ability to fly and fight in your aircraft, and you must possess that knowledge of yourself and confidence and esprit de corps which will carry you through many hours of lone operation, and which will bring you through many tight places where no assistance other than your skill can aid."

Thus spoke the colonel to these new eager hawken, their elated friends, and student cadets. In closing, he reminded them: "The clear purpose which has been the guiding light in the development of aviation in the past, you share from this day, and it is with pleasure that you receive your wings and join the group which have gone before you to add to this great Air Force."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HE'S A WINGMAN



Outstanding among the many cadets who have completed their flying training at Tuskegee Arm Flying is Cadet Robert Tressville of the United States Military Academy. Cadet Tressville will receive his commission from West Point in 1943.

DAREDEVIL PILOT TESTS AIRACOBRA

Stepping out of a high-powered P-39 Airacobra after a thrilling exhibition flight over the Tuskegee Flying school, Cadet Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kans., gets round of applause for his skillful handling of the ship marking the first time a Negro aviation cadet has flown a P-39.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Cadet Anxious To Go Back To England For Air Crack At Nazis

Dec. 12, 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Yes, we were quartered in an old English castle during the three months I spent in England this past summer with American troops overseas," says Cadet V. J. Richardson, now learning how to solo at the prmary field near here.

"I was one of a group that was actually quartered in an old bird house. Don't get the wrong impression, though, as that bird house had several rooms. We also had running water and heat. It seems the duke who once owned the castle had a wife who had many birds, so that the house was constructed for them and now is known as the bird house."

Cadet Richardson, whose home address is New York City, only a few weeks ago came all the way back from overseas to enter training here as a aviation cadet.

"My application for cadet training was in long before we went overseas," he explains. "And my application was finally acted on favorably and I was ordered back to the States."

The cadet says that while censorship regulations prevent his revealing where his outfit was actually located in England, he is allowed to describe living conditions as the troops found them over there.

"My most remarkable experience, while over there, was the sight of about 70 German bombers in one formation which raided that part of England one day last summer. The American troops, as soon as the air raid alarm was sounded, gathered in what were known as 'slit trenches.' These trenches were six feet deep and three feet wide. There we stayed until the all-clear signal came.

"In fact, on my last night over there, we had an alarm and we were in the trenches when I first learned about the order to send me back. I left the next day for home."

Cadet Richardson says:

"I want to finish my training to become a pursuit pilot and then be sent back to England to finish the job."

47a-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nurse Army Black Eagles

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Possibly the largest collection of colored nurse lieutenants of any army station hospital in the nation is the group located at the Tuskegee Army Flying School base hospital. There are eleven of them on duty here now. Chief nurse is First Lieutenant Della H. Raney of Suffolk, Virginia, the only colored first lieutenant in the nursing corps.

From left to right, back row: Second Lt. Kathryn Y. Bough of Portsmouth, Va.; Second Lt. F. Dolores Smith of Hazelhurst, Miss.; First Lt. Della H. Raney of Suffolk, Va.; Second Lt. Ruth Mae Falkner of Monroe, N. C., and Second Lt. Norma I. Greene of Elkins, West Virginia. Third row: Second Lt. Abbie Voorhies of Alexandria, La.; Second Lt. Sarah F. Thomas of Marion, Ala., and Second Lt. Elsie Wallace of Augusta, Ga. Second row: Second Lt. Gertrude L. Scott of Bradford, Penn.; and Second Lt. Ruth C. Speight of Wilson, N. C. Front: Second Lt. Beatrice Hill, 7506 Kelly St., Pittsburgh.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Pilots Told They Need Courage, Confidence

Fifth Class Given Wings At All-Negro Army Flying School

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS) — On Wednesday morning, August 5, at 10 a. m. another page in the annals of American aviation was written when the fifth class of Aviation Cadets at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Ala., received wings.

Characteristic of this ceremony, as previous graduation exercises was the usual marked simplicity and deep sincerity, indicative of the life and ideals of the aviation cadet at this base.

SHOULD THINK BACK

"It is but natural that in the happiness and satisfaction which you feel today at having completed your courses as Aviation Cadets and becoming rated pilots in the Air Forces of the Army you should think back over the road which you have traveled since your thoughts first centered on the desire to fly, declared Col. Kimble in his address to the candidates as he began a retrospective history of transportation including man's innate desire to conquer the air.

Some highlights taken from the Colonel's speech are as follows:

"Your desire and determination to master the air are typical of the developments which have marked many discoveries and tremendous man's progress throughout the ages. In most instances these great scientific and mechanical advances have come as a result of the desire and determination to improve our health, living conditions and to extend the span of life. In some instances these developments have occurred as a necessary means of protecting one group of men from aggressor peoples.

"...But few young men lived who did not wish to fly....Air power is not the only weapon, but it has proved the way for success You have been trained in this school for assignment to fighter squadrons, single aircraft with individual pilots. You and your plane are one. It calls for great individual prowess. To acquire that, fighter pilots must have courage confidence, and ability. Your graduation is indicative of the fact that trust is placed in you to carry out this mission."

REGULAR COMBINATION

In closing, the Colonel advised, "As your work progresses, you will find that your successful operation depends not only on these factors, but on the work of others: the men who sustain the ships and others on the ground who make it possible for the fighter pilot to take the air....It is a peculiar combination: one of individualism and self-reliance, and another of realization and respect for teamwork... Without team cooperation, no great success can be accomplished."

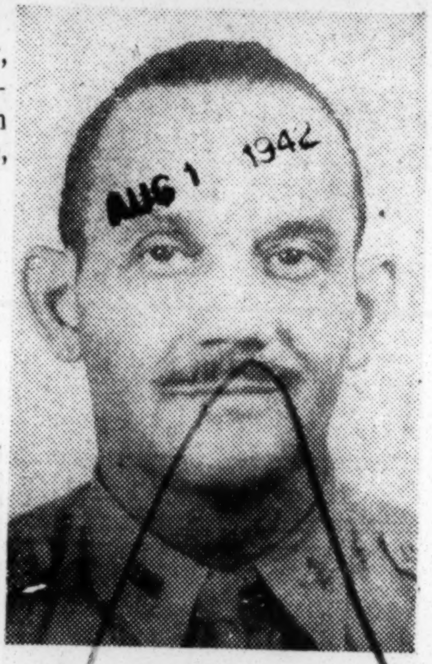
The diplomas and commissions were awarded by Colonel Kimble, while Colonels Parrish and Davis presented the successful graduates with their wings.

The newly commissioned flying officers include the following: Second Lieutenants Richard Davis, Rt. 3, Box 159, Fort Valley, Ga.; Willie Howell Fuller, Rt. 3, Box 84, Tarboro, N. C.; Cassius Alonzo Harris, 620 South Broad St., Philadephia, Pa.; Earl Eugene King, 16 Center Street, Bessemer, Alabama; Walter Irvin Lawson, Newtown, Va.; John William McGuire, 1103 North Kennedy Avenue, Kokomo, Ind.; Leon Claud Roberts, Murphy and McGee Street, Prichard, Ala., and John Washington Rogers, 5441 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Post orchestra under the direction of Lt. Frank L. Drye.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Band Director



First Lieutenant Louis Drye, band and orchestra leader at the Tuskegee Institute for 27 years, recently was called to active duty and assigned to the Tuskegee Army Flying School as band director of the new post band.

Lieutenant Drye is a native of Raleigh, N. C., and has an impressive background, both military and musical. He graduated from the Conn National School of Music at Chicago, where he received the bachelor of music degree. Later, he took a postgraduate course at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.

Lieutenant Drye enlisted in the regular army on August 7, 1909, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was commissioned October 15, 1917, and then saw service overseas, where he was wounded in action. He was awarded the silver star and the purple hart, citations for valor in action.

Relieved of duty because of injuries from being gassed, Lt. Drye was discharged in May, 1919. He was recommissioned, in the officers reserve corps, in March, 1924.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

WHAT I call Do Little is to drop bombs on Japan and then race around the world bragging about it. Wars are not won by medals.

The job of saying England ... bigger ... we dreamed since Tobruk has joined Dunkirk and Sevastopol has echoed Singapore.

JUL 25 1942

Dr. Du Bois

Segregation

A good friend of mine writes: "Someone was telling me the other day that you are tending to re-emphasize the philosophy with which your earlier life was associated, especially the importance of complete integration of Negroes into American life and the desirability of developing the upper tenth of the group in the whole range of the most liberal arts. I wonder if you have been writing on these topics recently or whether you have a statement that you could give me that would sum up your experience and thoughts on race relations."

This query misinterprets the present possibilities of racial dogma. There is no yes or no to the question of racial segregation. There is no absolute answer as to how far cultural advance in the future is coming through a Talented Tenth or through great mass movements. When John Russworm graduated from Bowdoin he had to answer the following question: Has the Negro a chance to develop in America or must he migrate to Africa? There were no alternatives. He must answer this paradox. He went to Africa. Later there came the question: Shall we endure slavery in the United States or shall we revolt? Here again was a problem answered in one way by Frederick Douglass and in another by John Brown. In the latter nineteenth century when I started my career there was a grave and insistent question: Shall we educate Negroes to work or shall we educate them for entrance into modern culture. I chose the latter as the answer. But today the matter is far more complicated and cannot be met by any one remedy or any one answer. It must be a matter of degrees and emphases and this will illustrate what I mean:

The Tuskegee Flying Field

I rode to Tuskegee the other day and in passing through the village noted the peculiar fact that there is not a single street sign in the village which shows the stranger how to get to Tuskegee Institute; and yet, of course without the Institute, Tuskegee would be absolutely unknown. Then, too, getting to the flying field which was my objective, had some difficulties of the same kind. We rode perhaps ten miles and then faced war in an unexpected aspect. No, said the black sentinel, we could not visit the field without a written order from the commanding officer. I was for turning back but other counsels prevailed. We telephoned to Tuskegee Institute and after some red tape entered the field. It was a vast place, new with buildings, filled with busy men, surmounted by an observation tower.

Moreover, the great majority of officers and all the men are of Negro descent; the commanding officer is a Negro. But all this is not a matter of race. The astonishing thing is that here in a matter of the world's latest technique, flying, are a group of colored men who are learning and doing. Who are not simply helping but commanding and ordering. It is one of the greatest forward steps in the modern world for colored people. In not all the Negroid West Indies, certainly not in Africa, and only to small extent in Asia, have dark-skinned people gained this knowledge and mastery. Easily in the future it may spell their emancipation and freedom. Yet it is race segregation. The small group of white officers eat separately and are housed separately. In the imparting of technical knowledge there is still reluctance to open certain branches. The pattern of Alabama race segregation lies over the field and disputes the pattern of racial expression and autonomy.

Attitudes

There is no sense in my saying or in anyone's saying: "This is right;" "this is wrong!" "I will never accept segregation;" "I welcome segregation!" No! Any statement like this has got to be modified and carefully modified. I am glad of the Tuskegee flying field. I count it a great step toward the freedom of American Negroes and of the colored peoples of the world. I regard any segregation based solely upon adventitious differences of color and hair, as not simply foolish but dangerous. Take now these two propositions and make what you will of them; call them contradictions. In a sense there is contradiction; but so far as that is concerned the whole position of the Negro in the modern world is contradictory; and it does not settle the contradiction to yell and wave our hands and make dogmatic and futile statements. We know the dangers of segregation; we hate it and fight against it. We are segregated; we are going to be segregated for years, if not for centuries; and we are going to use that segregation in every possible way to increase our knowledge and power.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Scores Big First

Lieut. John T. Bracken, who formerly served as civilian director of physical training, army air forces training detachment, Tuskegee Institute, is the first member of the race to become a commissioned officer in the Army Air Forces' physical conditioning program, it became known here this week. Lieut. Bracken is a graduate of the physical education department, Tuskegee Institute, class of 1938. Prior to joining the physical training staff of the Army Air Forces he served as director of physical education and coach at the Tuskegee Institute High School. This appointment became effective June 22. He is the son of Mrs. Nettye Bracken, 2620 Indianapolis Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Kansas City Cal
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Training Mechanics

SEP 11 1942

Specialists Are Needed to Keep Up Equipment

SEP 11 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Vital need to enlist approximately 100,000 skilled mechanics and technicians immediately in the Army Air Forces, Signal Corps and Ordnance department was announced by the War Department recently.

Keeping pace with the mounting flow of war material from the industrial reservoir of the nation, these specialists are needed now to keep equipment in operating order. So great is the present emergency that a special recruiting campaign has been launched to find men who can step immediately into important maintenance jobs.

Army training schools are already teaching thousands of men this kind of work, and later in the year their rate of output should be sufficient to keep pace with the need. But between now and October 15, when the campaign will close, the gap must be stopped by voluntary enlistments.

To be eligible, men must be between the ages of 18 and 44 inclusive, citizens of the United States and physically qualified to general standards for military service. They will enlist as privates, but noncommissioned officer or technician ratings are often given men doing jobs of this sort. Skilled men are needed, and promotion should be rapid with commensurate increases in pay. Whereas a private receives $50 a month, a master sergeant, the highest noncommissioned grade, received $138 to which certain allowances may be added. In considering these amounts, it should be remembered that the Army pays all a man's expenses—food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

SEP 11 1942

To make sure that industry's production program is not upset, all men who wish to enlist as mechanics and technicians now must be cleared by their local Selective Service board before acceptance by the army.

For a limited period this recruiting program offers trained men an opportunity to choose any one of the three branches, Air Force, Signal Corps, or Ordnance department, for which their experience and skill qualifies them. These men are expected, after a minimum of on-the-job instruction to familiarize them with army machines and army ways, to qualify as maintenance experts.

The Army Air Forces want men to serve as radio operators and radio mechanics, as aircraft armorers, mechanics, welders and metal workers.

The Signal Corps wants men whose experience qualifies them as telephone and telegraph cable splicers, telephone and telegraph installer-repairmen, radio operators, telegraphic printer operators, telegraphic printer installer-repairmen, and telephone and telegraph wire chiefs.

SEP 11 1942

The Ordnance department wants men who are instrument repairmen, diesel engine mechanics, electricians, opticians and radial engine mechanics.

Because of the importance which the Army attaches to finding these needed specialists quickly, a special staff or recruiters will be at work throughout the United States, equipped to answer all questions. Men who are interested should visit their local recruiting stations. Postmasters can direct them to the nearest station where full information is available.

Once the qualifications of an applicant are satisfactorily determined, he will be given a thorough physical examination. If no disability is discovered, he will be sworn in immediately as a private in the Army of the United States.

SEP 11 1942

All recruits will be sent to a reception center for the same kind of "processing" which every man receives when he enters the Army. This is a matter of a few days at most. From the reception center, Air Forces men will go to an Air Forces station, Signal Corps men will be sent to the nearest Signal Corps Replacement Training center and Ordnance men will proceed to the Ordnance Department Training center.

Here they will begin their real military training and also learn the maintenance jobs for which the army so sorely needs them. By putting their civilian skills in uniform these men will fight with the tools they've always worked with.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

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By W. E. B. DU BOIS

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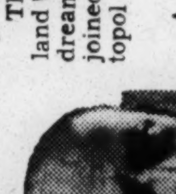

Dr. Du Bois

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Then, too, getting to the flying field which was my objective, had some difficulties of the same kind. We rode perhaps ten miles and then faced war in an unexpected aspect. No, said the black sentinel, we could not visit the field without a written order from the commanding officer. I was for turning back but other counsels prevailed. We telephoned to Tuskegee Institute and after some red tape entered the field. It was a vast place, new with buildings, filled with busy men, surmounted by an observation tower.

Moreover, the great majority of officers and all the men are of Negro descent; the commanding officer is a Negro. But all this is not a matter of race. The astonishing thing is that here in a matter of the world's latest technique, flying, are a group of colored men who are learning and doing. Who are not simply helping but commanding and ordering. It is one of the greatest forward steps in the modern world for colored people. In not all the Negroid West Indies, certainly not in Africa, and only to small extent in Asia, have dark-skinned people gained this knowledge and mastery. Easily in the future it may spell their emancipation and freedom. Yet it is race segregation. The small group of white officers eat separately and are housed separately. In the imparting of technical knowledge there is still reluctance to open certain branches. The pattern of Alabama race segregation lies over the field and disputes the pattern of racial expression and autonomy.

Attitudes

There is no sense in my saying or in anyone's saying: "This is right;" "this is wrong!" "I will never accept segregation;" "I welcome segregation!" No! Any statement like this has got to be modified and carefully modified. I am glad of the Tuskegee flying field. I count it a great step toward the freedom of American Negroes and of the colored peoples of the world. I regard any segregation based solely upon adventitious differences of color and hair, as not simply foolish but dangerous. Take now these two propositions and [stamp] will of them; call them contradictions. In a sense there is contradiction; but so far as that is concerned the whole position of the Negro in the modern world is contradictory; and it does not settle the contradiction to yell and wave our hands and make dogmatic and futile statements. We know the dangers of segregation; we hate it and fight against it. We are segregated; we are going to be segregated for years, if not for centuries; and we are going to use that segregation in every possible way to increase our knowledge and power.

JUL 25 1942

Kansas City Cal
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Training Mechanics

SEP 1 1 1942

Specialists Are Needed to Keep Up Equipment

SEP 1 1 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Vital need to enlist approximately 100,000 skilled mechanics and technicians immediately in the Army Air Forces, Signal Corps and Ordnance department was announced by the War Department recently.

Keeping pace with the mounting flow of war material from the industrial reservoir of the nation, these specialists are needed now to keep equipment in operating order. So great is the present emergency that a special recruiting campaign has been launched to find men who can step immediately into important maintenance jobs.

Army training schools are already teaching thousands of men this kind of work, and later in the year their rate of output should be sufficient to keep pace with the need. But between now and October 15, when the campaign will close, the gap must be stopped by voluntary enlistments.

To be eligible, men must be between the ages of 18 and 44 inclusive, citizens of the United States and physically qualified to general standards for military service. They will enlist as privates, but noncommissioned officer or technician ratings are often given men doing jobs of this sort. Skilled men are needed, and promotion should be rapid with commensurate increases in pay. Whereas a private receives $50 a month, a master sergeant, the highest noncommissioned grade, received $138 to which certain allowances may be added. In considering these amounts, it should be remembered that the Army pays all a man's expenses—food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

SEP 1 1 1942

To make sure that industry's production program is not upset, all men who wish to enlist as mechanics and technicians now must be cleared by their local Selective Service board before acceptance by the army.

For a limited period this recruiting program offers trained men an opportunity to choose any one of the three branches, Air Force, Signal Corps, or Ordnance department, for which their experience and skill qualifies them. These men are expected, after a minimum of on-the-job instruction to familiarize them with army machines and army ways, to qualify as maintenance experts.

The Army Air Forces want men to serve as radio operators and radio mechanics, as aircraft armorers, mechanics, welders and metal workers.

The Signal Corps wants men whose experience qualifies them as telephone and telegraph cable splicers, telephone and telegraph installer-repairmen, radio operators, telegraphic printer operators, telegraphic printer installer-repairmen, and telephone and telegraph wire chiefs.

The Ordnance department wants men who are instrument repairmen, diesel engine mechanics, electricians, opticians and radial engine mechanics.

SEP 1 1 1942

Because of the importance which the Army attaches to finding these needed specialists quickly, a special staff or recruiters will be at work throughout the United States, equipped to answer all questions. Men who are interested should visit their local recruiting stations. Postmasters can direct them to the nearest station where full information is available.

Once the qualifications of an applicant are satisfactorily determined, he will be given a thorough physical examination. If no disability is discovered, he will be sworn in immediately as a private in the Army of the United States.

SEP 1 1 1942

All recruits will be sent to a reception center for the same kind of "processing" which every man receives when he enters the Army. This is a matter of a few days at most. From the reception center, Air Forces men will go to an Air Forces station, Signal Corps men will be sent to the nearest Signal Corps Replacement Training center and Ordnance men will proceed to the Ordnance Department Training center,

Here they will begin their real military training and also learn the maintenance jobs for which the army so sorely needs them. By putting their civilian skills in uniform these men will fight with the tools they've always worked with.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Scores Big First

Lieut. John T. Bracken, who formerly served as civilian director of physical training, army air forces training detachment, Tuskegee Institute, is the first member of the race to become a commissioned officer in the Army Air Forces' physical conditioning program, it became known here this week. Lieut. Bracken is a graduate of the physical education department, Tuskegee Institute, class of 1938. Prior to joining the physical training staff of the Army Air Forces he served as director of physical education and coach at the Tuskegee Institute High School. This appointment became effective June 22. He is the son of Mrs. Nettye Bracken, 2620 Indianapolis Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

47a-1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

99TH PILOTS CALLED JUST AN 'EXPERIMENT'

Adjutant General Gives War Dept. Stand On Negro Airmen

DEC 19 1942

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.

Until the 99th Pursuit Squadron has its baptism of fire in actual combat, Negroes will be permitted to fly only pursuit ships.

The "white only" sign will continue on all U.S. Air Corps bombers and transports, despite the country's need for pilots.

Negroes will not be accepted for duty as bombardiers and navigators.

That in effect was the pronouncement this week by Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, adjutant general of the army, in a letter to Rep. Raymond S. McKeough of Illinois.

McKeough, who has evinced greater interest in Negro aviation than any other single congressman, had asked Ulio for certain information regarding Negroes and the air corps. In response, General Ulio made the following statement:

"There are many factors that enter into the development of good combat pilots; temperatment, a high degree of initiative, quick reactions, and natural aptitude all play important parts. While these qualities are found in varying degrees in men of all races, the length and exact nature of the training necessarily varies with men of different characteristics.

DEC 19 1942

"No Experience"

"At the beginning of the present emergency, the War Department was without experience in the training and use of colored pilots, and hence was unable to determine whether the same training that produces excellent white pilots would serve for the production of colored pilots of comparable quality, or whether changes in the length of the training or in the emphasis on certain phases of training would be necessary for satisfactory results.

"The new field had to be explored before the answers to these questions could be known, and this had to be accomplished without interference with the production of top-notch pilots at the rate required for the rapidly expanding air force.

"The decision was made, therefore, to start with the training of colored men as pursuit pilots and, based on this experience and on the performance of colored pilots in combat, to determine the extent to which the training could be expanded to provide colored pilots for the more complicated and more difficult categories of combat aviation. To some extent, therefore, the present training program at Tuskegee and elsewhere is an experiment.

"Until the first units produced at Tuskegee have been tried and proven in combat, it is not desirable further to commit the limited facilities for the training and development of combat pilots and combat crews."

DEC 19 1942

Deny Differences

The statement was immediately attacked from several sources. Cornelius R. Coffey, president of the Coffey School of Aeronautics, said that according to his experience the requisites for a good pilot vary with individuals and not with races.

At his school at Harlem airport, recently awarded a $250,000 contract for the training of civilian pilots, Coffey said he has taught both white and Negroes to fly and has been unable to detect any differences that might be explained by race.

Another aviation authority who because of his connection with the armed forces asked that his name not be used, confirmed Coffey's observation.

"I've been in aviation since before the last war when I was a pilot. Since then I have engaged professionally in civilian aviation. I have instructed and flown with men of several races, and I haven't noted any difference. One of the fliers I consider among the best to be found anywhere is a Negro."

Ulysses S. Keys, member of the legal redress committee of the N.A.A.C.P., said that if the army recognized differences in the natural aptitudes of various races, that he had not heard of similar experiments being conducted before Chinese and Filipinos were admitted to the air corps as pilots.

General Ulio's statement was the first indication given that the 99th was regarded by the army as an experiment. Prior to the establishment of the 99th, the army and the Civilian Aeronautics Authority cooperated in setting up what they called a special demonstration program at Harlem airport in Chicago.

At the time, it was regarded by the army and the CAA as an experiment to determine the fitness of Negroes for military aviation. Upon its completion, it was regarded as a success by both agencies and the 99th was established supposedly as an integral part of the air corps and not as a further experiment.

Even Opposition

It now seems, as a result of General Ulli's statement that what first appeared to be opposition of the army to training Negroes and whites together in aviation, is actually opposition to the presence of Negroes in the air corps even in segregated units.

Further evidence of this is the failure to date to train a ground crew for the 100th Pursuit Squadron because a Negro technical school is not yet available.

The crew for the 99th was trained at Chanute field in Illinois, but apparently a reluctance on the part of the army to train other Negro troops at the field has not only prevented the activation of the 100th, but has also prevented the transferral of the 99th to a combat zone. Such a step, it can be seen, would rob the field at Tuskegee of the necessary technical complement required to operate.

So it now appears that the results of this new experiment cannot be determined until the 99th gets its baptismal of fire under combat conditions; that the 99th cannot be transferred until new ground troops are trained; that these can't be trained until an all-colored technical school is set up; and finally that even after all this occurs, the army might decide Negroes are still unqualified to man the more complex type of army aircraft.

47a-1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LIFE AT TUSKEGEE FLYING SCHOOL

Editor's Note: the following is a letter from a cadet at the Tuskegee Flying School to his aunt in New York:

Dear Auntie: Your very interesting and kind letter arrived some few days ago. I was pleased to receive it. Would you like to know how an Aviation Cadet spends his day?

We live in a long building divided into a number of bays, each day accommodating 20 cadets. Picture the turmoil at 5 every morning—reveille. At that time we dress, make up our beds, and perform all necessary duties, such as sweeping around our cots, putting our clothes away, and making ourselves presentable for the day's work. At 6:15 we fall in ranks and are marched to breakfast. The government allows each flying Cadet a dollar a day for food, in addition to his regular salary of $75 a month.

I report to the flying line at 7 a. m., along with one half of my class. The other half reports to the ground school. From week to week the precedure is reversed, and I go to the ground school in the morning and [illegible] in the afternoon.

So at 7 o'clock I meet my instructor. He takese this opportunity to point out mistakes we have been making and how best to correct them. In addition, if we are to begin some new phase of flying, he will explain just what we are expected to do. A typical morning schedule will run along this order: from 7:30 until 8:30, a period of three-ship formation work, then a rest period until 9:30; from 9:30 until 10:30, a period of instrument flying; then from 11 to 12 another period of formation flying. This schedule is not fixed but varies from day to day. We have just begun cross-country flights, which occur about once a week.

This is probably the most interesting phase of the instruction and the part I like best. Our first few cross-country flights are simple, consisting of short trips to points easy to locate. As we become more experienced, the flights become longer. Finally, our last three cross-country flights consist in leaving for some distant point during the day, and then flying back that night. We are on our own for the first time, and it is our responsibility to go from the field to our destination and return. We prepare our own maps, compute wind corrections and ground spee., and calculate just how long it will take to get from place to place.

Another phase of the instruction I think would prove interesting to you is formation flying. After 2 or 3 hours of dual instruction, during which time we are thoroughly indoctrinated with the technique, we are permitted to fly alone. Our instructor continues, however, to lead all formations. After we are proficient in 3-ship work, we progress to 6-ship formation work.

Another interesting and important phase of instruction is instrument flying. We are taught to control the airplane relying solely on the instruments in it. We fly with our instructor the first 2 or 3 hours and learn how to maintain straight and level flight, how to make gentle turns to the right and left, and how to climb and dive. After we are proficient we start flying on the radio beam. First, we learn to identify the various signals of the radio beam; secondly we learn to orient ourselves in any one of the 4 beam zones; and finally, we learn to fly a given leg of that beam into the "cone of silence."

At 12 o'clock we report back to the cadet barracks for the noonday meal. As is natural, we never forget flying and airplanes, and consequently, while we eat, the principal topic is flying. It gets in your blood.

At 12:45 we begin the afternoon schedule, and report to the "buzzer room" where we learn to send and receive messages using the international code. This room has 3 long rows of tables to which are connected telegraph keys and headsets. Each Flying Cadet sits to his assigned key and headset, and takes on paper letters sent from a master key at the head of the room.

At 2 o'clock we report to a class in Meteorology—the science of the weather. This is interesting and useful stuff.

Our next class, at 3 o'clock and on alternate days, is either Math or Engines. Math is pie for me, but Engines is unquestionably the finest bit of knowledge in the world. But when you reflect that a good understanding of the stuff may cause you to live a day or two longer, you get in and mop it up.

We are through with our duties around 4 o'clock in the afternoon and are free to do as we please in the way of recreation. It is necessary, however, to get in 2 full and complete hours of exercise per week. I get mine by lolligaging beneath some splendid shade tree, twiddling my thumbs while I snooze in the warm good afternoon sunshine with one of my classmates who has a similar tastee.

At 6:30 we are ready for dinner. This is the big meal. We are ready for it. As at breakfast and luncheon, we talk flying, and try to outdo each other with wild stories about our experiences. It is the Tall Tale Hour. After dinner we may go to the early movie at the Post Theatre if we are rich enough, or to the cadet recreation hall. Here we may play pool or billiards, bridge, or read magazines. If the rare mood strikes, or might study. I am in that far corner, stuffed deeply in the good, overstuffed chair. Maybe I am pulling on my pipe. Maybe I am frankly sleeping. I probably am. We are not allowed to leave the confines of the post, except over the weekend. At ten o'clock all lights are out and all cadets are in bed.

What happens on Saturdays and Sundays? On Saturdays our schedule runs along as usual until 6 in the evening. In the meantime, we have prepared for our weekly inspection. We mus. have our lockers cleaned out and properly arranged; we must have all our shoes shined; we must have all our uniforms pressed; we must have clean linen on our beds; in general, we must be as immaculate as possible. Promptly at 9 o'clock the commandant of Flying Cadets begins his inspection. He looks over each cadet and his equipment and reports him for anything not in proper place. Inspection lasts about an hour.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, we may sign out in the departure book, not having to report back to the field until 7:30 Sunday night. This is a privilege, it seems, and can and is withheld for any infraction of the rules. We are allowed to go anywhere within a radius of fifty miles of the field.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Taffy To 99th Airmen

THE country has every right to feel proud of the sensible words spoken by Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., executive officer for the troops at the Tuskegee Army Flying school, in his public address to the 14 men in the graduating class who received their diplomas and wings on the eve of Independence Day.

Col. Davis spoke as a soldier to soldiers, and directed his remarks with praise, but not with empty encomiums.

"I would say, that, at this time this school has graduated pilots who can fly no better and no worse than the graduates of other air corps schools. You are John Doe, second lieutenant, Army Air Forces, who knows something about military life and something about flying. You have a great deal to learn about administrative duties in your squadron. You have yet to learn to fly as a member of a combat team in a fighting airplane."

It is pleasing for the people to know that the young Colonel is out for business, and is not playing to the grandstand with any mushy, racy talk to these fighting boys. It could and would do them no good, and would perhaps serve some sinister purpose down the line.

Comparisons are, for the most part odious at best, and when the Colonel gets it over at the beginning that "you're no better or no worse," than anybody else, just get out there and make good, he has done the nation and his race a service, and himself a bang-up job.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee To Augment Its Air Training

WASHINGTON.—Well authenticated rumors here, although not confirmed officially, indicate that the number of Negro airmen at Tuskegee flying field is to be tripled. The Ninety-ninth squadron is to be moved out. Three other squadrons are to be formed there and these will have the requisite number of ground men to service the pilots.

The large number of civilian instructors now in training at Chanute Field, Ill., are to be moved to Tuskegee where an entire school for training mechanics and expert personnel is to be set up. It is probable that 4,000 men including the pilots will be stationed at the Tuskegee field when the three squadrons are developed.

The CAA program at Tuskegee is to be greatly enlarged in order to give preliminary training leading up to army flying.

The Ninety-ninth will be given further training in combat service probably at another field. With the additional squadrons to be trained a complete fighting or pursuit group will be formed with the Ninety-ninth as the nucleus.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Expand Tuskegee Officers' Quota

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the ever-expanding army air forces program the Tuskegee Army flying school is increasing its quota of officers to meet its administrative purposes.

One of the most recently assigned officers to the famous sepia flying school is First Lieut. Ulysses Grant Lee, Jr., a graduate of Howard university in 1935 with Suma Cum Laude. He received his M.A. degree the following year from the department of English at Howard. In 1937, he was appointed faculty member at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, in the department of English.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Discloses Race To Be At All Air Bases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The war department contemplates assignment of at least one Negro aviation squadron to every army air force station in the country, according to reports by Rep. West (D. Texas) who said he received this information when he protested plans to assign a Negro unit to the new air station at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Declaring that he was transmitting to the war department complaints of Eagle Pass residents, West said he explained to the department the lack of social centers of any kind for Negroes in Eagle Pass, or any other community with Pass, and warned them that assignment of Negro fliers to Eagle little or no Negro population, would create perplexing problems for the fliers and for the town.

In reply, the war department officials are said to have advised him that the Selective Service act required induction of army personnel without regard to race, creed or color, and that to absorb the number of Negroes taken into the air forces it would be necessary to assigned them to each air force station in the United States.

When asked about West's statements, a war department press official said that the entire matter was under consideration.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE

Last week a recruiting rally for civil aviation students was held in Chicago. Some 400 young men between the ages of 18 and 26, all high school graduates, were present. Civil aeronautics and United States Army Air force officials who addressed the prospective flyers were amazed at the number and type of young men at the meeting.

They were apologetic and somewhat embarrassed when the young men began inquiring about admittance to the Army Air Corps. Only 200 Negroes a year can be admitted to the air corps. That means only very few from Chicago or any other major city can be inducted into this branch of the service.

The Coffey School of Aeronautics in Chicago which trains civilian pilots under government contract has a waiting list of 400 men qualified and anxious to study aviation. It is estimated that several thousand aspirants with all the necessary requisites have been drafted into the Army while awaiting admittance to the Air Corps.

Ironically, with this potential air force manpower being dissipated, the government is feverishly seeking Air Corps cadets. Hardly a day passes but that the radio and newspapers appeal for men—white men—to join the Air Corps.

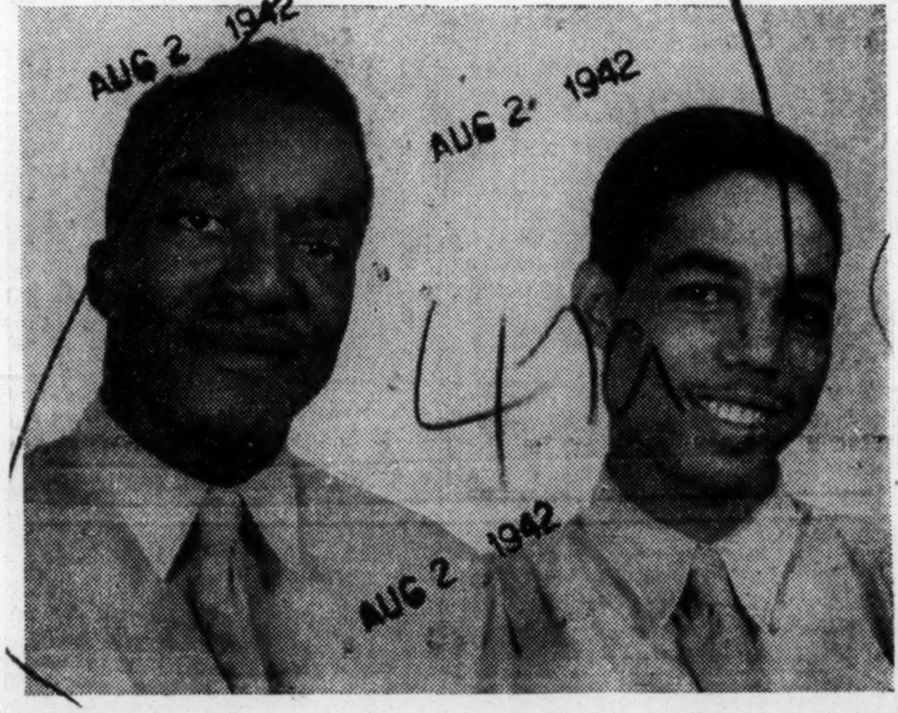
The reason for this paradox is the selfishness of a few Race "leaders" who were influential in getting the Army to admit Negroes into the Air Corps under a segregated plan that necessarily places a limit on the number permitted to participate.

For several years the Chicago Defender has advocated the admittance of Negroes into Army aviation on a basis of equality with whites. We pointed out the danger of a policy of racial separation which is now penalizing our young people interested in aviation.

The plan now in vogue is more of a hindrance than a help to the race as well as to the nation. The sooner the federal government realizes that the most effective way to build up a large and strong Air Corps is to open the ranks to all without limitation, the sooner we as a nation will be ready to make our full contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Won Air School Talent Quest



TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—As a result of a recent talent contest held in the Post Recreational Hall at the Tuskegee Army Flying School here Corporal William Cobbs of Brooklyn, left, and Corporal Elean Ward of Memphis, were declared winners. Corporal Ward sang the original new ballad, "Wonder Will My Dreams Come True," written by Corporal Cobbs. The contest was sponsored by Lt. Fred Minnis, special service officer.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Need Trained Men In Army Air Forces

Age Limits, 18 To 44, Promotion And Pay Increase

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—New opportunities are now available for men between the ages of 18 and 44 inclusive, in the Army Air Forces who are trained as aid mechanics and radio operators to enlist before October 15, 1942.

They will enlist as privates, but non-commissioned officers or technical ratings are often given men doing jobs of this nature. Skilled men are needed, and promotion should be rapid with commensurate increases in pay.

CLEAR LOCAL BOARDS

All men who wish to enlist as mechanics and technicians now must be cleared by their local Selective Service Board before acceptance by the Army.

For a limited period this recruiting program offers trained men an opportunity to choose any one of the three branches, Air Forces, Signal Corps, or Ordnance Department.

JOBS TO BE FILLED

The Army Air Forces want men to serve as radio operators and radio mechanics, as aircraft armorers, mechanics, welders and metal workers.

SIGNAL CORPS

The Signal Corps wants men whose experience qualifies them as telephone and telegraph cable splicers, telephone and telegraph installer-repairmen, radio operators, telegraphic printer operators, telegraphic printer installer-repairmen, and telephone and telegraph wire chiefs.

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47a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Aviation Units To Be Stationed at All Air Bases

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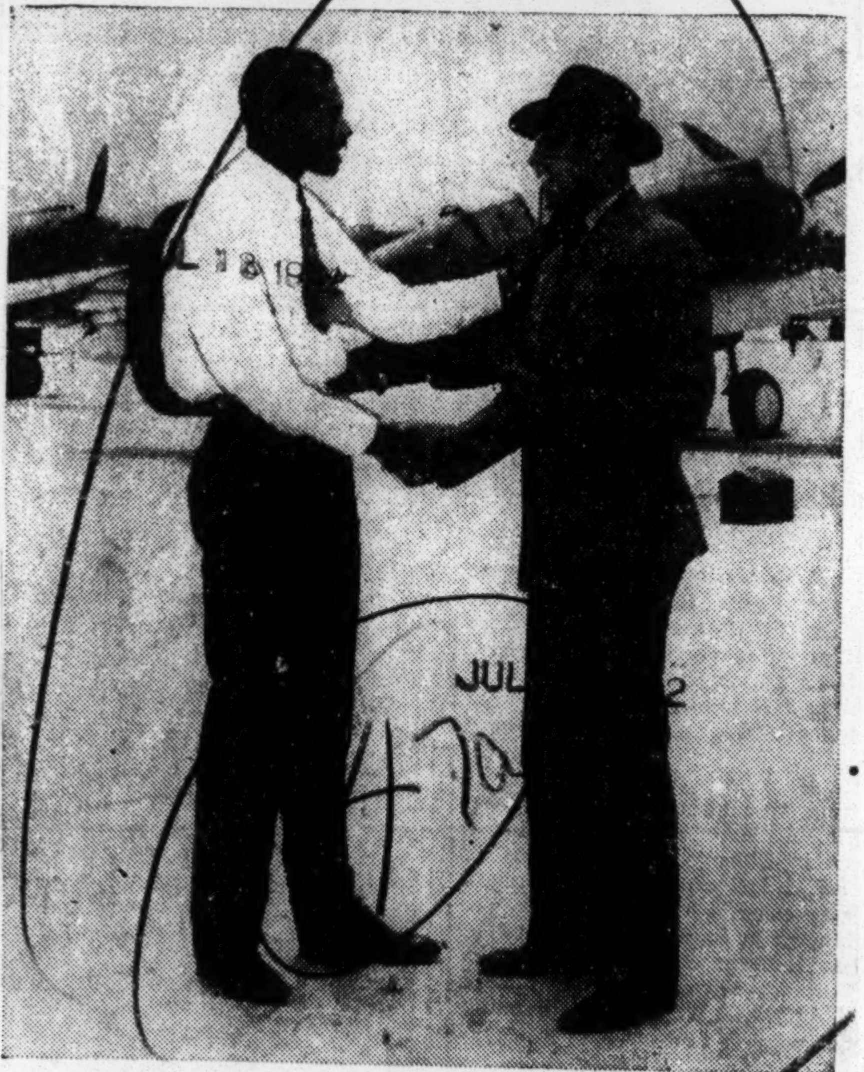
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SIX YEARS LATER



Jesse Owens, at the right, and Dave Albritton, stars of the Olympic championship games of 1936 in Berlin, met six years later in two entirely different roles than of the past. Their meeting took place at the Tuskegee Army flying school, where Albritton is the chief clerk of the post quartermaster office. Owens was there in his capacity as assistant community recreational organizer for the Federal Security administration. They both now are engaged in defeating the same countries they so ably emerged victorious over in 1936, "The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis," and they have vowed to break all records. Albritton is former track coach at Alabama State college. He and Owens were teammates at Ohio State university.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXPECT AIR CORPS TO UP NEGRO QUOTA

Claim Plan Would Relieve Bottleneck In U. S. Army Aviation

JUL 18 1942

A ray of hope for young Negroes interested in the United States Army Air Corps appeared this week with confirmation by the War department that plans to increase the quota of Negro flying cadets is under consideration.

First indication that some move was contemplated with reference to Negroes and the air corps came over two months ago when the United States Civil Service commission began recruiting Negroes for training as instructors in the technical branch of the air corps.

While the Defender was awaiting confirmation of reports that these men were to be used in an all-Negro army air corps technical school on the pattern of Chanute field where they are now in training, Rep. Milton H. West of Texas, last week, reported to congress that he had been informed by the War Department that Negro units were to be attached to every army air force station in this country.

Monday, in answer to the Defender's query, the War Department declared that "flying as well as ground crews" are included in "the widespread distribution of Negro units as in other arms of the service" under contemplation.

Such action is expected to relieve bottleneck in the air corps which created one of the most ironic situations in our national government.

With the establishment of the Jim Crow army air base at Tuskegee institute, born at the suggestion of a group of "Uncle Toms," a quota of 200 Negroes a year to be admitted to the air corps as flying cadets was set up because of the limitations of facilities provided for the training of Negroes.

Applications for berths at Tuskegee were so numerous that a waiting list many times larger than the possible enrollment soon developed. Many of the Negroes qualifying and placed on the waiting list were inducted into other branches of the army.

Meanwhile, the War Department was campaigning for flying cadet recruits through rallies, attractive posters and full page advertisements in the daily papers.

These appeals, however, as recruiting officers frankly admitted, were directed only at white youths. The large pool of potential Negro flyers was overlooked.

Only outlet for Negroes was civilian pilot training program until recently when it was transferred from Civil Aeronautics administration to the army.

Regulations now require that candidates for civilian aviation courses qualify for army air corps. Candidates successfully qualifying for army air corps are ruled ineligible for civilian training on the theory that all men physically and mentally fit should be in combat forces.

Others not meeting stiff army requirements were admitted to civilian courses where they train as instructors and for other capacities.

In case of Negroes, this regulation works unusual hardships. After qualifying for army aviation training, Negroes are prevented by limited quota from entrance into army air corps, and at the same time are rendered ineligible for civilian training.

The prospect is that in a few months, Negroes will be practically excluded from federally sponsored aviation programs.

Truman Gibson, assistant to Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to secretary of war, who had been asked several months ago for report on rumored all-Negro air corps technical school, also seemed unable to solve problem of bottleneck caused by War Department jim crow policy in air corps.

Apparently, however, the matter which was carried to other War Department officials has brought about a study of the problem with the proposed new plan made public by Rep. West, being the result.

Under the new plan, it is proposed that other flight and ground squadrons be established for Negroes at army air force bases throughout the country, thus making possible the admission of more Negroes in army aviation.

While this plan is discriminatory, since units will be set up on the basis of race, it will make available to the government several thousand potential flyers now serving in other military capacities—easily filled by others—or idly awaiting their turn on a mile-long waiting list.

To date the Defender still has no explanation from Gibson of the active recruiting of Negroes by U. S. civil service commission for training as technical instructors for army air corps.

Rep. West said he was informed of the plan to admit more Negroes to the air corps when he transmitted to War Department protests of Eagle Pass, Texas, citizens against assigning Negro unit to a new air station located there.

So far as can be learned, the navy contemplates no change in its policy which prevents Negroes from entrance into navy air corps.

The marine corps, which also uses flyers, will not accept Negro pilots.

47a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SIX YEARS LATER

Jesse Owens, at the right, and Dave Albritton, stars of the Olympic championship games of 1936 in Berlin, met six years later in two entirely different roles than of the past. Their meeting took place at the Tuskegee Army flying school, where Albritton is the chief clerk of the post quartermaster office. Owens was here in his capacity as assistant community recreational organizer for the Federal Security administration. They both now are engaged in defeating the same countries they so ably emerged victorious over in 1936, "The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis," and they have vowed to break all records. Albritton is former track coach at Alabama State college. He and Owens were teammates at Ohio State university.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXPECT AIR CORPS TO UP NEGRO QUOTA

Claim Plan Would Relieve Bottleneck In U. S. Army Aviation

JUL 18 1942

A ray of hope for young Negroes interested in the United States Army Air Corps appeared this week with confirmation by the War department that plans to increase the quota of Negro flying cadets is under consideration.

First indication that some move was contemplated with reference to Negroes and the air corps came over two months ago when the United States Civil Service commission began recruiting Negroes for training as instructors in the technical branch of the air corps.

While the Defender was awaiting confirmation of reports that these men were to be used in an all-Negro army air corps technical school on the pattern of Chanute field where they are now in training, Rep. Milton H. West of Texas, last week, reported to congress that he had been informed by the War Department that Negro units were to be attached to every army air force station in this country.

Monday, in answer to the Defender's query, the War Department declared that "flying as well as ground crews" are included in "the widespread distribution of Negro units as in other arms of the service" under contemplation.

Such action is expected to relieve bottleneck in the air corps which created one of the most ironic situations in our national government.

With the establishment of the Jim Crow army air base at Tuskegee institute, born at the suggestion of a group of "Uncle Toms," a quota of 200 Negroes a year to be admitted to the air corps as flying cadets was set up because of the limitations of facilities provided for the training of Negroes.

Applications for berths at Tuskegee were so numerous that a waiting list many times larger than the possible enrollment soon developed. Many of the Negroes qualifying and placed on the waiting list were inducted into other branches of the army.

Meanwhile, the War Department was campaigning for flying cadet recruits through rallies, attractive posters and full page advertisements in the daily papers.

These appeals, however, as recruiting officers frankly admitted, were directed only at white youths. The large pool of potential Negro flyers was overlooked.

Only outlet for Negroes was civilian pilot training program until recently when it was transferred from Civil Aeronautics administration to the army.

Regulations now require that candidates for civilian aviation courses qualify for army air corps. Candidates successfully qualifying for army air corps are ruled ineligible for civilian training on the theory that all men physically and mentally fit should be in combat forces.

Others not meeting stiff army requirements were admitted to civilian courses where they train as instructors and for other capacities.

In case of Negroes, this regulation works unusual hardships. After qualifying for army aviation training, Negroes are prevented by limited quota from entrance into army air corps, and at the same time are rendered ineligible for civilian training.

The prospect is that in a few months, Negroes will be practically excluded from federally sponsored aviation programs.

Truman Gibson, assistant to Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to secretary of war, who had been asked several months ago for report on rumored all-Negro air corps technical school, also seemed unable to solve problem of bottleneck caused by War Department jim crow policy in air corps.

Apparently, however, the matter which was carried to other War Department officials has brought about a study of the problem with the proposed new plan made public by Rep. West, being the result.

Under the new plan, it is proposed that other flight and ground squadrons be established for Negroes at army air force bases throughout the country, thus making possible the admission of more Negroes into army aviation.

While this plan is discriminatory, since units will be set up on the basis of race, it will make available to the government several thousand potential flyers now serving in other military capacities—easily filled by others—or idly awaiting their turn on a mile-long waiting list.

To date the Defender still has no explanation from Gibson of the active recruiting of Negroes by U. S. civil service commission for training as technical instructors for army air corps.

Rep. West said he was informed of the plan to admit more Negroes to the air corps when he transmitted to War Department protests of Eagle Pass, Texas, citizens against assigning Negro unit to a new air station located there.

So far as can be learned, the navy contemplates no change in its policy which prevents Negroes from entrance into navy air corps.

The marine corps, which also uses flyers, will not accept Negro pilots.

Each Air Base May Receive Negro Unit

Texas Congressman Told Plan Under Study

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Representative West (D.,-Texas) said today the War Department was contemplating assignment of at least one Negro aviation squadron to every army air force station in the country.

He received this information, he said, when transmitting to the War Department complaints of Eagle Pass, Texas, citizens against reported plans to assign a Negro unit to the new air station there.

West said he explained to the War Department that there were no churches, shows or social centers of any kind for Negroes in Eagle Pass; that it was his understanding only two Negroes, an aged couple, presently lived in the comm[unity].

War Department Replies.

Assignment of Negro fliers to Eagle Pass, or any other community with little or no Negro population, would create perplexing problems for the fliers and for the town, West contended.

In reply, War Department officials advised him, he said, that the Selective Service act required induction of army personnel without regard to race, creed or color, and that to absorb the number of Negroes taken into the air forces it would be necessary to assign them to each air force station in the United States.

Asked about West's statements, a War Department press official said that the entire matter was under study.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

RACES

The Ninety-Ninth Squadron

Under Alabama's sun the first Negro fighter squadron in the world was training last week in circumstances which might have exasperated Job.

Sepia Soldiers. The Tuskegee school to train pilots for the 99th Fighter Squadron of the Army Air Forces was established in July 1941. Primary pilot training began on a small field near Tuskegee Institute, the famed Negro college, was carried on into its basic and advanced stages in November and January at a spanking new airport every bit as good as those built for white pilots. Candidates were chosen by the same rigorous examinations applied to white folks. The supervisory post officers, including instructors in basic and primary stages, were white.

Tuskegee's Negroes faced two problems: 1) learning to fly; 2) learning to become aggressive, when every tradition had taught them submissiveness. The raw material was good. Of these Negro cadets, 57% had had technical studies in school, the average had had three and a half years of college. Of the first 81 cadets accepted, 44 were from the South, 26 from the North, six from the Middle West, five from the Far West. They were anxious, eager, studied hard, flew hard, busted buttons bulging their chests at inspection.

Prize pupil was tall, lean, handsome Benjamin O. Davis Jr., first Negro ever accorded the traditional "recognition" by upperclassmen at the end of his plebe year at West Point. (His father, a Brigadier General, is an assistant to the Army's Inspector General.) Tuskegee's Negroes were as proud as all get-out when young Davis won his wings.

Trouble came in the irresponsible phrases of the excitable, dissatisfied Negro press. For months Negro editors pointedly ignored the Tuskegee flying school. When they could no longer ignore it, they poured out tirades against "Uncle Toms"—the Negroes who were willing to be in Negro units. One member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who praised the 99th Fighter Squadron and who dared castigate critics of segregation was read out of the organization. One Negro weekly which derives advertising revenue from manufacturers of skin bleaches and hair straighteners—and which nevertheless proclaims the superiority of the Negro race—regularly inveighed against segregation at Tuskegee.

Trouble also came from white planters of the region, who watched their cheap help skitter off the fields to get better jobs at the Army post. The planters referred contemptuously to "that nigger airport." A white planter telephoned that he would kill the first Negro soldier who ever again waved greetings to his womenfolk.

An officer called a meeting of white farmers, told them that this is just what Hitler wanted, just this kind of division among the U.S. people; Goebbels would be delighted. In view of the grim problems of this war, couldn't he count on their cooperation? When he finished talking the white men solemnly shook his hand.

Thanks to the efforts of Lieut. Colonel Noel Francis Parrish, the school's director of flight training, a Kentuckian, to those of Oregon-born Colonel Kimble, the Post Commander, to the patient understanding of such Negroes as Lieut. Colonel Ben Davis, and to the gradual acceptance by its Alabama neighbors, the 99th squadron is in being—and a great credit to the nation. It is almost ready to move to a tactical field.

MEN OF THE 99TH
. . . a great credit to the nation.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Colored Aviators

Today China finds herself in a critical position because of the lack of trained airmen desperately needed to stem the devastating sweep of Japanese air power. At the same time, we in this country are deliberately indulging in the luxury of seeing the probability of a Chinese defeat by not permitting over 957 licensed native American pilots to aid China. But what is worse, we ourselves flatly refuse that wealth of capable man power in the building up of our own air strength!

I refer to the untapped reservoir of nearly 1000 licensed colored aviators whose ranks are being rapidly depleted through inductions into regular armed services without having the merest recognition given these airmen's abilities and burning desires to serve their Nation from the gun emplacements of the air. I also refer to all of the thousands of keen, able-bodied, air-minded youths all over the country whose spirits are being tragically crushed by some upstart U. S. Army Air Force "tradition" that not only keeps them from significant service in combat air forces of the United Nations but which attempts to blast out of account the contributions colored American aviators have been making to the science of air navigation for over 25 years.

Worse than an underestimation of our enemies' strength during a time of war is the underestimation of what groups within our own population can do to win that war. All along the line we have underestimated the abilities and capacities of the Negro within our midst. Our stupid peacetime social estimates of this colored group now completely blind us to the usefulness of this group in our total war effort. By such willful blindness we sabotage our own fight for the Four Freedoms here and throughout the world. Concrete evidence of this kind of sabotage is to be found in the ranks of thousands of colored Americans who are denied air combat training and service despite their positive fitness.

DUTTON FERGUSON.

Washington, July 28.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLYERS SET FOR COMBAT ORDERS

War Secretary Praises Lieut. Col. Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22—The 99th Pursuit Squadron will soon be on the wing! The first of America's Negro flyers will soon be releasing bullets of destruction from European skies, aimed at the determined forces of the Axis powers.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced Thursday at a press conference that after an inspection of the famous Tuskegee Army Flying school he was convinced that the first Negro flying squadron is nearly ready for overseas combat duty.

PRAISES DAVIS

After months of intensive training under the leadership of Lt. Col. Benjamin Davis, the squadron is simply waiting for the "take off" order. According to Secretary Stimson, the Tuskegee flyers were among the finest he saw on his tour and that Lt. Col. Davis had done a creditable job of molding and developing them into first class air-fighters.

When the Tuskegee airmen take to skies, it will be another progressive step in the United States Army, marking the first time Negro flyers have helped to defend this country from the air.

EIGHT CANDIDATES GET "WINGS"

While the qualified flyers are waiting for orders which will send them into actual combat, more potential heroes are graduating from the Tuskegee Air school. Friday, October 9, another class of cadets graduated. Which means that the skies overhead may soon be filled with planes piloted by Negro flyers.

Some of the successful candidates to receive commissions and wings at the hands of Colonel Kimble and Lieutenant Colonels Parrish and Davis include:

Marshall S. Cabiness, 413 North Oakland street, Gastonia, North Carolina; Elwood T. Driver, 30 Fountain avenue, Trenton, New Jersey; John A. Gibson, 3511 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois; Nathaniel M. Hill, 1717 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Herman A. Lawson, 204 White's Bridge, Fresno, California; William T. Mattison, 1213 Markham street, Conway, Arkansas; Price DeAllyon Rice, 132 Lincoln street, Montclair, New Jersey, and Andrew D. Turner, 1000 Westford Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.

47a - 1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FROM MY STUDY WINDOW

By John C. Wright

SEP 20 1942

Is Theirs But To Die ?

IT WAS LAST Friday night a week ago that I met him. He was young, keenly intelligent broyuant with the confidence and daring of the man who has added training to native talent and strength. He was a typical product of the deep South in this mid-century era. He hailed from Oklahoma. He was a child of modest God - fearing, thrifty parents, who like so many of their compatriots had sacrificed, even unto need, that their boy might have his chance.

I met the mother that same night. She had come down to see her boy, because as a recent graduate of the U. S. Army Flying School at Tuskegee, he, with his classmates, had been denied

She watched his every movement, listened almost reverently to his every word, anticipated his every wish.

And he, too, was happy with that indescribable happiness which comes from the consciousness of victories achieved and the expectation of greater ones to come. He had won his coveted "wings" at the end of one of the most gruelling stretches of training in the whole army set-up, and in addition he was to lead the altar in a little more than twenty-four hours, the girl into whose arms and heart he intended to make the first significant flight with those newly acquired wings. SEP 20 1942

She was small and fragile and gay as she and her sister and mother-in-law-to-be tidied up the house and put the last pieces into shape for the modest trousseau. For Katherine and her lieutenant were to be married quietly at eight o'clock on Sunday morning.

But happiness must ever give way to duty. That is the law of war, so Lieutenant McGinnis took to the air on the eve of his marriage, to add a few more precious hours to his flying experience and skill. Eight miles from the flying field on the return trip, he crashed. On the eve of two great adventures another brown boy paid for democracy the "last full measure of devotion."

As the last spark of his glorious young life flicked and faded out, something died in the hearts of the two women who were gladly awaiting a dawn which now will never break. SEP 20 1942

He is one of thousands of our own boys, to say nothing, of the others, who miles from some starting point in this bloody holocaust, will crash and never return. Their blood, not pure enough for Red Cross banks, will run red and warm upon a hundred battlefields mingling with that of the bravest of earth. Their women — mothers, sweethearts, wives and sisters will wait, as Katherine waits, for the touch of a hand that has vanished, the sound of a voice that is still.

We give of the flower of our youth gladly to our native land in the hour of this and every peril. But, O God, is that all that they will be permitted to do—die for their country? SEP 20 1942

By their biers of those who sleep, let us solemnly dedicate ourselves to the perpetuation of a way of life, that will make living for one's country just as glorious as dying for it.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Air Mechanics Being Trained At Tuskegee Base

SEP 27 1942

Skilled Technicians Being Turned Out At Rapid Pace

SEP 27 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (SNS)—Keeping pace with the material procurement program the Tuskegee Army School has a continuous training program on the flight line whereby enlisted men are taught the essentials of becoming air mechanics in theory, and gain their practical knowledge as helpers to trained technicians.

No other ground crew in America has had more favorable publicity than the men of the initial fighter squadron. In the early part of 1941, a group of high school graduates and college men from every section of the country volunteered their services in the Army of the United States to form the foundation crews for the present ssuadrons that have been activated at this Station.

More than five hundred men received training at Rantoul's Chanute Field, ranging from administrative clerks to mast mechanics on the flight line.

TEACHING OTHERS

SEP 27 1942

Today these men are at the school that they had dreamed for seven months before it was constructed. They are teaching boys as eager as they were when they volunteered in the early part of 1941. The older mechanics on the flight line always inform the new mechanics of the significance of keeping the plane aloft in good condition, and the responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of the mechanic. The original ground crew of the men that were trained at Chanute Field can handle and service ships from trainer planes to the difficult P-40's. These men know their job and have the confidence of the men who fly the ships.

An enlisted man upon the completion of his basic training in drilling and military courtesy is sent to an air mechanic school located on the Post. Non-commissioned officers, graduates of Chanute Field Mechanical School teach the new mechanics the art of mastering the delicate parts of the trainer planes. The Air Mechanics the art of mastering the delicate parts of the trainer planes. The Air Mechanics course is six (6) weeks in length, and is objective is to give the student a general knowledge of the maintenance of the trainer planes on the flight line.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION

There is a weekly examination given throughout the course, and the theoretical and practical knowledge of the student is rated at the end of each week.

The student mechanic upon the completion of the course is given the opportunity to select the type of work in which he is desirous of specializing as a helper mechanic. He is encouraged to enter the field in which he is best qualified. Having completed the course he is placed on the flight line and assigned to a ship with an experienced crew chief.

Who is responsible for the future development of the skill and workmanship of the student mechanic? After two months on the line the crew chief or the non-commissioned officer in charge makes a final report on the ability, skill, interest etc., that the student has shown in his work. From this report the final status of the student air mechanic is determined.

In the event that the student mechanic proved himself to be efficient in more than one specialized field he is given the opportunity to work at both. Located at the Tuskegee Army Flying School is an Air Corps Technical School and a Post Technical School under the direct supervision of highly trained and experienced air mechanics.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Final Rites For Flyer Are Set For Thursday

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

(A tribute article to McGinnis from Muskogee appears on page three.)

It was taps at Tuskegee Saturday for Faythe Andrew McGinnis, second lieutenant in the air corps, who died in a practice flight when his plane crashed.

The mishap brought to an end the brilliant career of the Muskogee, Oklahoma youth whose love for daring and adventure led him to give his life in training for the defense of his country.

The army said the cause of the accident was not known. But it added an investigation by military aeronautic authorities will be made. His was the second fatal crash since the beginning of the Tuskegee army flying school.

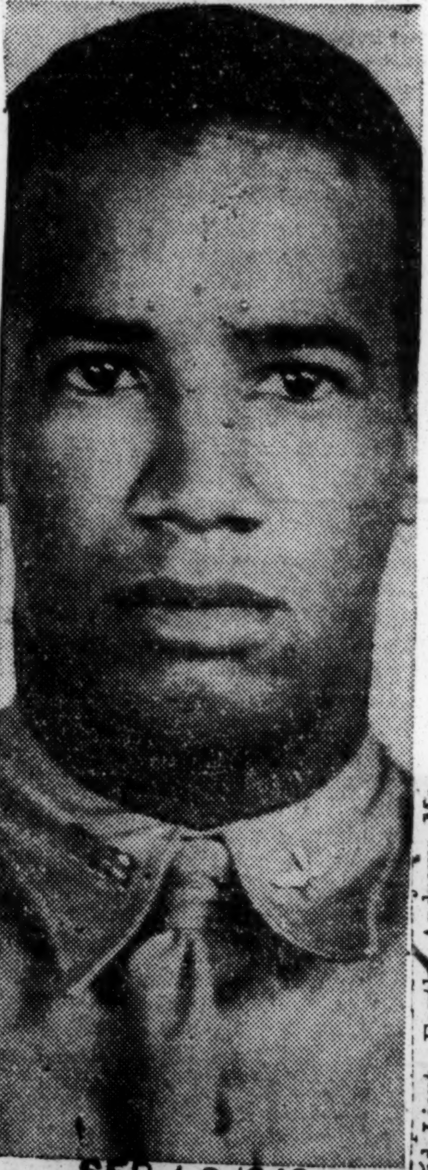
Thursday of this week, hundreds of people in the nearby towns and cities will trek to Muskogee to attend last rites for the flyer. These are set for 1:30 p.m. under direction of the Granger Funeral Home at Ward's Chapel church on Ninth and Denison streets. SEP 19 1942

Funeral eulogies will depict the clean life and the athletic feats of the young flyer who died in his twenties, leaving behind him a notable record as assistant athletic coach at Langston university, where he attended school and where he was well known and loved by collegians and teachers. SEP 19 1942

Because his body was badly burned in the crash, the casket will not be opened—on orders from the war department—but those who liked and respected McGinnis will pay him the final respect he so richly deserves.

His body arrived at Muskogee Monday morning accompanied by a military attache from Tuskegee. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ella McGinnis, of 509 Howard street, in Muskogee.

Taps For Flyer



SEP 19 1942

Taps sounded Saturday for Second Lieut., Faythe Andrews McGinnis, army flyer, killed in a Tuskegee practice flight.

Plan Movie Based on the 99th Pursuit Squadron For Morale

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
SEP 18 1942

HOLLYWOOD. — The biggest news in Hollywood, broke Saturday, Sept. 12, to herald the beginning of a new era in motion picture production where the Negro is concerned Ted Toddy, President of the Toddy Pictures in Hollywood, and Consolidated National Exchanges in New York, broke the news to members of the press while seated in his offices at 6404 Sunset boulevard, when he outlined a huge scale plan to make several war preparation films as morale builders.

SEP 18 1942

Toddy, refused to say just when he will begin shooting the first of this new film series, which will be made with a background of the Tuskegee Air Field and its Negro Flying Corps. He did say, however, that definite plans were taking shape which would see scores of top flight Sepia screen players being utilized to dramatize many phases of the preparatory stages of the war. It is such films as these planned by Toddy and his associates, that the public has long yearned for, it was pointed out.

Already such names as Mantan Moreland, Clarence Muse, Rex Ingram, Edna Mae Harris, Dorothy Dandrige, Daisey Bufford, Ben Carter, Clinton Rosemond, Leigh Whipper, Louise Beavers, Ernest Whitman, Pete Webster (now a soldier), Martin Wilkins and scores of others are being canvassed regarding their availability and suitability for the numerous roles in the first film of the Nation's Negro war birds keen understanding of problems

Toddy, has demonstrated his keen understanding of problems dealing with Negroes via the medium of the screen, with such productions as "Mr. Washington Goes to Town," and "Professor Creeps" to say nothing of scores of others. This series planned are all of a serio-dramatic nature, and should leave the theater going public in high patriotic state of being. The nation anxiously awaits the turning of the cameras.

SEP 18 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

CAA Ready To Accept Men As Trainees

SEP 19 1942

Tuskegee and Coffey School Designated

SEP 19 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — As revealed several weeks ago, the Civil Aeronautics administration has received authorization from the army to train Negroes in its new program of preparing non-combat pilots for the air forces and is now accepting applications.

The bulk of the Negro trainees are destined for service as instructors in line with Secretary Stimson's recent statement that "final approval has been given to a plan which calls for the pilot training of a further limited number of Negroes."

All applications for CAA training under the army plan must be from 18 to 36 years of age inclusive, and if under 27, must be declared ineligible for training as combat pilots by an aviation cadet selection board of the army. They must, however, be able to pass the CAA physical and mental examinations.

SEP 19 1942

Courses lasting approximately 36 weeks will be given at Tuskegee Insititute and Coffey School of Aeronautics, Chicago.

Room and board, health and accident insurance, will be provided for trainees, but they will receive no salary until they go on active duty with the army. During the CAA training period, they will be on inactive status in the enlisted reserve of the army air forces.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE BAND SEEKS RECRUITS

Musicians Are Advised To Ask Assignment To Air Field

SEP 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 10—Musicians of draft age who expect early call to the service have an excellent opportunity to become connected with the Tuskegee Army Flying School Band at Tuskegee, and musicians who have been inducted into the service may, while waiting at the reception center for instructions, make application for assignment to the Tuskegee band.

The band is under the command of 1st Lt. Frank L. Drye, who for more than 27 years served as bandmaster and orchestra leader at Tuskegee Institute. Under his direction the Tuskegee band became known as one of the best college bands in the country and received offers to be featured in a series of engagements in New York City and other points in the East. As leader of the Tuskegee Institute band, Lt. Drye became known from coast to coast as a musician of outstanding ability.

Since Lt. Drye assumed command of the Tuskegee Army Flying School band, July 15, it has shown market improvement, officers at the field said.

SEP 11 1942

This organization boasts of several outstanding musicians in its personnel, among whom are Tech. Sgt. James O. B. Mosely, graduate of Morehouse College, Chicago Musical College, graduate study at Chicago Musical College, and at the University of Michigan; Sgt. George D. Thompson, study in music department, Mastbaum Vocational School, Philadelphia, Penn., further study at the University of Pennsylvania; Cpl. Earl Q. Baskerville, graduate of the music department, Bordentown Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J.; Cpl. Newell Morse, graduate Army Music School, Washington, D. C., and Cpl. Valentine Busby, who studied at the Julliard Institute, New York City.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Keegee Air Ships Will Get Insignia

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speculation is rife as to what insignia may be adopted by the all-Negro Ninety-ninth and 100th pursuit squadrons at Tuskegee, following announcement by the War Department last week of authorization for decorating airplanes, tanks and other organizational equipment with an individual characteristic design in recognition of its value as a means of increasing the morale of a unit.

According to the War Department, squadrons, companies and similar organizations may submit designs which the members consider representative of their particular unit, to distinguish its equipment from that of other units.

The office of the quartermaster general will prepare such designs, upon request, from a drawing or word description of an idea. The commanding generals, army ground forces, army air forces and services of supply will have sole authority to approve organizational designs for any organization under their respective commands, according to the department announcement.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Flyers Killed In Crash Of Army Airplane

OCT 1 - 1942

Lieut. Luther W. Cartwright, Jr., 22, of Linthicum Heights, Md., and Sergt. Eli Williams, Negro mechanic, both from the U. S. Army Flying School here, were killed last Sunday when the training plane in which they were flying crashed into an open field near Linthicum Heights.

The accident occurred while the two were on a week-end trip to the home of Lieut. Cartwright. The plane fell near his home and the body was identified by his parents.

OCT 1 - 1942

According to press dispatches the plane had been circling about the vicinity of the lieutenants home for about a quarter of an hour when it suddenly went out of control and plunged into the open field.

Both Lieut. Cartwright and Sergt. Williams were widely known here.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

New Aviation Squadron Formed At Scott Field

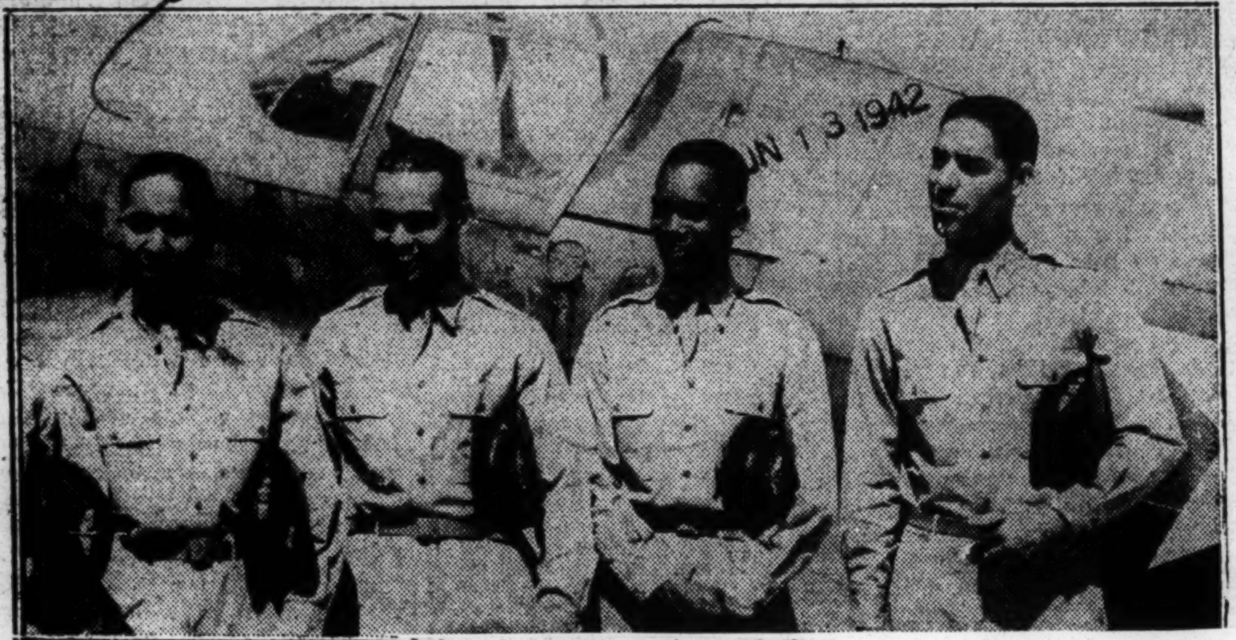
SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—With its entire personnel, except commanding officer, comprised of Negro soldiers, the first half of a new aviation squadron has arrived at Scott Field, radio university of the Army Air forces, Col. Wolcott P. Hayes, commanding offcer of the post, disclosed this week.

The men, coming from all parts of the middlewest, will be assigned to squadron duty and work in the hangars, according to Capt. O. D. Loomis, squadron commander. He said that another contingent of Negro soldiers will complete the squadron, making it the first Negro detachment to take up permanent quarters in the history of the post.

Prizefighters, musicians, cooks, bootblacks, college men—the new soldiers, like men in other squadrons, come from every walk of life.

47a-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

4 More Negro Pilots Receive Wings With 99th Pursuit Squadron



JUN 13 1942

Members of the third class of Negro pilots who received their wings with the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala. Left to right: 2nd Lieutenants James B. Knighton, Tulsa, Okla., Lee Rayford, Washington, D. C., Sherman W. White, Montgomery, Ala., and George L. Knox, Indianapolis, Ind.

The graduation servicse, at which the mothers and fathers of the graduates were present, were held in the Post Recreation Hall. Post Chaplain Hollis H. Hooks delivered the invocation; Lieut. Col. Noel F. Parrish, director of training, presented the coveted wings to the graduates, and Col. Fred V. H. Kimble, commanding officer, delivered the graduating address.

"The future holds for you great prospects," said the commanding officer in his remarks. "May I congratulate you on your successful completion of the course as aviation cadets and welcome you as pilots and officers of the Air Corps, and join with you in your happiness in having attained this pilot's rating and the opportunity for service which it offers."

Davis Now Lieut. Colonel

The report that Captain Benjamin O. Davis, jr., member of the 99th Purusit Squadron, and son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, would be placed in command of the squadron, was given credence when twice within the month he received promotions to higher rank, being first made major and then lieutenant colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Davis, a West Point graduate, is the youngest high ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army and up until National Guard regiments were called into active service was one of the two Negro officers in the U. S. Army, the other being his father.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Exact Cause Of Accident Being Probed

JUN 20 1942

Accident Is First Serious Smash At Tuskegee Air Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (ANP) —In the first fatal accident involving flying cadets at the Tuskegee Army Air Corps school, Cadet Robert Dawson, 24, of San Antonio, Texas, was instantly killed Monday and Cadet Walter Lawson, of Newtown, Va., a passenger, suffered minor scratches.

The cadets were flying an advanced training ship, which nose dived into a small river near Tallassee, Ala., about fifteen miles from the field.

HIT POWER LINE

Two stands on a high power line were broken as the plane struck the line before crashing into the river. The exact cause of the accident is being probed by a special board of inquiry named by the commanding officer of the flying school.

Cadet Dawson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. August Dawson of San Antonio. Cadet Lawson is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Lawson of Newtown.

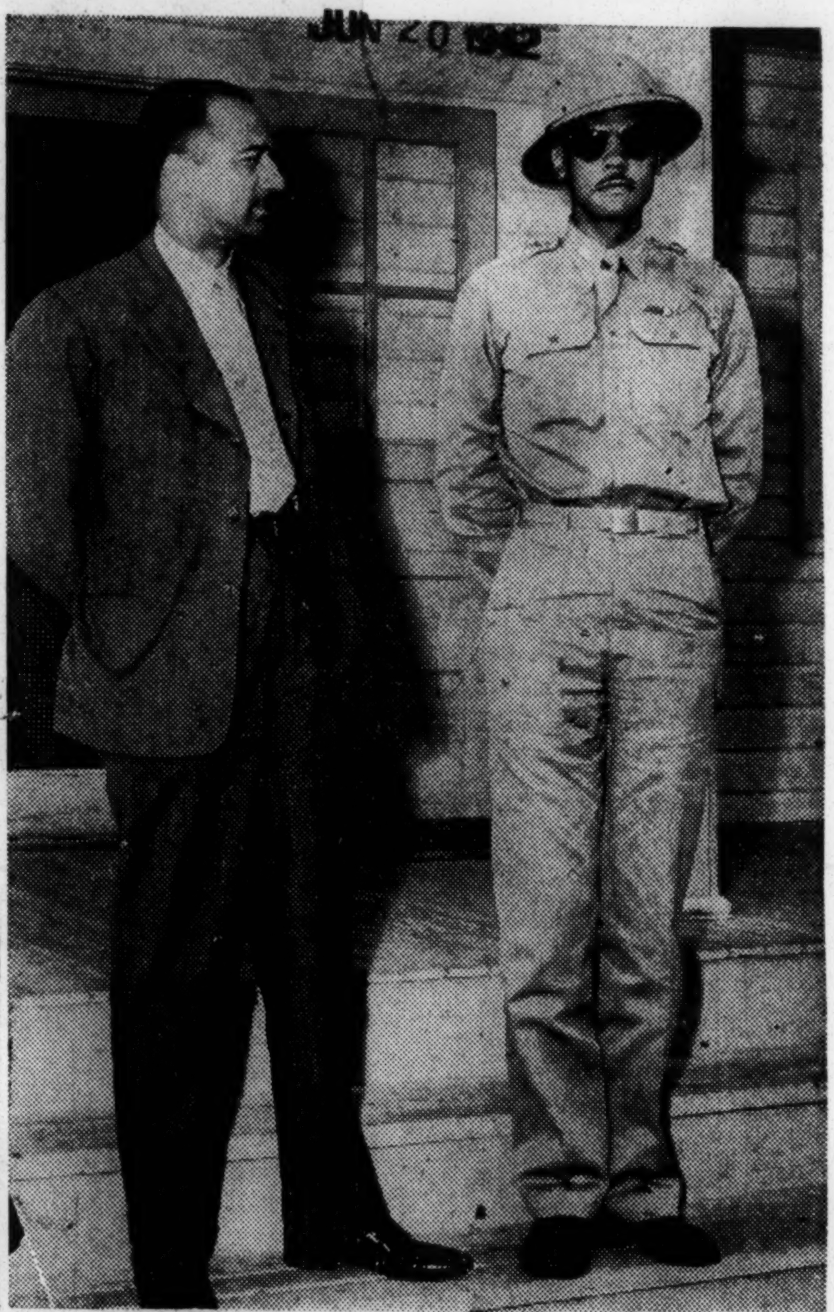
JUN 20 1942

Young Lawson took his preliminary training at Hampton Institute under the Civilian Pilot Training program. In January he went to the Air Corps school as a member of the fourth group of cadets of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. At Hampton he was enrolled as a special student in the division of general studies.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAR AIDE INSPECTS SCHOOL

JUN 20 1942



JUN 20 1942

Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, inspected all departments at the famous Tuskegee Army Flying school recently. His host at Tuskegee was Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., highest-ranking Negro officer in the U.S. Army Air forces.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Escaped Death

JUN 20 1942

Flying Cadet Walter I. Lawson of Newtown, Va., who escaped serious injury in a plane crash Monday in which a companion, Robert Dawson of San Antonio, Texas, was killed. The accident occurred near Tuskegee, Ala. Both were scheduled to get their wings at the end of June.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIRECTOR

JUN 13 1942

Second Lieut. Nelson S. Brooks, former instructor in photo-engraving and printing at Tuskegee Institute, now on duty as Post Communications Officers at Tuskegee Army Flying School in the control tower overlooking mile-long runways at the school. He is only colored officer in the world holding such an important job. He is shown talking over wireless, telling pilot how and where to land. He directs all aerial traffic in and out of the Army field at Tuskegee.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HARLEM AIRPORT REOPENS; GUARDS INCREASED TO 19

The Harlem airport was permitted to reopen yesterday by the Civil Aeronautics authority after a three day closedown because a hangar guard laid his revolver aside last Saturday while he worked on a plane. Walter A. Storck, CAA inspector, who closed the airport, said Fred Schumacher, owner and manager, has expanded his guard force to 19 men and now complies with defense regulations, which stipulate that an armed guard be kept in each building at all times.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE RAISES HOPES OF NEGROES

Army Flying School Is Main Evidence That Something Is Stirring Toward Change

APPRAISAL AT INSTITUTE

There a Long Step Forward to Equality of Opportunity Is Seen, but Vigilance Rules

By BROOKS ATKINSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 20—No one can be in Tuskegee long without realizing that something is stirring. From bitter experience the students of Negro affairs are keeping their fingers crossed, but they cannot help hoping. For the Tuskegee Army flying school, which is the first all-Negro flying unit in any of the armed forces, has been graduating qualified fliers for some time; and, apart from their military value at a period when aviators are sorely needed, they are contributing to the prestige of their race.

Since the Negroes have never had an opportunity to develop all their Army administrators and flying instructors, the flying school is under the command of a white colonel, has a number of white officers at headquarters and in the training school, and the hospital is supervised by a white flight surgeon. But with a few minor exceptions the enlisted personnel is Negro, a great many of the commissioned men are Negro and the ranking Negro administrative officer is Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., a graduate from West Point in 1936, son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who came up through the ranks.

Less than a year ago Lieut. Col. Davis was a captain of infantry. But when Tuskegee Institute established the primary school out of which the Army flying school is recruited, he voluntarily suspended the privileges of his rank and took the regular training as a cadet. His first solo flight last September was the first time an Army plane had been flown by a Negro, and the Army has been promoting him as rapidly as possible. He is a good-looking young man with a level head and excellent manners.

Although he has become something of a hero to his race, he prefers to regard the flying school as one of the Army's experiments. The final test, he believes, will come when Negro fliers get into combat. At present the school is limited to twenty graduates every five weeks.

To the ordinary civilian the Tuskegee Army flying school looks normal—well equipped, well-laid out, well managed and very busy indeed. But one has only to talk with some of the professors and officers of Tuskegee Institute, a few miles away in the town of Tuskegee, to realize that the Army flying school represents a long step forward toward equality of opportunity in a vital part of American democracy.

JUN 21 1942

They are following its progress vigilantly and with hope. With the harrowing economic experience of the last decade in mind, they do not dare hope too much. As Dean I. A. Derbigny remarked: "The Negro is the first to get fired and the last to get hired." In the final analysis, the dean and his colleagues cannot have much confidence in the future unless America develops an economy of abundance in which jobs, food and goods are plentiful. As things are now the Negro can only get along when the crumbs that drop off the big table are more plentiful than usual, to use Dean Derbigny's bitter phrase.

But most of the conversation in an informal discussion last evening was brighter than that. The Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, thinks slow progress is being made all the time. The Negro's skills and possibilities are more clearly recognized in the armed forces in this war than they were in the last, Mr. Richardson points out, and he regards all the social studies and many recent books about the Negro as evidence of better understanding in general.

Dr. E. H. Dibble Jr., supervisor of the near-by United States Veterans' Hospital, thinks the fact that a Negro contractor, employing Negro architects and mostly Negro labor, has built the school is an achievement that will not be forgotten and that no matter what happens after the war, a standard has been set.

JUN 21 1942

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, believes that whatever the economic realities may be, the Negro should perceive this war in a spirit of deliberate optimism. As society is now organized, he says, the caste system is broken down only in times of great social upheaval, like the present; and the war gives the Negro more opportunities to develop skills than he had before.

Whatever the post-war America may be like, Dr. Bond thinks those who have had experience become culture carriers who can keep alive what they have learned and achieved, and pass it on to others. He believes that fundamentally the Negro is more American than a good many other American groups, and that the Negro is the only one who is really fighting for democracy since he has never had it.

As Mr. Richardson humorously observed by way of caution:

"The optimist is the fellow who dies two deaths," and after this war the hopeful Negroes may have much to suffer, as they did after the last war when some returning Negroes in uniform were beaten and at least one was killed. In the meantime, Negro opportunities are broadening. The Tuskegee Army air school is proof of that.

47a-1942

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 10, 1942

Negro Air Base Troops Like Barbecue, Dancing And Old Time Baseball

When the negro troops attached to the 743rd and 744th Quartermaster Truck companies want something, they go out and get it; when they want something done, they go out and do it, says Major James A. Sanders, special service officer at the Columbia Army Air Base.

The cooks of these detachments decided they wanted a barbecue, so they applied for permission, and last Sunday all the men of the two detachments had their barbecue in the woods near the base, with women as guests.

They decided they wanted a dance, so they applied for and received permission to give a dance tonight at the negro USO recreation center.

They decided they wanted a baseball team, so they went out and built their own diamond on a field near the base; and now they are seeking competition.

The men have been encouraged in these activities and urged by their commanding officers to make themselves self-sufficient in army life. Capt. Charles Corwin commands the detachment of the 743rd at the Air Base, and Lieut. Joseph McK. Jeter commands the 744th.

Major Sanders says that the negroes prefer "hard ball" to "soft ball" and that nothing but the good old "bounding bunny" used by major leaguers will satisfy the troops of the 743rd and the 744th.

For their diamond they found a field on which the sandy surface had been mixed with the clay beneath by several years of plowing, levelled it off, laid out their diamond, and borrowed a rolling machine to pack the infield hard.

Now, when the umpire calls "play ball", the pellet smacks into the catcher's mitt like the crack of a rifle, and some of their hits would clear a major league fence, if there were a fence around the diamond.

These men will play softball occasionally says, Major Sanders, but "the great American pasttime" is their first and their real love.

Army Seeks 'Whites Only' For Airmen

APR 25 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 25 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 23—The War Department has just announced a segregated plan to meet the increasing needs of the Army Air Force for air crews to man fighting planes and supporting ground crews, through recruiting men in white colleges and universities of the Nation for future requirements of the Army flying services.

The plan calls for the procurement of Aviation Cadets through preliminary enlistment as privates in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve on a deferred service basis so that the cadet candidates may continue their education until actually required for Army training. Students so listed are subject to call for active duty at any time.

—V—

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HEAVY DRAIN ON MANPOWER IMPELS MOVE

APR 25 1942

Recruits Will Be Given Intensive Studies In All Branches

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To meet increasing needs of the army air forces for air crews to man fighting planes and supporting ground crews, the War department Tuesday announced a plan to recruit men in the colleges and universities of the nation for future requirements of the Army flying services.

The plan calls for the procurement of aviation cadets through preliminary enlistment as privates in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve. The program will provide opportunities for enlistment on a deferred service basis so that the aviation cadet candidates may continue their education until actually required for Army training.

Students enlisted in the enlisted reserve, of course, are subject to call to active duty at any time. The plan, however, is to defer them, permitting further scholastic training provided they maintain a satisfactory scholastic standard.

Students whose courses of study give them the special instruction necessary for meteorology and communications will be permitted to continue their schooling to enable them to qualify as officers.

Whether college students will continue college training for these special posts will depend largely upon the result of examinations to be given to sophomore students enlisted in the Air Force Reserve.

These men will already possess qualifications for aviation cadet training, but the continuance of their education will be of further benefit to the Army when eventually they are called to active duty.

APR 25 1942

Students enlisted in the Air Force Reserve who are graduated or who may be called to duty before graduation, will be ordered to active duty and appointed aviation cadets, with an opportunity to compete for commissions in the same manner as other aviation cadets.

Young men enlisted in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve and deferred for scholastic reasons will be identified by an emblem similar to the familiar air forces wing-and-propeller insignia.

The college recruiting plan was announced by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, in a telegram to centrally located colleges, all white, throughout the country. These colleges are to serve as focal points for colleges in their vicinity.

The Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve was authorized on April 4, 1942, and for the present is open to college students who have not completed their educational training and who wish to continue in school, and high school graduates who desire to enter college for one year.

General Arnold has requested that colleges and universities appoint a faculty air forces advisor to provide a definite contact between the representatives of the army and the college personnel.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Another Class Is Given Wings

Get Commissions As Lieutenants

MAY 3 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, ALA. — (SNS) — "The Tuskegee Army Flying School, still in the process of growing, is the result of the untiring efforts on the part of many interested and devoted persons who desire to place within your grasp an opportunity to fly in the Army Air Force. You have reached this goal and you join that initial group of pilots who received their wings in this hall last month. There will be others to follow and from this group there will emerge combat units as evidence of your ability and application."

So spoke Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, addressing the graduating class of Negro cadets in the Post Theatre here Friday.

MAY 3 1942

Among those who received from Colonel Kimble diplomas and commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the U. S. Air Corps were: Sidney Brooks, Cleveland; Charles W. Dryden, New York City; and Clarence C. Jamison of Cleveland.

The coveted wings were pinned on by Major Noel F. Parrish, director of Flight Training. The invocation and the benediction were pronounced by the Post Chaplain, Lt. H. Henry Hooks.

RACE OFFICER ASSIGNED TO A WHITE UNIT

MAY 16 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAMPA, Fla., May 14—With his assignment to the Third Air Force, First Lieutenant Don Benn Owens, chemical warfare service, U. S. Army, becomes the first colored officer assigned to a white unit as technical advisor. Lt. Owens is chamical warfare officer and responsible to the Commanding Officer for the training of all Unit Gas Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at the Tampa Station.

The Chemical Warfare Service is the highest and most technical branch of the army and the assignment of a colored officer to an all-white unit in the South is a distinctive advancement in the armed service. It is [illegible] reported that Lieut. Owens will be assigned to another unit when colored Chemical troops are activated.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Flyers Equal To Any, Says Teacher

Make First Class Military Pilots, Lambert Contends

MAY 14 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) — "Anyone who assumes Negroes cannot become first-class pilots and up-to-standard members of the United States Army Air Forces is in the class of those misguided individuals who guessed the Japanese would be unable to keep airplanes level because their eyes slant."

Frank Lambert, flight instructor associated with Negro flight training, in an article in the current (June) issue of FLYING Magazine, points with pride to the U. S. Army training program which recently graduated its first class of Negro military aviators.

FROM ALL SECTIONS

MAY 14 1942

"The members of this first class," he states, "came from all sections of the country. Their backgrounds were varied and often interesting. All had more than two years of college, and some were college graduates.

"As graduate pilots they have proved themselves successful up-to-standard members of the United

States Army Air Forces."

Lambert insists preconceived notions about Negro flyers have been proved false. "Important facts," he says, "are these: The Army now has a small number of Negro pilots, more are being trained. These men are receiving excellent training, and they are meeting the requirements of that training.

"Those who have completed the course are above the necessary minimum standards in ability. There is considerable reason for faith in the future on the part of those who hope and assume Negro groups can fly and are capable of well organized military effort."

ARMY PILOT FIRST

Lambert insists Negro flying units now being formed must be considered at units of the United States Army, first; as Negro units, second.

"An airplane," he points out, "does not react to the color or appearance of its pilot, either favorably or unfavorably."

"The successful Negro military pilot considers himself a pilot first and foremost. He has his mind full just flying, without being conscious that he is a Negro at the same time.'"

Criticising well-meaning commentators of both races, Lambert says: "It is difficult enough to fly for your family and friends without feeling you are trying to succeed as an individual inspiration for 13,000,000 people."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ALA. SCHOOL CADETS GIVEN COMMISSIONS

Colonel Kimble Addresses Graduating Class At Local Theatre

MAY 9 - 1942

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — "The Tuskegee army flying school, still in the process of growing, is the result of the untiring efforts on the part of many interested and devoted persons who desire to place within your grasp an opportunity to fly in the army air force.

"You have reached this goal and you join that initial group of pilots who received their wings in this hall last month. There will be others to follow and from this group there will emerge combat units as evidence of your ability and application."

So spoke Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer, addressing the second graduating class of Negro cadets in the Post theatre Wednesday morning.

Among those who received from Colonel Kimble diplomas and commissions as second lieutenants in the U. S. Air corps were:

Sidney Brooks, Cleveland. He attended Ohio State university. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity;

Charles W. Dryden, New York City and a student of mechanical engineering in the City college of New York;

Clarence C. Jamison, a tennis ace from Cleveland, left Chicago university to train for an army pilot. He belongs to the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

The coveted wings were pinned on by Maj. Noel F. Parrish, director of flight training. The invocation and the benediction were pronounced by the post chaplain, Lieut. H. Henry Hooks.

Because of the urgency of the war program at the post the exercises were very simple and brief, being attended only by the cadet classes and those of the personnel directly connected with the exercises. No relatives of the graduates were present.

The graduates were presented to Colonel Kimble by Capt. Roy E. Morse, director of ground school. Lieut. Robert R. Rowland and Lieut. D. G. McPherson are directors of advanced and basic flying, respectively. Lieut. Carl Leutcke is operations officer. Flight instructors are: Lieuts. Robert Lowenberg, Clay Albright, Robert M. Long, and Joseph W. Gurnow.

Another class will be graduated in a few weeks. All graduates receive their primary instructions at the primary flying school, U. S. Aid corps detachment, Tuskegee. Capt. W. S. Smith is commanding officer; G. L. Washington, civilian director, and C. Alfred Anderson, chief flight instructor.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Porter Flies Bombers Across Ocean

MAY 10 1942

It's quite a jump, vocationally speaking, from being a doorman for a china shop to ferrying bombers across the Atlantic, but Fred Hutcherson of Evanston has done it and in doing so has fulfilled a vow made years ago that he "would be the first Negro to fly the Atlantic."

Flying two and four engined bombers across the Atlantic is all in a day's work now for Fred, a captain in the Royal Canadian ferry command. The first and only Negro to fly the Atlantic, Fred is also, so far as is known, the only member of his race in the ferry command.

Self-Taught Flyer.

Fred's feat is all the more outstanding because he never attended a flying school. A graduate of Evanston Township High school, he is strictly a self-made flyer. He learned the secrets of instrument flying and navigation brooding over books and by trial and error in practice flights over Northwest airport, eight miles west of Evanston. He learned his lessons so well that fellow students asked him to run the ground school. Later Fred became manager of the airport. "A natural flyer," fellow flyers called him.

While learning to fly, Fred supported himself by working as a doorman at Tatman's china shop, where he parked automobiles and carried packages for patrons. But this was far from flying the Atlantic and if the war hadn't come Fred might never have realized his ambition.

Volunteered in RCAF.

But war did come and he volunteered in the Royal Canadian Air force, was commissioned a captain, and became an instructor. Fred was getting closer but he still hadn't flown the Atlantic and it looked at this point as if he would be mothering fledgling pilots for the duration.

Then came an unexpected call for volunteers for the ferry command, whose job it is to get the big bombers to England in a hurry. Fred passed stiff examinations in instrument flying and navigation and one **murky morning took off from New**foundland bound for England. Eight hours and 50 minutes later he landed. This was a year ago.

Since then he has shuttled the Atlantic dozens of times. And for doing what he'd rather be doing than anything else in the world, Capt. Fred Hutcherson, ex-doorman who wanted wings, is earning more than $1,000 a month.

MAY 10 1942

From doorman for a china shop to bomber pilot is the story of Fred Hutcherson Jr. of Evanston, a captain in the royal Canadian ferry command. The only Negro in the ferry command, Capt. Hutcherson, as far as is known, is the only member of his race to fly the Atlantic. He's been doing it for almost a year, earning $1,000 a month plus bonuses.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Tuskegee Officer Gains Promotion In Record Order

MAY 29 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 28—(AP)—From captain to major to lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps in less than two weeks is the record of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., assistant post executive officer at the army flying school here.

Davis, member of the first class of Negro pilots to be graduated here two months ago, was promoted to the rank of major May 19. Word of his advance to lieutenant colonel came Wednesday.

He is a West Point graduate of 1936, and is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., Washington, the only Negro general in the U. S. armed forces.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Third Class of Army Pilots Get Commissions

MAY 30 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Commissions were awarded to the third class of Army Air Corps pilots to finish the Tuskegee Army Flying School here May 20, at services attended by parents of the graduates.

Among the graduates were Second Lieuts. James B. Knighton of Tulsa, Okla.; George L. Knox of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Rayford of Washington, and Sherman W. White of Montgomery, Ala.

Will Form Traditions

Col. Frederick V. H. Trimble, commanding officer, told the group:

"The life of Tuskegee Army Flying School has been short in comparison with those institutions which have long histories and great traditions. History for this air base and for those who go out from this air base is in the making.

MAY 30 1942

"It is on you and your immediate predecessors that the history of this air base will be made and tradition formed. The future holds for you great prospects."

47a-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Flyers Capable; One Class Graduates; New Cadets Arrive Every Da

MAR 14 1942

Record Clear of Serious Crack-Ups; Field Designed and Built by Colored Workers; Auxiliary Services Function Efficiently

By OLLIE STEWART

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—It is a pity that the best part of what is happening in the immediate vicinity of Tuskegee cannot be told. If it were told, they say, it might benefit the enemy. And that perhaps is true. But if it could be told, it would certainly comfort the nation. A dream coming true in this Alabama farm country. A c

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ored man put this dream on paper, and I saw the blue prints last July.

Since that time another colored man has made the blue prints come to life in roads and barracks and runways and hangars, and an airfield now stands where last summer there was corn and cotton.

It is the U.S. Army Air Corps Advanced Flying School — designed by Hilyard Robinson, architect, and executed by Moses McKissack and his brother, Calvin, who, as McKissack and McKissack, were prime contractors.

Numbers Withheld

Colored aviation cadets are taking off and landing U.S. Army planes at this field. I can't tell you how many cadets I saw, neither how many planes nor what kind of planes I saw.

But it is permissible to mention that they are good—so good that since the field has been in operation not one flyer has had a serious crack-up. And when these future aces are graduated and commissioned as second lieutenants, the U.S. Army Air Corps will have its first colored combat and pursuit squadron in the history of aviation.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The first group of pilots received their commissions on March 7.)

These cadets are receiving the same training routine given to other Air Corps cadets all over the country, and when the building program here is completed, they will have facilities equal to those enjoyed by any group of cadets.

Expansion Planned

Already thought is being given to expansion, and plans are under way to make available here the latest developments in aerial warfare.

For behind the present crop of pioneers who are making history as the first colored men to earn U.S. war wings, is an ever increasing group taking the primary air training which will fit them for the Air Corps Advanced Flying School.

No one can deny that racial prejudice — and racial prejudice alone—makes this a segregated outfit. The cadets themselves are well aware that with white skins, and no increase in mental ability, they might be training at Randolph or Kelly or Maxwell field.

But to their everlasting credit they have chosen to prove themselves bigger men than the men who segregated them, and this nation already owes them a debt of gratitude for their demonstration of tolerance.

However, these intrepid young men who fly the planes are but a cog in the big wheel of this Air Corps Advanced Flying School. They are attached to a pursuit squadron, which at best can have no more than equal rating with other functional units on the post.

Ground Crews Adequate

This flying field has everything that goes to make up a first-rate flying field. For every man in the air, it is said, there are fifteen men on the ground keeping him aloft. And that is true here.

Many of the most necessary functions — absolutely necessary, one might say — are performed here as elsewhere by what is generally known as an Air Base Group Detachment.

Planes have to be greased, repaired, checked and maintained by technical experts. Weather reports have to be prepared and relayed for the benefit of the pilots. Machine guns and other types of armament have to be installed and maintained. Parachutes have to be rigged and constantly checked.

Well, the ground crews here are experts. Many of them had technical training and experience in civilian life. All of them have had specific training in various types of service since entering the army.

Pittsburgh Courier

Another Courier 'Dream' Comes Tr

Five Youths Commissioned As U. S. Army Pilo

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 12—"In past wars, American Negro soldiers have done their full d combat units of the ground forces. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defens country by performing combat duties in the air," said Major General George E. Stratemeyer, commanding S Air Corps Training center, addressing the first graduating class of Negro army pilots in the Post Theatre of Corps Advance Flying school at Tuskegee, Alabama, Saturday.

Thus amid the historic setting of the Tuskegee campus was brought to a crowning achievement the first phase of a program launched three years ago by The Pittsburgh Courier for full integration of Negroes into every branch of service in the U. S. Army. At that time The Courier asked for the establishment of Air Corps units to train colored pilots.

DAVIS AMONG AIR GRADUATES

Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Air Corps Advance Flying school, pinned the coveted wings on the breasts of the graduates, among whom were: Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Tuskegee Instiute; Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry De Bow, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio, and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, West Virginia. General Stratemeyer presented the diplomas and commissions.

The graduates began their course of training in the Air Corps Detachment Primary Training school, Tuskegee Institute, July 19. After three weeks orientation at the Reception Center, they began their strenuous course in ground work and flight training, conducted by Tuskegee Institute, under contract with the U. S. War Department.

ASSIGNMENTS A WAR SECRET

Following the graduation exercises the new officers left the post for a well deserved furlough. Military secrecy forbids announcement of the exact number or the assignments which the new flying lieutenants will receive. Most of them, however, will go into immediate active service with tactical units, while some may be retained as instructors in the Training Center.

The wartime graduation ceremonies were simple and for the most part confined to attendance by military personnel, officials of Tuskegee Institute and relatives of the graduating pilots.

Seated on the rostrum: Major General Stratemeyer, Col. Kimble, Major Noel Parrish, director flight Training; Captain Roy E. Morse, director of the Ground School; Lt. Robert Lowenburg, Commandant of Cadets; Lt. H. Hollis Hooks, Post Chaplain, who offered the invocation, and Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, who pronounced the benediction.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LIEUT. BRACKEN

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Lieut. John T. Bracken, who formerly served as civilian director of physical training, Army Air Forces training detachment, Tuskegee institute, is the first Negro to become a commissioned officer in the Army Air Forces, physical conditioning program, it became known here today. Lieut. Bracken is a graduate of the physical education department, Tuskegee institute, class of 1938. Prior to joining the physical training staff of the army air forces, he served as director of physical education and coach at the Tuskegee institute high school, Tuskegee, Ala. Lieut. Bracken's appointment became effective June 22. He is the son of Mrs. Nettye Bracken, 2620 Indianapolis avenue, Indianapolis.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Army Chorus To Sing

1942

The choir of St. John A. M. E. Church is presenting Chaplain Douglass L. T. Robinson and a 30-voice chorus of Tuskegee Army Flying School Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clo[illegible]

This famed chorus performed before a packed house at Greenwood Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Ala., last month and captivated its audience with its many outstanding renditions. The chorus travels weekly and serves wherever and whenever needed.

The pastor, the Rev. F. E. Churchill and President E. P. Wallace [illegible] many teachers [illegible]ending Summer School here a cordial invitation to witness this well planned program at St. John A. M. E. Church, 807 Madison Avenue.

Chaplain Robinson will be the guest speaker and the chorus will sing spirituals as well as anthems. Other numbers will be solos and quartet selections. Some of the race's best talent is included in this chorus

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Prospect of New Air Unit Lends Reality to Dream of "Washed Out" Local Pilot

MAR 2

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BALTIMORE

As plans for the formation of a new pursuit squadron for colored aviators develop, so much nearer to realization become the dreams of Earl Bundara, 2213 Madison Avenue, who was "washed out" of the 99th Pursuit Squadron Training School at Tuskegee last fall.

Bundara, who was appointed last August, was given an honorable discharge approximately three months later. The official explaination was that "he had a flying deficiency."

While at Tuskegee, Bundara had successfully passed through the first five weeks of pre-flight training in the ground school and the ten weeks of primary flying training by civilian pilots when the washout came. MAR 28 1942

Had Only 2 More Steps

The next two steps to complete the thirty-five week course includes ten weeks of night and pursuit flying, formations and, finally, ten weeks of advanced aviation, covering instrumental and more night flying, navigation and long hops.

Although Bundara would not confirm or deny the report, it has been said that officers in charge of flight training schools maintain a "washout" ratio whereby so many students must be flunked out of each class.

One of the favorite methods said to have been employed was for an inspector to deliberately order a student pilot to execute a stunt in direct contrast to the proper method or teaching.

Some Washouts Intentional

It was also charged that washouts occur in the flying classes many times when the student has had as few as six hours in the air. In these instances, it was said, students were ordered to perform stunts they had not learned. MAR 28 1942

There is practically no redress to the action taken by the official board which 'passes' on cases of washouts. But with the need for pilots in the new squadron, there is the possibility that many of the washedout students may be gven another chance to become pilots.

They may also be given an opportunity to qualify for navigator bombarier positions or for ground duty in connection with the air corps.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Air Corps Silent on Trainees' Assignment

NEW YORK.—The U.S. Army Air Corps is evading NAACP queries as to whether its proposed 77,000 colored trainees will be aviators or mere laborers, and whether they will be admitted to all training bases.

Col. Fred C. Milner said last week that plans "have not been sufficiently crystallized to admit of publication." The NAACP pointed out that colored Americans are becoming uneasy over whether their men will be trained as pilots, bombadiers and scouts, or be assigned to such "aviation squadrons" as those now working at airports used by white aviators.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

War Department "Takes Over" C. A. A. Centers

MAR 23 1942

Facilities Of Advanced Units To Feed Air Corps

MAR 23 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Miss Willa B. Brown, federal coordinator of the civilian pilot training programs conducted by the Coffey School of Aeronautics on Harlem airport, received official notification from the war department stating that the facilities of the advanced C. P. T. P. training centers will be utilized by the U. S. army, thus becoming "feeders" to the army air corps. This notification effects over 700 college and non-college pilot training centers throughout the country, including the one at Tuskegee and the Negro center of the middle west on Harlem airport.

The CAA headquarters, Washington, had informed all advanced flight operators that the training facilities, equipment and personnel of their schools were subject to a rigid inspection by army officials, prior to the war department's notification that the use of these facilities would be under the direct supervision of the army. Since the Coffey School of Aeronautics this week passed the recent army-type inspection, there is no doubt that the Chicago center will be turning out many Negro airmen for the U. S. Army corps.

Cornelius R. Coffey, president of the school, says that as his school meets all of the army requirements, he is ready to do all he can to aid in the national emergency, and that the pilots graduating from this center will give the American Negro reason to look toward them with pride.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Air Force To Train 77,000; Won't Say How

Fear Many Of Them Will Just Be Laborers

MAR 24 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The U. S. Army Air Force has said that it will train 77,000 Negroes this year, but it won't say whether they will be bombardiers, scouts or laborers around air fields. Colonel Fred C. Milner of the AAF, said in response to an inquiry from the NAACP that "plans for the training of Negro Aviation Cadets have not been sufficiently crystallized to admit for publication."

When Milner answered the NAACP's appeal of February 18 for the abolishment of the quota system because it shuts out a large number of colored youth who want to join the air arm, he said that "facilities for training Negroes will be expanded as rapidly as possible and quotas will be increased as soon as facilities become available."

No word about whether or not colored cadets would be accepted at all training bases where facilities are already available was said.

The NAACP told the AAF that "Colored people are keenly interested in the actual number of pilots being trained. They are beginning to ask how many of their men will receive training as bombardiers or in reconnaisance work. They already know that certain units are merely laborers around air fields."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Air Base Gets 1st Master Sgt.

MAR 21 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—After twenty-five years of continuous service in the army, Technical Sergeant Fredrick A. Mack recently became the first colored master sergeant, air corps, in the military annals of the United States.

Sergeant Mack enlisted at Dallas on July 25, 1917. He has soldiered at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Des Moines, Ia.; Camp Lee, Va.; in France, St. Michael and Toule, and at West Point, N.Y. MAR 21 1942

Transferred to the air corps in May, 1941, he was made the organization's first first-sergeant and became technical in December. His latest promotion came in February.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Air Force To Train 77,000 Negroes But Doesn't Reveal How

MAR 28 1942

The U. S. Army Air Force has said that it will train 77,000 Negroes this year, but it won't say whether they will be bombardiers, scouts or laborers around air fields. Colonel Fred C. Milner of the AAF said in response to an inquiry from the NAACP that "plans for the training of Negro Aviation Cadets have not been sufficiently crystalized to admit of publication."

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The NAACP told the AAF that "colored people are keenly interested in the actual number of pilots being trained. They are beginning to ask how many of their men will receive training as bombardiers or in reconnaisance work. They already know that certain units known as 'aviation squadrons' have Negroes but that these units are merely laborers around air fields."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Lt. De Bow Tells About Air School

Writes "I Got Wings" In American Magazine

Lieutenant Charles H. DeBow, one of the Negro officers stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is the author of a two-page spread, "I Got Wings," in the current issue of the American Magazine.

DeBow's story, as told to William A. H. Birnie, gives a colorful picture of the panorama presented by the first Army aviation post for Negroes. For instance:

"Around me, stretching away to the horizon, the red clay of Alabama, dotted with the corn and cotton fields, where the Negroes are working. The same fields where their ancestors worked—as slaves. A little knot of people in one field look up at me. A couple of them wave. I feel a catch in my throat.

"My people . . ."

DeBow was one of the pioneer class of 13 men at Tuskegee. His father is a porter in a white barber shop in Indiana.

He has a double duty, the young aviator says in his article—"to my country and to my race."

JUL 11 1942

47a-1942

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Training Hampton Students for War Work

MAR 1 0 1942

MAR 1 0 1942 MAR 1 0 1942 Wide World Photos

LIKE OTHER AMERICAN COLLEGES, famed Hampton Institute in Virginia is playing an active part in the Nation's war effort. As a school for Negroes located near many military camps and shipyards, Hampton is able to make many contributions in its field of work. Left—Charles Barclay, flying instructor at Hampton, shows Charles Byrd (in plane), commanding officer of cadets at the institute, how to make a steep bank. Right—Miss Amy Joseph, business student at the institute, is learning the mechanics of an auto so that she can make minor repairs on an ambulance

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Jim-Crow Army Air Pilots Get Wings

MAR 1 41942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"In past wars, American Negro soldiers have done their full duty with combat units of the ground forces. In this war, the American Negro is destined to take his place in defense of his country by performing combat duties in the air," said Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding Southeast Air Corps Training center, addressing the first graduating jim crow class of Negro army pilots in the Post theatre of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee, Ala., March 7.

Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Air Corps Advanced Flying school, pinned the coveted wings on the breasts of the graduates: Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Tuskegee institute; Lemuel Rodney Curtis, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Henry De Bow, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mac Ross, Dayton, Ohio; and George Spencer Roberts, Fairmont, W. Va. Gen. Stratemeyer presented the diplomas and commissions.

The graduates began their course of training in the Air Corps Detachment Primary Training school Tuskegeee institute, July 19.

After three weeks orientation at the Reception center, they began their strenuous course in ground work and flight training, conducted by Tuskegee institute, under contract with the U. S. War department.

MAR 1 41942

Lieut. James A. Smith is the commanding officer of the Primary Training school, civilian pilot, Alfred Anderson, chief flight instructor, and George L. Washington, Tuskegee institute, civilian director.

Upon graduating from primary school the cadets moved from the barracks on the campus of Tuskegee institute to tent city at the Advanced Training school, and after a few weeks moved into comfortable, well-heated frame barracks, convenient to the mess hall and flight line.

Following the graduation exercises the new officers left the post for a well-deserved furlough. Military secrecy forbids announcement of the exact number or the assignments which the new flying lieutenants will receive. Most of them, however, will go into immediate active service with tactical units, while some may be retained as instructors in the training center.

MAR 1 41942

The wartime graduation ceremonies were simple and for the most part confined to attendance by military personnel, officials of Tuskegee institute and relatives of the graduating pilots.

Seated on the rostrum were Maj. Gen. Stratemeyer; Col. Kimble, Maj. Noel Parrish, director flight training; Capt. Roy E. Morse, director of the ground school; Lt. Robert Lowenburg, commandant of cadets; Lt. H. Hollis Hooks, post chaplain, who offered the invocation and Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee institute, who pronounced the benediction.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

'Skegee Airport Gets Red Cross Field Director

Roger Gordon, Of Philadelphia, Given Position

APR 4 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—Roger F. Gordon, of Philadelphia, Pa., who recently was appointed to the field director staff of the Red Cross national military and naval welfare service, has been assigned to the Tuskegee Institute aviation training school, it was announced here by Walker L. Millner, Eastern Area director of Red Cross military and naval service.

47a

Stationed in every United States military camp and naval station at home and abroad, Red Cross field directors assist men with welfare problems and help arrange any special aid required by the men themselves or their families at home.

APR 4 - 1942

Mr. Gordon was a consultant examiner in social services for the New York City municipal civil service commission and a case worker for the Wiltwyck School of Boys, Esopus, New York, before accepting his appointment with the Red Cross. Previously he had been case worker for the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, and had also served as an employment interviewer for the Works Progress Administration in Philadelphia.

A specialist in social work, Mr Gordon holds a B.S. degree from Bluefield State Teachers' College, Bluefield, West Virginia, and a M.S. degree from the Columbia University School of Social Work. He also has done graduate work in vocational guidance and housing management at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cadets Train At Lubbock Air School

APR 4 - 1942

LUBBOCK, Tex.—From every corner of the nation—from Florida, from California, from Michigan—Negro troops have come here to help "Keep 'Em Flying" at the Lubbock army flying school, where the air corps is training heavyweight aviation cadets to fly its big twin-engine planes.

Former cab drivers, farmers, barbers, laborers, these men are concentrating their efforts now toward one end, for theirs is the job of seeing that the large Lubbock fields' fleet of trucks operates efficiently, skillfully, economically.

And handling supplies, equipment and transportation of personnel is all part of the one big air corps job, to "Keep 'Em Flying."

They hail from twelve states—Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Hexas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas, as well as Florida, California and Michigan.

APR 4 - 1942

The 833rd Quartermaster company (truck) is their unit, organized February 6 at Brooks field, near San Antonio, where the men had been transferred from points as widely separated as Fort Bragg, N. C., and Cheyenne, Wyo. They arrived here in mid-February, just as the air corps advanced flying school was preparing to receive its first cadet class.

Commanding officer of the 833rd is Second Lt. Kenneth E. Coone of Champaign, Ill.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylai

They Were at Graduation of Pilots at Tuskegee

MAR 1 4 1942

Left to right: Mrs. Margaret Adams, Mrs. George S. Roberts, Mrs. Estella Roberts, mother of Lieutenant Roberts, and Mrs. Charles DeBow.

Left to right: Mrs. B. O. Davis, Jr., wife of Captain Davis, and Miss Elnora Davis, daughter of General and Mrs. B. O. Davis, Sr.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

AIR CORPS MAJOR TELLS FLYER LETTER A MISTAKE, CAN NOT ENLIST HERE

APR 5 - 1942

By ULYSSES S. KEYS

A colored flyer who had met all the qualifications as a flying cadet in the United States Army Air corps and had passed the cadet examination with a grade of 91 per cent was told by Major Floyd Showalter, president of the Air Cadet Board No. 3, that it was an error when the board wrote him to report to the Federal building on March 23 to take the oath of enlistment. Major Showalter told him that colored flyers do not enlist from his board and those were his orders and nothing could be done about it.

The applicant was A. Mansfie'd Bright, 6507 Rhodes avenue, who is the vice president and chairman of the National Airmen's association and has had 125 hours of flying a part of which was had in an Army bombing plane at the Harlem Airport. By occupation he is a mail carrier in the Chicago Post Office.

Rev. Carey Protests

Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Woodlawn AME's militant minister, went down to Major Showalter's office Wednesday in a huff when Bright told him about his case. Your correspondent accompanied Rev. Carey and Bright to the Old Post Office building where we had a conference with Lieut. William C. Britten of Major Showalter's office about the general policy of the Chicago office on enlisting cadets. Rev. Carey to'd Lieut. Britten that he had come to his office because he was much perturbed over the situation. The people of his church and the members of his race, he said, are making every sacrifice that will aid in the prosecution of this war and that the man who was denied enlistment was a member of his church.

Rev. Carey was told that orders from Washington were that the Chicago office was not to take enlistments but could take the applications from colored persons.

For the militant Rev. Carey that was no answer so he began to interrogate Lieut Britten further as to the source of his orders when Lieut. Griffith of the Chicago office came to help explain to Rev. Carey that really there was no discrimination it was simply the effort of the government to prevent discrimination in the Air Corps by establishing a separate unit at Tuskegee.

Lieut. Griffith took the position that the government was right in its policy of putting Negroes in the Black squadron down at Tuskegee. He asked Rev. Carey if he did not represent some organization. He said that there was an organization which was "attempting to stir up trouble" by protesting against the government's discriminatory policy. He refused to identify it. He said that colored people are segregated against because they protest segregation. His thought was that they should not protest it. Rev. Carey told him that they should be permitted to help win this war fighting like human beings; fighting like citizens—and should be given the same privileges and rights as other citizens. He said that Negroes do not want to be "shunted off to Tuskegee" flying field just because they are Negroes. They want to train anywhere anyone else trains, he emphasized.

The Major Arrives

Major Showalter came in and was apparently startled to see such a large agregation in the office—there were many Air corps officers listening to Rev. Carey expound on the philosophy of equality in the military branches of the government.

Major Showalter, after raising his voice pretty loud to get the attention of Rev. Carey, invited the conferees into his office where he was to'd of the attitude of the colored people of America about the whole policy of government restrictions against them.

Major Showalter told Rev. Carey that there had been a mistake in asking Bright to report to his office to take the oath of enlistment for, he said, the applications of colored people are sent to the Washington office and they are notified from there when and where to report.

'Colored People' Train at 'Kegee

Lieut. Griffith was asked if he would be court martialed if he put a colored cadet through the same routine as he did a white cadet. He said he would not be but though if he did send a colored cadet to a white traiing field that he would later be sent to Tuskegee where the "colored people train."

Bright filed his application in March of last year. He passed his physical examination in January and took his written examination in February and made a grade of 91 per cent. On March 23 he received a letter to report to the Federal building within two days to take the oath of enlistment and be told when and where he would be sent.

He said that when he reported to the board in the Federal building Lieut. Griffith told him that an error had been made and that he should have not been notified to report there.

On the same day Bright received his notice from his draft board that he had been classified in class 1-A for immediate conscription.

His papers for the Air Corps have been sent to Washington where he will be notified when and where to report for his oath of enlistment.

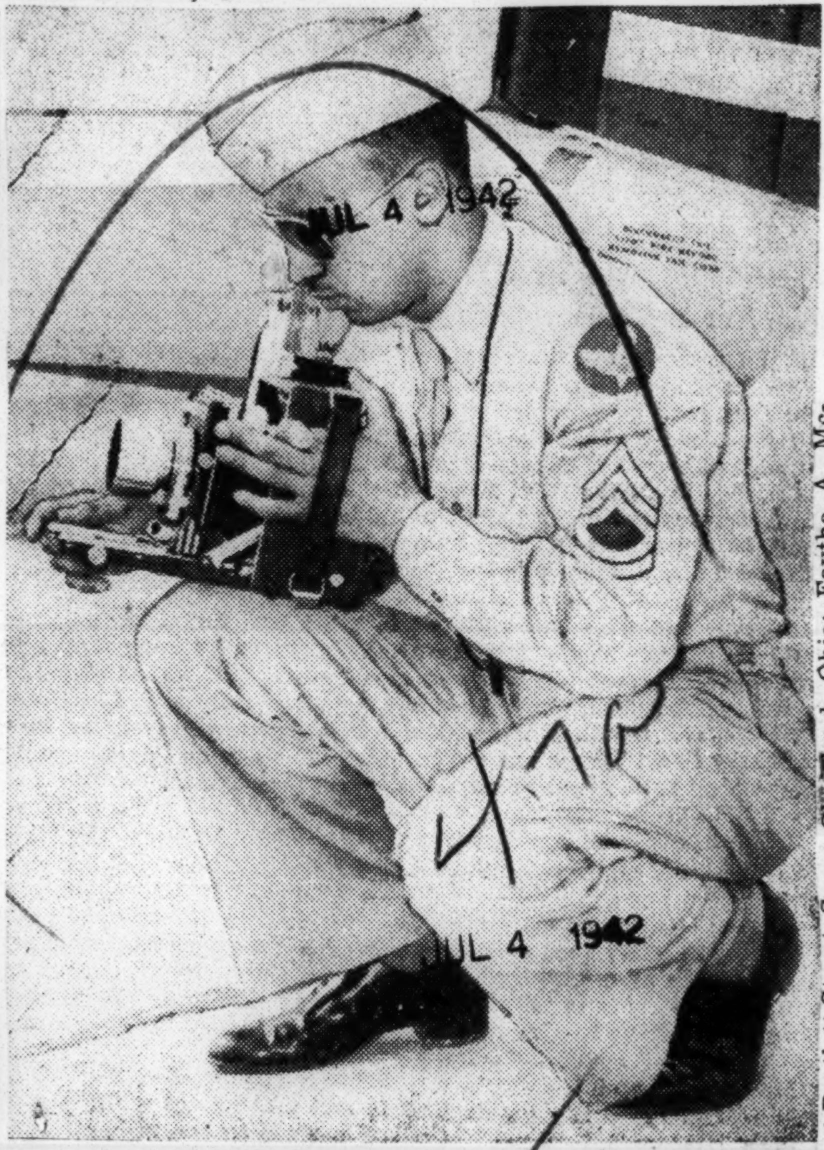
Telegrams and letters were sent to President Roosevelt and to the U. S. Army Air Corps by Rev. Carey and the Chicago Branch of the NAACP asking that the government cease such undemocratic practices in this hour when the American nation faces the greatest peril of its history.

47a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Famed Playwright Visits Army Air Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—"It's great," exclaimed the famous playwright, Marc Connelly, as he completed a swift inspection of the Tuskegee Army Flying School's training program ... The author of "Green Pastures" is shown here after the inspection. Pictured l to r are William Wyler, photographer; Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., post executive officer; First Lieutenant Dalla Raney, R. N.; Carlton ... Marc Connelly. The photo was taken at the post hospital. (Photo by U. S. Army Air Corps)

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



HE PIONEERED PHOTOGRAPHY AT the Tuskegee Army Flying School. Technical Sergeant Pompey L. Hawkins, of Atlantic City, N. J., is making a record at the Alabama school. His wife, Margaret Winston, of New York City, is a nurse at the Infantile Paralysis unit at Tuskegee.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Graduates Fourth Class Of Air Cadets Friday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—"I would say that, at this time, this special school has graduated pilots who can fly no better and no worse than the graduates of other Air Corps schools," declared Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., executive officer for troops at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, in an address to the fourth class of graduates here Friday, July 3.

Col. Davis delivered the principal address to this class, the largest in the history of the air base to date. Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer, delivered the diplomas to the graduates, while Lieut. Col. Noal F. Parrish, director of training, pinned the wings on the new second lieutenants.

Col. Davis went on to say:

"Most people who visit this post go away with the impression that we are over the hump, that the job is done. It is done in the same sense that you have a military pilot in an individual who can take an airplane off the ground and land it. So much has been demonstrated but this cannot be the complete answer. The only valid test of a fighting unit is in its ability to account for itself in combat. So, understand then, that your work has just begun. You are John Doe, second lieutenant, Army Air Forces, who knows something about military life and something about flying.

"You have a great deal to learn about administrative duties in your squadron. You have yet to learn to fly as a member of a combat team in a fighting airplane. You, must learn these things in a short time. You have before you positions of great responsibility for which you must qualify yourself immediately. You and all the other early graduates of this school have the added burden of proving to all concerned that as military pilots you are as good as any in the world. It is true that your task is difficult and important, but it is my belief that you will accept the challenge and carry on in such manner that your record will be a credit to yourself and to your country."

combat. So, understand then, that your work has just begun. You are John Doe, second lieutenant, Army Air Forces, who knows something about military life and something about flying.

"You have a great deal to learn about administrative duties in your squadron. You have yet to learn to fly as a member of a

Col. Davis spoke to the graduates as one who had passed through the same stage. He was one of the members of the first class to graduate at this air base, back in March. At that time, he was a captain. Today, he is the highest ranking negro officer in the Army air forces, being the only lieutenant colonel in that branch of the Army.

The invocation and benediction were delivered by First Lieut. Douglass L. T. Robinson, chaplain for the air base. Capt. Roy F. Morse, secretary of the Ground School, had charge of the diplomas.

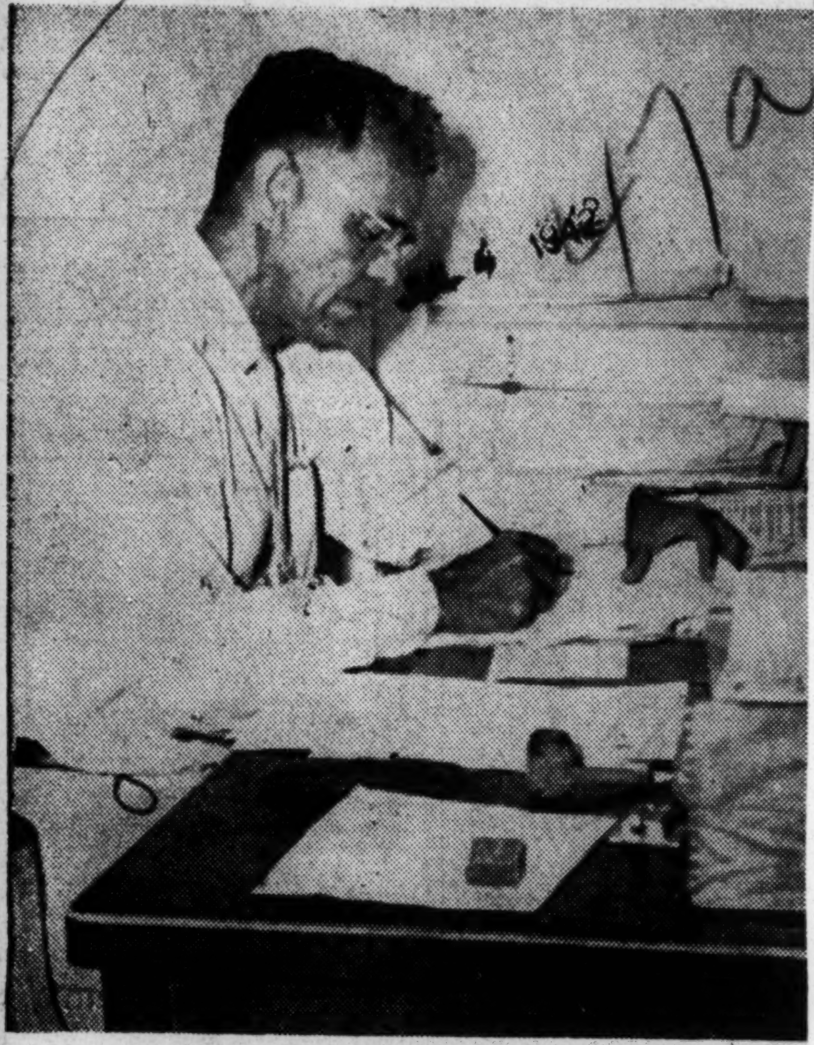
Several hundred relatives and friends of the graduates thronged into the Post Theater for the exercises, some of them coming many hundreds of miles from all sections of the United States to witness the ceremonies.

Those graduates receiving diplomas and commissions included the following: Willie Ashley,

Jr., 212 West Bartlett Street, Sumter, S. C.; George H. Bolling, 24 Cummings Avenue, Phoebus, Va.; William A. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Herbert E. Carter, Armory, Miss.; Herbert V. Clark, 810 East 17th Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles B. Hall, 1024 East Hendricks Street, Brazil, Ind.; Allen G. Lane, 205 Cherry Street, Demopolis, Ala.; Irvin B. Lawrence, 2168 East 90th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Faythe A. McGinnis, 509 Howard Street, Muskogee, Okla.; Paul G. Mitchell, 908 Howard Road, S. E., Washington, D. C.; Louis R. Purnell, 181 West Weaver Street, Germantown, Penn.; Graham Smith, 505 C. C. Road, Ahoski, N. C.; Spann Watson, 122 John Street, Hackensack, N. J.; and James T. Wiley, 705 Woods Run Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TUSKEGEE AIRFIELD CONTRACTOR



Because of the reputation they have made as contract builders in the South and Southwest, the army did not hesitate to award the contract to the McKissack Brothers of Pulaski, Tenn., to build the huge, modern air base at Tuskegee Institute for the training of colored army cadet pilots. Calvin McKissack, above, and his brother, Moses, have constructed some of the largest projects in the South. They employ white and colored workers, have their headquarters in Nashville and are licensed in six states.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE NO PLANS TO TRAIN ADDITIONAL COLORED AVIATORS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 2—At the present rate of increase the United States Army Air Force, by the end of 1942, may comprise more than 50 per cent of the personnel of the United States Army. It is already approaching 30 per cent. But, if quick, positive action isn't taken now, the number of Negroes in the United State Army Air Force 1942 amount to less than ONE PER CENT.

Negroes have only the smallest token representation in the Army Air Corps today. It is almost as small as their representation in the Navy Air Corps which is exactly NOTHING.

FACILITIES NOT BEING FULLY USED

The so-called Tuskegee Army Air School is a mere drop in a barrel and all of its facilities are not being used for training Negroes in the various branches of aviation.

This Turkegee school is so small a token that it has a minus character. It shows HOW LITTLE can be done rather than HOW MUCH.

The plans so far made public, supported by the training program at Tuskegee, call for only 150 black AVIATORS, or less.

That means that the Air Corps plans to train 666 WHITE AVIATORS for every ONE BLACK AVIATOR. Compared to the number of white boys who will be trained as aviators, less than ONE-SIXTH of ONE PER CENT of colored boys will be trained.

5,000 NEGROES ON WAITING LIST

The Air Corps is the Jim Crow bottleneck in the Army.

It is understood that more than 5,000 colored boys throughout the country have attempted to enlist in the Air Corps. Some of their names have been placed on long waiting lists. Others have been drafted into other branches of the service.

The Air Corps is enlisting every qualified WHITE man it can get its hands on.

The Air Corps is using the Tuskegee Air School bottleneck, authorized to train only a small number of men, to keep qualified Negro boys out of the Air Corps.

COLORED WASH-OUTS GET DIRTY WORK

The largest number of Negro boys in the Air Corps have been enlisted to do the housekeeping and "dirty work" in the Air Corps.

White boys who fail to make the grade as pursuit aviators are given an opportunity to serve in other branches of the services as navigators, bombardiers, meteorologists, etc.

Black boys who fail to make the grade as pursuit aviators are shifted to the Air Corps' labor battalions at Maxwell Field and elsewhere.

Perhaps the biggest job America has to do in this war belongs to Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps. The nation has awakened to the importance of air power.

The importnce of air power has been demonstrated to such an extent that the Air Corps has been given almost complete independence of action.

The Service of Supply (Quartermaster Department) is overpopulated with Negroes as usual.

The United States Army Ground Forces have their large components of Negro troops with thousands of them concentrated in engineering units and service detachments.

TUSKEGEE A BOTTLENECK

But the Air Corps, dizzily developing by leaps and bounds, is apparently guided by a policy of excluding the Negro citizen.

Hundreds of complaints have been written to the Air Corps concerning the exclusion and restriction of Negro citizens. No results have been obtained.

The flaming desire of thirteen million citizens to serve to the utmost is bottled up at Tuskegee.

The record already made at Tuskegee shows what Negroes can do in aviation if they are given a chance. They have proved themselves capable.

They want a greater opportunity to serve. They want to be among the first to carry the fight to the enemy in Europe.

They want to join other United States airmen who are fighting gallantly on six continents.

They want to compose an important segment of General Arnold's vast fighting force.

They want the doors opened—NOW.

FIRST FATALITY AT THE TUSKEGEE ARMY FLYING SCHOOL

The Tuskegee Army Flying School is saddened because one of its most popular flying cadets met with a fatal accident, the first in the history of the field which has already graduated three classes.

Cadet Robert A. Dawson, 24-year-old flier from San Antonio, Texas, a former civilian flyer instructor, was instantly killed when his training plane was wrecked by coming in contact with a high-powered electric transmission line over a river about 15 miles from the field. Dawson's companion, Cadet Walter Lawson, 23, of Newton, Virginia, escaped with minor scratches after the ship plunged head first into the river where its nose was buried in mud.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Armed Guards, U. S. Closes Harlem Airport

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP) — Harlem airport has been closed on orders of a CAA inspector who charged the field with failing to live up to defense regulations by employing armed guards at each building.

The closing order affects approximately 150 Negroes since colored flyers in the area center their activities about Harlem airport where the Coffey School of Aeronautics is located.

A civilian pilot training program is in progress there and a wing of the civilian air patrol is located on the grounds. The field, predominantly white, is owned and managed by Fred Schumacher, white, who has two government contracts to train civilian flyers.

47b-1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Dorie Miller Button Game Is Exposed

JUN 13 1942

Agent Stabbed, Counterfeit Emblems Being Sold

(Picture on Page 2)

Is the sale of the Dorie Miller buttons, the proceeds of which are alleged to benefit the "War Bond Fund for Mr. and Mrs. Conway Miller, Waco, Texas," Harlem's latest racket?

This is the question which the Star-News poses this week as Miller button bootleggers swarmed over the streets and avenues of Harlem. That large quantities of the buttons are bootlegged is not to be denied.

The manufacturer of the bona fide novelties, operating under contract with Ralph Baker, eastern representative of the government-approved Dorie Miller Foundation, is the Whitehead & Hoag Co. Newark, N. J. Thousands of the buttons have been delivered to Baker, according to Miss M. Slynn, an employee of the manufacturer, and about 20,000 are to be delivered at an early date.

Duplications Found

A Star-News reporter uncovered a Park Row novelty house which, as late as last Saturday, had been duplicating the buttons for unauthorized persons. Jack Epstein, a member of the firm which was making the spurious buttons, admitted over the telephone that he had been making the buttons. But when he discovered that he was talking to a reporter he denied that he was still engaged in the manufacture of anything that did not have an accompanying copyright.

"I can't talk about it over the telephone," Epstein said. "If you want any more information you must come down to my store. I can't say any more, please."

The reporter asked whether or not Epstein had a brother.

"Yes," Epstein answered.

The reporter wanted to know his name and whether he could talk to the brother.

Won't Talk on Phone

"Anything else that you want to know," Epstein declared harshly, "you will have to come down here and find out. I don't give out any more information over the phone. Mr. Baker called my attention to his exclusive rights to the buttons and I stopped making them. Why don't you try that novelty house on Broadway somewhere around 19th Street? They were making the buttons, too. Maybe they still are!"

And then Mr. Epstein hung up.

The Star-News also learned that Baker had delegated two Harlem representatives, Lawrence Campbell, 241 West 135th Street, and William Taylor, 169 West 126th Street. The latter was stabbed recently by a woman on West 125th Street while he was selling the Miller buttons and was to have been given a hearing Tuesday.

Is It FBI Matter?

The case is packed with dynamite. If there is fraud attached to the sale, the U. S. Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation probably will crack down on the violators of a Federal copyright. And if no appreciable amount has been contributed to Dorie Miller's parents way down there "deep in the heart of Texas" there will also be hell to pay.

Praises Hitler

"Hitler is alright with me," and with those words Miss Martha James, 18, wearing Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo buttons is alleged to have plunged a knife almost to the heart of William Taylor, air raid warden of 169 126th Street, who was selling Dorie Miller buttons at the time.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

ST. CLAIR BOURNE, PV managing ed; Mrs. Miller and Hubert Cook leave the Fraternal Club after Saturday afternoon's conference—(Smith foto).

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

3 Negro Soldiers Awarded Medals In Rescue of Pilot

AUG 22 1942

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Somewhere in Australia, July 21. Three American Negro soldiers stationed in New Guinea have received the Soldiers Medal for heroism, according to an announcement today from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

The soldiers, members of an engineers unit, are Pvts. Julius S. Franklin of Charleston, S. C., Harvey M. Crandle of Greenville, N. C., and James Scott of Montgomery, Ala.

The incident for which the awards were made took place in June when an Allied plane, taking off to intercept enemy raiders, struck a log and crashed in the river, splashing gasoline which ignited and started exploding ammunition. Franklin dove into the water despite the burning gasoline and exploding ammunition and rescued the pilot, while Crandle and Scott waded into the river and assisted in the rescue.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Corregidor Hero

The navy's Lonnie David Jackson has won promotion and the Army's Silver Star. He was one of the crew, all of whom were decorated, of the American submarine which secretly and safely got a fortune in bullion and coins away from Corregidor before the Philippine fortress's fall. His home is in Salisbury, North Carolina.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Hero's Mother Welcomed: Mrs. Connie Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, Negro mess sergeant who distinguished himself as a hero during the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, is shown as she was welcomed on her arrival here yesterday. (Left to right): Miss Vivian Hughes and Parole Commissioner S. J. Battles who represented Mayor LaGuardia; Mrs. Miller; her youngest son, Arthur; Herbert Cook, executive chairman of the National Negro Achievement Committee; Joseph Ford, and Miss Audley Moore.

—The Worker Photo

JUN 28 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dorie Miller's Mother Comes to Town

JUN 28 1942

Dorie Miller's mother was busy yesterday from the moment she stepped off the train in Pennsylvania Station, New York City, at 7:40 A. M.

It was to help win the war and end jim-crow forever that she came all the way from Texas, she told the Worker reporter. And she was making full use of her opportunities.

Mrs. Miller was the guest of the Citizens Coordinating Committee. She came to take part in the National Negro Achievement Day parade down Lenox Ave., and to receive a scroll in honor of her son from Congressman Vito Marcantonio at the Golden Gate Ballroom last night.

With her was her youngest son, Arthur James, a handsome, clean-cut boy, just 20, who works in a war plant near Waco, Texas, where Mrs. Miller and her husband are sharecroppers.

MAYOR REPRESENTED

From the station, Mrs. Miller was whisked uptown to the Theresa Hotel in a waiting car by a delegation which included Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battles, representing Mayor LaGuardia, Herbert L. Cook and Audley Moore of the Citizens Coordinating Committee, Miss Fredi Washington of the People's Voice, and Forrest Walker of the U. S. Navy Reserve.

Seemingly untired by the long trip from Texas, the mother of Dorie Miller refused to rest long. Before the parade, she rushed downtown in a taxi to greet the win-the-war conference of the Negro Labor Victory Committee in the Fraternal Clubhouse.

The large room full of delegates rose to their feet and applauded a full minute, then gave three rousing cheers for Dorie Miller.

The woman whose heroic son has become a symbol for the Negro people everywhere is a quiet hard-working farmer's wife. Her wedding ring is worn thin on her finger with years of toil. She speaks directly, vigorously. She knows what the war's about.

FIGHTING HITLER

"I think Hitler would like jim-crow," she said. "Coming up to New York was part of fighting against jim-crow, for me. You know, Hitler would be glad if the people couldn't get together, because then we could not fight him."

Besides, she added, Dorie would like her being here. "Dorie would say, 'Mama, you sure ought to go.'"

She just got a letter from Dorie, she told the Worker. "He said he was feeling fine, and that he saw his papa's picture in the paper, and it looked just like the old days on the farm."

Yes, Mrs. Miller said, she's very proud of her boy. "It seemed," she explained, "like he was trying to do good for his country."

And she's proud of Arthur James, and of her two older sons—Selvia, who has a defense job in California, and Connery, Jr., who has been drafted, and is now in camp. "You might say all I've got are enlisted," she commented. "It makes me feel like the mother of the war effort."

But Mrs. Miller isn't planning to leave all the fighting to her sons. **"I was thinking about selling war bonds and stamps after a while,"** she said.

The war has got to be won. "And then we don't want jim-crow going on after the war is over. We want it dropped forever."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Boston Man Cited As Hero

Manned Gun Which Sank Sub In Arctic Waters

OCT 2 - 1942

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON. — (ANP) — Another American Negro has displayed his mettle under the fire of battle.

Historic Boston is proud to add the name of Earl C. Wolff to the growing list of heroes of World War II. He is one of the heroic members of the merchant marine who brave untold dangers supplying our allies with munitions.

Two days out while enroute to Murmansk from Iceland with a convoy of supplies for embattled Russia, Wolff's ship found itself being trailed by an enemy plane. Submarines working in collusion with the plane succeeded in sinking several ships.

It was young Wolff who personally sighted one of the subs, sounded the general alarm, then manned one of the ship's high-powered guns, and was successful in sinking the sub.

In addition to sinking an undersea raider, Wolff had the harrowing experience of being in the city of Murmansk when it was bombed at the rate of 15 times a day. He was wounded and hospitalized in the Soviet Union for several weeks.

The story of Wolff's exploits may be read in a recent issue of Collier's magazine in an article entitled "They Keep 'Em Sailing," by Helen Lawrenson. It relates the story of the hazards faced by the members of the merchant marine and Wolff's feat in detail.

Educated in the Boston schools, Wolff is married and the father of three children.

47b-1942

"I HAD TO SPANK DORIS TO MAKE HIM PROTECT HIMSELF.."

Pittsburgh Courier

Mother of Pearl Harbor Messman Hero Gives Nation "Inside Story" of Her Son in Radio Address.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY 9 1942

47b

HOUSTON, Tex., May 14—In a dramatic radio address over the nationally-known "Wings Over Jordan" program here Sunday morning, Mrs. Henrietta Miller, mother of Doris (Dorie) Miller, who Monday was awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt, gave a symbolic picture of a typical American boy by a typical American mother.

Introduced to a vast unseen audience by Dr. Glenn T. Settle, director of the program, who lauded The Pittsburgh Courier for "officially establishing the identity of the unknown Negro messman", Mrs. Miller said in part:

"I am very glad to be here on this glorious Mother's Day . . Doris was a coward and I had to spank him very often to make him protect himself . . Doris, as a child was full of fun and his face always wore a smile. He was obedient and he had respect for everyone.

"Oh, how I loved him when he wanted to enlist in the Navy. Times was very squally. There was not work much on the farm . . He said: 'Mother, I am going to try the Navy and if I don't get in the Navy, I am going to try the army'.

"Sept. 15, 1939, is the date when Doris left for the Navy and I have not been able to see him since. How I would like to see my child.

"I went as far with him as I could that day, and that was to see him get aboard the train. Just before getting aboard the train he kissed us all good-bye and I began to cry.

"I am thankful to God that my prayers are still with him each day and night while he's sailing the briny deep. Doris has been gone for two years and eight months. I am praying for his return . .

"Just after the attack on Pearl Harbor, not knowing whether Doris was lost or not, I was very sad until I received a few lines saying:—'Mother, don't worry about me and tell all my friends not to shed any tears for me, for when the dark clouds pass over, I'll be back on the sunny side'.

"Another time he wrote me a letter. He said:—'Mother, prepare a place at the table for me in 1945. I will eat dinner with you all with a smile. Tell all my friends to live the life that I am living'.

Continuing Mrs. Miller (with a sweet smile) "Doris always seemed to be satisfied with what we were able to give him. He was an apt child. He could sew on a sewing machine, cross stitch, embroidery and piece quilts. He always liked to kiss me on the cheek. He was a great hunter and whenever he left with that shotgun, he would always bring the bacon home.

"Doris has not done any more", she concluded, "than any other true American would have done trying to defend his and our country."

Mrs. Miller and her husband Connery, enjoyed their first Pullman ride Saturday night, occupying a comfortable drawing room from Waco, Tex., to appear on the broadcast. They returned home the same way.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO MESS BOY WILL GET CROSS AS HAWAII HERO

F. D. R. Orders Award of Navy Medal.

MAY 12 1942

47b

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., May 11.—President Roosevelt today ordered the navy cross awarded to Doris Miller, 23 year old Negro mess attendant on a battleship, who performed distinguished services during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

There have been widespread demands for suitable recognition of Miller's bravery and performance beyond duty under the heaviest fire of the Jap onslaught. Miller's feats were mentioned in dispatches of the attack, but he was not identified by name until a Pittsburgh Negro newspaper made it its business to inquire.

Knox Opposed Award.

It was disclosed yesterday by the National Negro Congress that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had recommended against award of the congressional medal of honor to Miller, altho a bill has been introduced in congress by Sen. James M. Mead [D., N. Y.] for that purpose. Knox claimed that Miller had been suitably recognized thru a letter of commendation sent April 1 and an advancement in his rating.

It was considered significant here that the navy department's announcement of the navy cross award said that the President had awarded the medal, altho the secretary of the navy or commanding officers are delegated that authority by the President. Apparently, Mr. Roosevelt saw to it personally that Miller got the award, in view of recent charges that the navy department has shown racial prejudices.

Mead to Push Bill.

Sen. Mead said today that he has brought to the President's attention "again" his bill to confer the congressional medal of honor, the highest possible award, on Miller, indicating that he plans to push for its passage despite Knox's disapproval.

Commenting upon the President's award of the navy cross, Mead said, "I was elated as the pioneer in the movement to honor Doris Miller, the courageous mess attendant, who is one of the outstanding heroes of the Pearl Harbor attack."

In awarding the medal to Miller he was cited "for his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack." The earlier commendation from Knox described his brave action on that fateful day as follows:

"While at the side of his captain on the bridge Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Resident of Texas.

Miller, a resident of Waco, Tex., enlisted as mess attendant third class at Dallas on Sept. 16, 1939. He now rates as a mess attendant, first class.

In connection with Miller's case, it was also recalled that an amendment proposed by Sen. Warren Barbour [R., N. J.] to the pending women's auxiliary army corps bill in the senate, providing against racial discrimination, was knocked out on the recommendation of the war department last week.

Testifying on the bill on Friday, Brig. Gen. John H. Hildring, assistant chief of staff, said: "The war department feels that such an amendment is unnecessary. The war department intends to organize colored units for services at appropriate stations, but is opposed to any amendment which raises the question of discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

The bill was reported to the senate today without the restricting amendment, but there were indications it would be offered in similar form from the floor during debate.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Black Hero of Pearl Harbor

DORIE MILLER, the Negro hero of Pearl Harbor, will be honored with the distinguished navy cross. This honor upon the brave colored soldier who manned a machine gun outside of the line of his duty to stop the common enemy is a fitting recognition to a man whose devotion to duty, whose extraordinary courage, and whose disregard for personal safety went far beyond human endurance.

MAY 17 1942

Had it not been for the Negro newspapers Dorie Miller would have been forgotten and the deeds that he did would have been a latent memory only to those who knew him personally. The navy did not see fit to identify the colored mess attendant who answered the urgent call of his country. Perhaps the policies of the navy made it an embarrassing task to speak of the heroism of a black boy who had to distinguish himself by doing a good job in a line of duty that only white sailors were authorized to do. Thus, months passed before we were able to know just who the black hero of Pearl Harbor was. Perhaps it was that the technique of ascertaining colored heroes in the navy was not as efficient as the technique of ferreting out colored people accused of crimes. If that be the reason, we can readily understand.

Dorie Miller is a symbol of the American Negro. His courage has been multiplied by black men through the years in and out of the armed forces of the country. The act of doing what he was not supposed to do is characteristic of the son of the colored sharecropper who rises to the heights of the medical profession, the legal profession, or distinguishes himself in the business world. He is the symbol of the indomitable will of the American Negro that not infrequently has occasion to express itself. Dorie Miller's deed so vividly illustrates that intestinal fortitude that made the Negro survive by the same factors that extinguished the American Indians.

We joy in the recognition that President Roosevelt has seen fit to confer upon the hero of Pearl Harbor. It is such acts of his which will add zest to the morale of the colored people of this country.

Argus
St. Louis, Missou

DORIS MILLER AGAIN

The big news of the week in the Negro press is the story about President Roosevelt awarding the Navy Cross to Doris Miller for "his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety" during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. But like many other things of this sort which comes to encourage us, there is attached to the story a statement from Secretary Frank Knox which says that the head of the Navy Department is opposed to a Congressional award to Miller at this time.

MAY 15 1942

We are pleased with the President's action. It is just like Franklin D. Roosevelt to do the thing that he did under the circumstances, and we commend him for his courageous act. We use the words "courageous act" in referring to what the President did, because it is our firm belief that it is a lack of courage which causes Secretary Knox's dereliction of duty toward integrating Negro men into the Navy in times like these.

It is interesting to note here that it took nearly three months of prodding from the Negro press before Secretary Knox would acknowledge that a Negro had performed an unusual feat in the navy during the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor December 7. We said at that time that Frank Knox was not the man to be the head of the Navy Department and that the first step in a navy shake-up would be to "get rid of Colonel Frank Knox." Further quoting our comment which appeared in the St. Louis Argus March 6:

"A story is told of a Negro mess attendant who is credited with having shot down four Japanese planes by manning anti-aircraft guns on a United States war vessel during an air raid at Pearl Harbor. When he was asked how he learned to operate the cannons, his reply was "I just watched the other fellows when they didn't give me a chance to learn with them."

MAY 15 1942

Here was a case of a Negro mess attendant who has shown superior ability to his white associates because it takes a sailor from three to four years to be trained to efficiently man the guns on a war vessel. But this young Negro, whom genius has touched, was able to man the anti-aircraft guns with efficiency and accuracy just by passing by and seeing the other fellows operate them. Surely this is enough to open the eyes of the Navy Department so that it can see that the United States is being robbed of some of the best talent in the nation when it refuses to allow Negroes to train for positions of responsibility in the Navy because one may properly reason that if an untrained Negro could perform such a feat, God alone knows what a trained Negro could do under similar circumstances."

MAY 15 1942

Despite this courage and daring on the part of Doris Miller, Secretary Knox still insists on denying Congressional recognition to this Negro boy, evidently solely because of his color. We might add here that the difference between a Congressional award and the President's award is that the one who receives the Congressional Medal has the right to the floor of the House and the Senate for the rest of his life. This, we think, is the honor which Secretary Knox is doing his d—est to keep from Doris Miller.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Urges Full Participation In Civilian Defense By Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney General Francis Biddle will urge the President to give the Navy Cross to Dorie Miller, messman hero at Pearl Harbor, he told a committee of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, in a conference Monday.

The citation of the Waco, Texas messman by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, while a good thing, the Attorney General indicated, was not sufficient recognition of Miller's heroism at Pearl Harbor when the Japs executed their sneak attack.

MAY 2 - 1942

SIXTH CONFERENCE

The conference was the sixth between members of the committee and Government officials preliminary to the Council's National Conference held in Cleveland Tuesday and Wednesday to plan for mobilizing 6,000,000 church members of the eleven denominations comprising the Council for winning the war.

Mr. Biddle told the committee that he was considering the matter of appointment of colored persons to administrative posts and increasing colored personnel in the Justice Department.

He said he also plans to take up with the President several matters he believes will strengthen morale among the colored people.

WOULD FREE BROWDER

The question of the release of Earl Browder from Federal prison, and the reaction of his case on colored people, was raised by Mr. Biddle himself.

Members of the committee pointed out that Browder's political philosophy did not concern them, but that his long fight in helping to free the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon had caused many colored persons to write the President urging him to free Browder.

Mr. Biddle listed eight cases affecting the civil liberties of colored persons, which he said the Justice Department is vigorously prosecuting.

He also cited eight other cases involving lynching and peonage in Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas which are under investigation.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Reveals Knox's Opposition to Medal for Heroic Negro

MAY 11 1942

Washington, D. C., May 10 [Special].—Proposed legislation to award the congressional medal of honor to a Negro mess attendant who won distinction in the Pearl Harbor attack has been disapproved by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, the National Negro congress said today.

According to Edgar G. Browne, president of the congress, Knox has expressed his opposition to the award in a letter to Sen. David I. Walsh [D., Mass.], chairman of the naval affairs committee. The committee has under consideration a bill by Sen. James M. Mead [D., N. Y.], to authorize bestowal of the honor on the Negro hero.

Aided Wounded Admiral.

The Negro is Dorie Miller of Waco, Tex., 22 years old. When Japanese bombs began to fall on his ship, he is reported to have run to the signal bridge and there to have assisted a mortally wounded admiral under heavy fire. After helping to get the admiral to shelter, he returned to the bridge, manned a machine gun which he had never been taught to use, and fired it until its ammunition ran out.

Knox's letter to Sen. Walsh, as quoted by Browne, said that Knox had already written a letter of commendation to Miller and that "in view of the recommendations of the Pacific fleet board of awards and the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, the recognition already awarded is deemed sufficient and appropriate."

Knox also called Sen. Walsh's attention to the authority of President Roosevelt to award a congressional medal of honor to any individual.

Paper Discloses Identity.

Shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack reports were heard of the heroism of an unnamed Negro messman. An investigation by a Negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, resulted in the disclosure of Miller's identity.

MAY 11 1942

Bills providing for award of the congressional medal were introduced in both houses of congress during March and were referred to the naval committees. Rep. John D. Dingell [D., Mich.] sponsored the measure in the house.

Subsequently Knox commended Miller "for distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own personal safety."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Says Knox Blocked Medal For Miller

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Secy. of the Navy Frank Knox is blocking proposed legislation to award the congressional medal of honor to Dorie Miller, messman hero of the Pearl Harbor attack, it was revealed here this week by Edgar Brown, of the National Negro Council and United Government employes.

MAY 15 1942

According to Brown, Knox expressed his opposition in a letter to Sen. David I. Walsh, (D., Mass.) chairman of the naval affairs committee. A bill introduced by Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) to authorize bestowal of the honor upon Miller is under consideration by the committee.

Miller, 22, of Waco, Tex., ran to the bridge of his ship when Jap bombs started falling and helped carry to shelter a mortally wounded admiral. Despite the heavy fire, he returned to the bridge and manned a machine gun which he had never been taught to use, until his ammunition gave out.

Brown said the Knox letter to Walsh pointed out that the secretary had already written a letter of commendation to Miller and that "in view of the recommendations of the Pacific fleet board of awards and the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, the recognition already awarded is deemed sufficient and appropriate."

Knox also called Walsh's attention to the authority of President Roosevelt to award a congressional medal of honor to any individual.

47b-1942

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Honors for Private Brooks

It seemed only proper that the Armored Force should honor its first casualty of World War II. So a ceremony was arranged at Fort Knox, to name the main parade ground Brooks Field after Private Robert Brooks, killed in action near Fort Stotsenberg in the Philippines. Armored Force public-relations officers telephoned to the Mayor of Sadieville, Ky., Brooks's hometown, to ask him to invite the soldier's mother and father to the ceremony. Gladly, said the Mayor. But was the Army aware that Brooks's parents were Negro sharecroppers?

Sure enough, Private Brooks was discovered to have been a light-skinned Negro. The Army's face reddened, but the Army's parade-ground voice never faltered. The ceremony went ahead on schedule. Four Generals were on hand, 30 staff officers, a platoon of soldiers. Declared Major General Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force: "In this, the greatest democracy the world has ever known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race, draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

* Sometimes a euphemism. *Cf.* the Northern Army song, *Hard Crackers, Come Again No More.*

TIME, February 9, 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'42 Carnegie Medal Given Va. Soldier

FEB 7 1942

PITTSBURGH.—(ANP)— The Carnegie Hero Fund commission announced at its thirty-eighth annual meeting here last Wednesday that out of the 18 awards made for acts of heroism, one went to a 21-year-old Negro soldier, Pvt. Arthur King, Company C, Ninth Quartermaster regiment, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., who saved Mrs. Ethel C. Johnson, 2?, of Pittsburgh from drowning last year.

The report of the commission states on last September 21, Mrs. Johnson pulled herself upon a bridge railing, 43 feet above the Allegheny river and dropped into deep water. King, observing her removed his clothing, dived from the railing and swam 10 feet to Mrs. Johnson who took hold of his wrist.

Supporting her with one arm, King swam 265 feet to shallow water. After the rescue, King was fatigued, his nose bled slightly and his body was sore for a week.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Pacific War Hero

FEB 7 1942

Irvin Cornithias Anderson, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas M. Anderson, 2431 Hale Street, Norfolk, who heroically gave his life in defense of his country when he stuck by his post and died in action in the Pacific war on December 7. He was a mess attendant and had been in the naval service for six years.

A graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, he had studied the printing trade for two years at Hampton Institute. He joined the navy in 1936 and, after his period of training at the Norfolk Naval Operating Base, he joined the crew of the ship on which he died.

Young Anderson, who had not been home for two years, married Miss Anna Logan, of California, in June and immediately left on naval maneuvers in the Pacific. He never returned to his native land. He had a spotless record of service in the navy. When in Norfolk he was a member of the St. John's AME Church.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Anderson, of California; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson; two sisters, Mrs. A. B. Rasberry, and Miss Martha Anderson, who is a senior at Knoxville College; one brother, Marcellus Anderson, all of Norfolk.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 1, 1942

NEGROES WILL HONOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Program Planned For Pair Who Lost Sons Dec. 7

Two Memphis negro Gold Star mothers will be honored next Sunday, Feb. 8, at a patriotic mass meeting of Memphis negroes at Mt. Nebo Baptist Church.

They are Mayfield Sterling of 67 Wisconsin, mother of Otis Sterling, mess attendant, who lost his life aboard a battleship in Pearl Harbor, and Beaulah Hurd of Collierville, mother of William Hardy Hurd of Memphis, mess attendant, first class, who also lost his life during the raid on Pearl Harbor.

Mayor Chandler has been asked to speak at the meeting to begin at 3 o'clock, and Dr. J. E. Walker, negro president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., will address the group. "It is a patriotic meeting, and being held so negroes can reaffirm their loyalty to the Government," a committee member said.

To publicize the rally, negro school children will carry or wear 1000 signs and stickers with the words "Remember Pearl Harbor." It is sponsored by the negro Chamber of Commerce, Community Welfare League, City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mississippi Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. and the National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Who Was Black Hero at 'Harbor'?

FEB 14 1942

Colored America asks America who was the heroic black messman at Pearl Harbor? The Government has just promoted Joseph Lockheart, a white private at Pearl Harbor, who worked overtime in vain to warn his superiors that the "Japs" were coming. The question asked a thousand times who was the black hero has been answered that surviving heroes go unnamed, was thus refuted point blank by Washington. Unless America has decided that 13,000,000 loyal patriots may still be discounted, it will speedily give them an answer to such questions as: Who was the black hero at Pearl Harbor?

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
February 11, 1942

NEGRO HEROES OF LAUDERDALE TO BE HONORED

Special Services Will Be Conducted On Sunday Afternoon At 4

A memorial service in honor of the first two negro heroes from Florence who have lost their lives in line of duty in the service of their country in world war two, will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Slater negro school auditorium, South Court street, Florence.

The negroes to be so honored are Anthony Hawkins and Elmer Marvin Patterson. Special space will be reserved for white persons who wish to attend. The American Legion and Florence city officials have accepted invitations to participate in the program and help in every way possible.

A committee headed by Bessie Foster is arranging the program for the service and will feature suitable music for the occasion during the program period. A poem will be read paying tribute to these negroes who died for their country and several speakers will talk in their honor.

Music is being arranged by a chorus which is practicing under the direction of Nina Simpson, county teacher. A large crowd is expected to attend the services.

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
February 18, 1942

Negro Farm Family Has Given Three Sons To Service

The story of a Talladega County Negro farm family with three sons in the army of the United States was revealed here Saturday by members of the Negro farm and home staff.

The farmer is Dan Richardson, who lives at the Rocky Mount community near here.

The three sons are serving in widely scattered areas, one in Massachusetts, one in Louisiana and one in Georgia.

One of the sons, Dan Richardson Jr., has assigned the major portion of his monthly paycheck to his father with the request that he keep a portion for himself and use the remainder for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Hero Of Pearl Harbor

MAR 22 1942

THE unknown hero of Pearl Harbor has been identified. The identity of the man who did what he was not supposed to do that the stars and stripes may continue to wave on the territory of the United States, has been revealed.

It was more than three months after the Pearl Harbor incident before the name of the man became known. It was three months after the daring exploit of a Negro messman who manned a machine gun before the Navy released the name of Dorie Miller.

The delay, of course, was characteristic of the American way of doing things when the issue of color is involved. Had the man been accused of raping or assaulting a white person, or any other crime, his identity would have been known immediately. But this time it was for a heroic act of a man who had executed a feat which characterized bravery and valor. He had picked up where his injured white comrades had left off that the invading Japs may know that the United States would not take their assault lying down.

MAR 22 1942

Now that the name has been revealed, it is not asking too much to request that the Congress of the United States give some fitting recognition to the exploit and memory of the colored mess attendant.

Doris Miller did what he was not supposed to do. He did it well. He did it without practice or training. He did it because he believed in the cause for which he was fighting, although the Navy refused to permit him and the members of his race to rise above the status of servants. But when Miller was needed he rebelled against the obvious. He ignored the naval caste system. He knew that a Japanese bomber would fall just as fast if it was struck with the shell fired by a Negro as it would if hit by a gun fired by a white sailor. Many persons in the Navy, unfortunately, haven't yet got around to that way of thinking.

Dorie Miller, we hope, did not die in vain. He lived to rise above the handicap of color by ignoring it. He lived to illustrate the fallacy of racial discrimination in the

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Colored Soldier Honored

(From the Army and Navy Register, Service Officer Post 1857 V F W Oklahoma City)

FEB 28 1942

The main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., was named Brooks Field in memory of a colored soldier.

Upon hearing from Washington, D. C., that Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, killed near Fort Stotsenburg, P. I., on December 8, was the Armored Force's first casualty of the war. Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of Armored Force, ordered that the field be named in his honor. His parents are colored share-croppers living near Sadieville, Ky.

Gen. Devers, in his speech of dedication, touched upon this matter as follows:

"For the preservation of America, the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. In death there is no grade or rank. And in this, the greatest democracy the world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

The ceremonies were among the most impressive ever held at Fort Knox. At reveille on December 23, the flag was put at half mast. Shortly before 11 o'clock all commanding officers and their staffs at Fort Knox took their places near the flagpole. Nine generals were in attendance. A platoon of dismounted infantry of the 1st Armored Division formed in a double rank facing the flagpole. The band of the 5th Armored Division played appropriate music. Gen. Devers delivered the address, in which he said, in addition to the above:

"On December 8, the first day that America entered the war, Pvt. Robert H. Brooks died on the battlefield near Stotsenburg in the Philippine Islands. For him, the first soldier of the Armored Force to be filled in action, this parade ground, with its flag now at half mast, will be named 'Brooks Field.'

"Reveille has sounded for all living Americans. In the factories and on the farms—in the mines and on the railroads—in the homes and in the offices all are answering the call. Yet none can make a greater sacrifice for the nation than the soldier who gives his life. For Robert Brooks, the bugle will sound taps."

Armored Force Chaplain Lieut. Col. William D. Cleary offered a prayer. Taps was sounded and three volleys were fired by the platoon.

Gen. Dever's letter of condolence to the parents of this soldier follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brooks, RFD No. 1, Saddiesville, Ky.

"My dear Mr. and Mrs. Brooks:

"It is with the deepest regret that I have learned of the death of your son, Robert, who gave his life in the defense of his country, December 8, 1941, in a battle near Fort Stotsenburg, Philppine Islands. With appreciation of your suffering, my sincere sympathy goes out to you.

"Robert was the first battle casualty of the Armored Force, and because of this, and because of his excellent record, I have directed that the main parade ground at Fort Knox be named Brooks Field in honor of your son.

"The dedication of Brooks Field will take place at 11:00, Tuesday morning, December 23, and I am sending this letter to you by special messenger in the hope that you may attend this ceremony.

"Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) "JACOB L. DEVERS,
"Maj. Gen. U. S. Army,
"Chief of Armored Force."

armed forces of the nation by refusing to stoop to it when occasion and wisdom dictated otherwise. The nation ought to and will learn a lesson from the deeds of the hero of Pearl Harbor.

The Navy ought to learn a lesson from the deeds of the hero of Pearl Harbor. It should follow the obvious command that is found in the silent testimony of he who dared to act in a manner consistent with the highest ideals of our democracy. May Secretary Frank Knox heed the lesson which the death of Doris Miller so well illustrated.

President Roosevelt out to issue an executive order banning all forms of racial discrimination in the Navy. If such is done Miller will not have died in vain.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

URGES KNOX AND ROOSEVELT TO CITE YOUTH

MAR 21 1942

Doris Miller, 'Unnamed Messman,' Operated Gun During Raid

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In letters addressed to President Roosevelt and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox here Friday, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard university and assistant in charge of Negro work of the Republican National committee, asked that official recognition be given to the Negro mess attendant "who never before fire a gun," and who manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted."

Calling attention to a published report of eyewitness accounts "officially passed by the navy" of the courage and heroism displayed by Doris Miller at Pearl Harbor on December 7, Dr. Scott declared the purpose of his letters was to invoke "your good offices in suitably recognizing and reward Doris Miller."

"As you are fully advised, the navy department has long been criticized for its present policy regarding the utilization of the services of Negro citizens above prescribed limits," said Dr. Scott.

"Doris Miller's heroism far surpassed that of Lockard's. He was under fire. he superbly met an emergency, he displayed initiative and action in that emergency and brought added glory to the arm of service in which he loyally serves."

Joseph Lockard, white, figured prominently in the official dispatch as the one who gave warning of the approach of Japanese planes at the outbreak of hostilities. Lockard has been promoted and is now reporting to an officers' candidate training school on the way to receiving an officer's commission in the U. S. Army.

Holding that the United States professes an ideal of democracy in which every citizen is presumed to stand on the level of equality with every other citizen, "without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin," Dr. Scott averred "I do not seek to argue that this young colored man deserves at the hands of his country every possible reward that it can bestow, including a distinguished service medal, promotion and such other reward as is usually awarded by the navy to the brave and true.

"Your prompt and favorable action will evoke an expression of approval worthy of your fair, just and generous action, and send a thrill of just pride and appreciation through the ranks of the 13,000,000 colored people of our nation."

HONOR HERO. MESSMEN ON CBS PROGRAM

APR 4 1942

NEW YORK CITY, Apr. 2—As thirteen million voices clamor for due recognition for the first two Negro heroes in the present war, Dorie Miller and Andrew T. Whittmore, messmen on the Battleship Arizona, the vast outlet of the Columbia Broadcasting System brought their deeds closer to home Sunday night from 10:30 to 11:00 p. m. (EWT), as a feature of its nationally heard program, "They Live Forever."

In a clear and dramatic fashion the program told how Andrew T. Whittmore, messman, was killed by a Japanese bomb during the attacking enemy squadron's first run over its Pearl Harbor target that memoriable day in December, 1941. His buddie, Dorie Miller, messman, lost no time in avenging his friend and a white sailor's death who caught the blunt of the Japs' treacherous attack. Although not trained to serve or handle anything but a tray of food, Miller dashed to the Arizona's gun deck, stationed himself behind a machine gun and was ready for the Japs' second and successful attack. His

was a heroic deed and like all the heroes of the present war, Colin Kelly and the others, Miller and Whittmore will live in the hearts of all true Americans, white and colored, forever. CBS itself deserves a tribute, for unlike the Navy Department, it did not leave out America's black sons in honoring those who are giving their all so that democracy may survive.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dorie Miller Is Now In Calif

MAY 3 1942

OAKLAND, Cal.—(A N P) — Dorie Miller, messman hero of Pearl Harbor attack, has been in the Bay area for the past eleven days. His ship is undergoing repair. American No. 1 hero says that he has been in two battles since that at Pearl Harbor.

The De Fremery hospitality and recreation entertainment and program committee is preparing a great party for Dorie. He is much talked to and much talked about while on the Pacific coast

. . . And Still Messmen

The Navy was in the news last week in more ways than releases of victories and disasters. Secretary of Navy Knox kicked-out over [illegible]00 seamen, radio operators, and shipyard workers as "un-American," in interest of national defense; President Roosevelt submitted Navy names for promotions, and the Navy boasted of an increase of its Negro personnel from 511 to 1051 in the last four months.

But, in all this shifting, promotion and employment, the Negro is still limited to menial messman positions in the Navy . . . despite the fact that Secretary Knox publicly commended Dorie Miller for bravery at Pearl Harbor on December 7.–S.W.G.

47b-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

There Is Power In "The Blood"

You have been reading quite a bit about the refusal of the American Red Cross to accept blood from Negro doners There is nothing "AMERICAN" about that decision, as you know. There is nothing democratic, charitable or christian about that conclusion, either.

JAN 19 1942

You see now what Prejudice can do. You are sorry the Red Cross saw fit to bow, in serious times, when "anybody's" blood might save a life or lives, to race prejudice.

Men of science had a word to say anent the controversy. Hear the eminent men of medicine:—There is no scientific difference between blood of white and colored people. There is no way of distinguishing between blood of different races' once it is drawn." ALL blood is RED!

JAN 19 1942

That's rotten. The excuse, thinner than tissue paper, is that white soldiers would not submit to a transfusion if they knew the blood came from the veins of a colored person. Can you feature a man, under the influence of ether, almost dead, asking whose blood is being injected into his veins? How many speeches have you heard of a man makng on an operating table while in great pain or unconscious, about the type of blood he needed or from whom it came?

You are in a great conflict to preserve a certain way of life, but you can't go about that work of preservation, in a democratic, christian way. People are always above their heads or beyond their depths when they discuss morality and blood. The less said about whose blood is where, etc.—the less chance of embarrassment for folk given to bragging about what blood flows through their arteries.

You hate to see racial discrimination practiced by an organization that for many years was "Christian". Some people in this country would rather lose the war than do away with Jim-Crow and racial prejudice. If nobody wants your blood, keep it, you will then have strength enough to get down on your knees and pray for the un-AMERICAN RED CROSS! JAN 19 1942

—From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Observer

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Unsung Hero of Two U. S. Wars

JAN 10 1942

(476)

Though there are no movie versions of feats of outstanding acts of bravery and heroism of Negro soldiers in past or present wars in which he has so admirably served the Stars and Stripes, there are many who shade the exploits of white soldiers who have had publicity heaped upon them. JAN 10 1942

Twice decorated with the French Croix de Guerre and receiver of the American Service Cross is Captain Robert L. Campbell, who has fought in two of Uncle Sam's wars and eagerly awaits a call for the present conflict.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Birmingham to Erect Memorial to Negro Killed in Action at Outbreak of War

JAN 16 1942 JAN 16 1942

(476)

BIRMINGHAM.—(ANP)—Announcement was made here last Wednesday day Ralph Parker, assistant city attorney, that a memorial table would be erected to Julius Ellsberry, 20-year-old sailor reported kileld at the outbreak of hostilities in the American Japanese war. Elsberry is the first in the county reported killed in action.

The announcement was made during services held for the deceased at Sixteenth St Baptist church, where the Rev. R. M. Whitt's second sermon preached for the war dead, the first delivered in Perry county in the first Warld war.

JAN 16 1942

Said Grace Knox of the Citizens Committee of Army welfare, "There is no black and white in this war. We are all Americans."

Surviving Ellsberry were his parents, J W Ellsberry and wife

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Armored Force's First Casualty

(476)

"No Grade or Rank In Death," General Says

JAN 24 1942

(Editorial, Page 8)

FORT KNOX, Ky.—In answer to charges of racial discrimination levelled against the United States Army, Armored Force officials last week made it known that the main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., was named Brooks Field in memory of a colored soldier.

Upon hearing from Washington that Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, killed near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines, December 8, was the Armored Force's first casualty of the war, Major General Jacob L. Devers, Chief of Armored Force, ordered that the field be named in his honor. JAN 24 1942

While making arrangements for the elaborate ceremonies dedicating the field, it was learned that Brooks' parents were colored share-croppers living near Sadieville, Ky. When Gen. Devers was informed of this fact, he said that no detail of the arrangements would be changed, and in his speech of dedication touched upon this matter, as follows:

"For the preservation of America, the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. In death there is no grade or rank. And in this, the greatest Democracy the world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

CEREMONIES IMPRESSIVE

The ceremonies were among the most impressive ever held at Fort Knox. At reveille on December 23, the flag was put at half mast. Shortly before 11 o'clock all commanding officers and their staffs at Fort Knox took their places near the flagpole. Nine generals were in attendance. A platoon of dismounted infantry of the 1st Armored Division formed in a double rank facing the flagpole. The band of the 5th Armored Division played appropriate music. Gen. Devers delivered the address in which he said, in addition to the above:

JAN 24 1942

"On December 8, the first day that America entered the war, Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, died on the battlefield near Fort Stotsenburg, in the Philippine Islands. For him, the first soldier of the Armored Force to be killed in action, this parade ground, with its flag now at half mast, will be named "Brooks Field."

"Reveille has sounded for all living Americans. In the factories and on the farms—in the mines and on the railroads—in the home and in the offices all are answering the call. Yet none can make a greater sacrifice for the Nation than the soldier who gives his life. For Robert Brooks, the bugle will sound taps." JAN 24 1942

Armored Force Chaplain, Lt. Col. William D. Cleary, offered a prayer. Taps was sounded and three volleys were fired by the platoon.

Gen. Devers' letter of condolence to the parents of this soldier was delivered after it had been learned that they were colored. They were invited to attend the ceremonies. Brooks' father and mother, who live 120 miles from Fort Knox, said they would be unable to attend. Government transportation was offered them.

TEXT OF LETTER

The letter of the Chief of Armored Force to the parents was as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brooks, RFD No. 1, Sadieville, Ky., My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Brooks: "It is with the deepest regret that I have learned of the death of your son, Robert, who gave his life in the defense of his country, December 8, 1941, in a battle near Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

"With appreciation of your suffering, my sincere sympathy goes out to you.

JAN 24 1942

"Robert was the first battle casualty of the Armored Force, and because of this, and because of his excellent record, I have directed that the main parade ground at Fort Knox be named Brooks Field in honor of your son.

"The dedication of Brooks Field will take place at 11:00, Tuesday morning, December 23, and I am sending this letter to you by special messenger in the hope that you may attend this ceremony.

"Most sincerely yours, Jacob L. Devers, Major General, U. S. Army, Chief of Armored Force."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO HERO IDENTIFIED

MAR 13 1942

Messman Who Manned Gun at Pearl Harbor Is Honored

The identity of the heroic Negro messman who maned an anti-aircraft gun on the deck of the U. S. S. Arizona at Pearl Harbor and foughtt he enemy until his ammunition was exhausted was announced here yesterday by Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public Library, as a result of correspondence with the United States Navy.

The messman, according to this announcement, is Doris Miller, mess attendant, second class. He was born in Waco, Texas, on Oct. 12, 1919, enlisted in the Navy at Dallas, Texas, on Sept. 16, 1939. He is t ehson of Conery Miller of Waco, Texas.

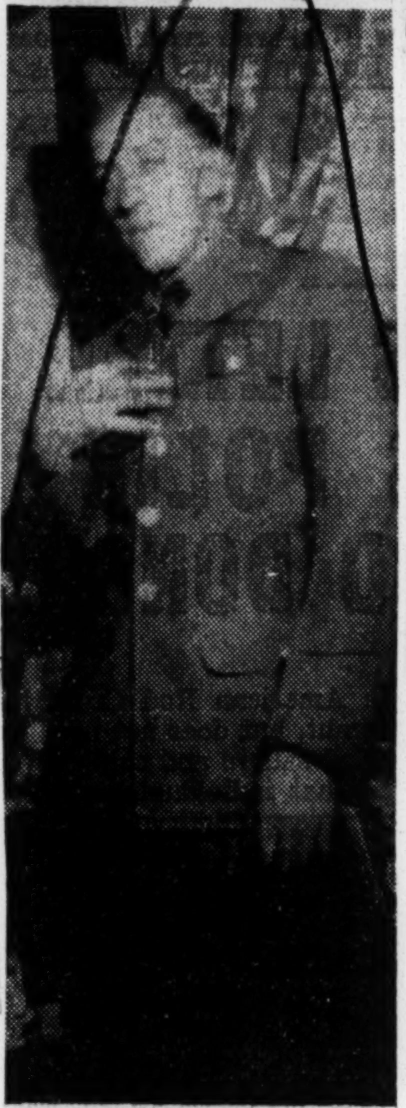
MAR 13 1942

Miller was cited anonymously a short time ago on the Honor Roll of Race Relations conducted by the Schomburg Collections of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, which has now substituted his name on the honor roll.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIELD NAMED IN HIS HONOR

JAN 17 1942



The distinctive honor of being the first American "Blitz" soldier to give his life for his country goes to a Dixie Soldier, Private First Class Robert H. Brooks, Company D, 192d Tank Battalion. In recognition of his valor the main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., has been designated "Brooks Field", in honor of the first Armored Force soldier killed in action. Brooks was a native of Sadieville, Ky., and was killed Dec. 8 near Fort Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands, while repelling the Jap invaders.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mess Boy Stopped Steam Pipe with His Body

MAR 14 1942

HONOLULU, Hawaii—(ANP)—Additional accounts of heroism at Pearl Harbor, still leaking through the veil of censorship, this week included that of a navy mess boy who used his body to stop an exploding steam pipe on a torpedoed warship.

The messman, whose name has not been released by authorities at the naval hospital where he has been confined since December 7, s said to have stood against the pipe until steam burned a hole through to his spine.

OHIO GIRL GETS JOB AS ASSISTANT IN ART STORE

LORAIN, Ohio — (ANP) — Miss Glenna Hopewell, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hopewell, has taken a job as assistant in the Orchard Beach Artware Store here.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Congressional Medal For Dorie Miller Seen By Winchell

NEW YORK (SNS) — Walter Winchell, famed radio commentator and columnist, predicted a Congressional Medal for Dorie Miller, messman hero of the Pearl Harbor attack. Winchell, in his regular Sunday night NBC broadcasts, said that President Roosevelt is personally reviewing the record of Miller, who siezed and manned a machine gun during the December 7 attack on the Philippines. Miller has been honored on the floors of both the Senate and House, as well as through the press. He is now in California.

MAY 4 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dorie Miller, Pearl Harbor Hero, Commended by Knox

APR 11 1942

WASHINGTON

Dorie Miller, mess attendant, who manned a machine gun during the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, was commended for heroism by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on Wednesday.

The commendation by Secretary Knox follows:

Meritorious Conduct

"The Navy Department, having carefully considered all reported instances of meritorious conduct by officers and enlisted men of the navy during the surprise attack by enemy Japanese on U.S. naval forces at Pearl Harbor, T.H., on December 7, 1941, takes pleasure in commending Miller for the following service which is recognized as according with the best traditions of the naval service:

"For distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own personal safety during the attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941.

"While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

A copy of the commendation was made a part of Miller's service record.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

TEXAS YOUTH CITED FOR PEARL HARBOR DEEDS UNDER FIRE

APR 9 1942

Along with other sons of Texas, Doris Miller, mess attendant w h o helped remove his dying captain from the bridge of their bombed and burning ship at Pearl Harbor and then manned a machine gun against low-flying and strafing Jap planes, was this week commended for heroism by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Miller is the first Negro from Texas to be so named by Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Miller, who is the son of Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, for a long time remained unnamed although reports spoke of his heroism. Through the efforts of Congressman Mercantonic of New York, the identity of the son of a Texas farmer, was made known.

APR 9 1942

The commendation, whilh becomes a part of Miller's service record said:

" For distinguished defotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own personal safety during the attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, T. H., by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941. While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller. despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Parents of Pearl Harbor Hero Buy Defense Bond

Southern Youth Conference Donates Money for Purchase

MAY 2 1942

TUSKEGEE—(A N P)—Highlight of last week's Southern Negro Youth conference, held in the Institute's Logan hall, and attended by dignitaries throughout the south, was presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of $100 by the Conference "to buy at once a U. S. Defense Bond from William Pickens."

The Miller parents were thus honored because of the heroic act o ftheir son, Doris, at Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7, when the Japs' treachery lit the candle between the United States and the Japanese empire.

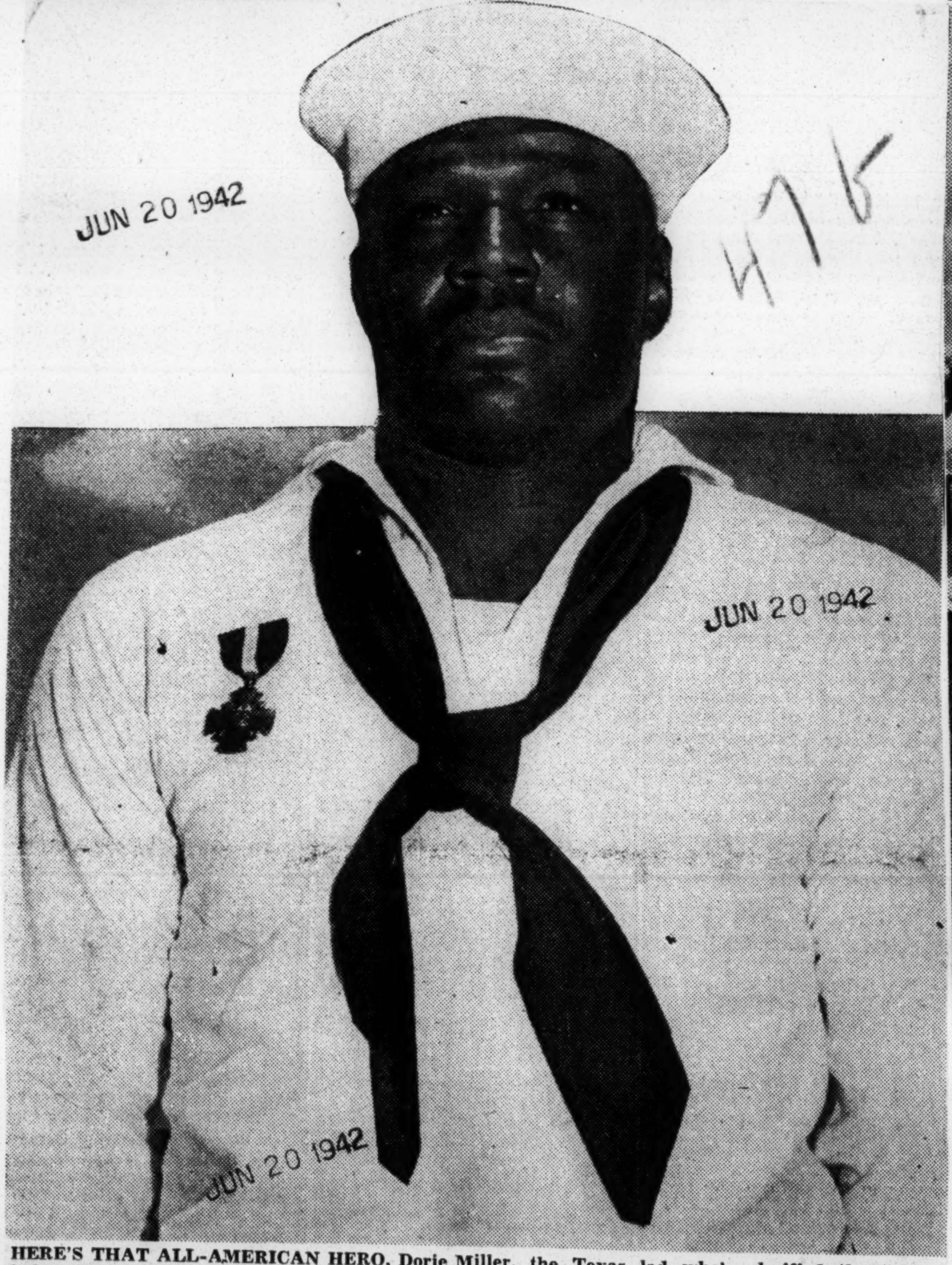
The Millers gave Mr. Pickens enough of the money for a $100 bond and a $25 bond. The bonds will be sent them by the U. S. Treasury department, he said.

This patriotic gesture by the youth conference came just after Dr. Pickens, representative of the eDfense Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury department, and famed Gen. B. O. Davis, U. S. army, had delivered the closing speeches. Also present, and participating in conference activities, was Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., son of the general. Capt. Davis is a West Point graduate and now on duty with the 99th Pursuit squadron at Tuskegee.

MAY 2 1942

47b-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

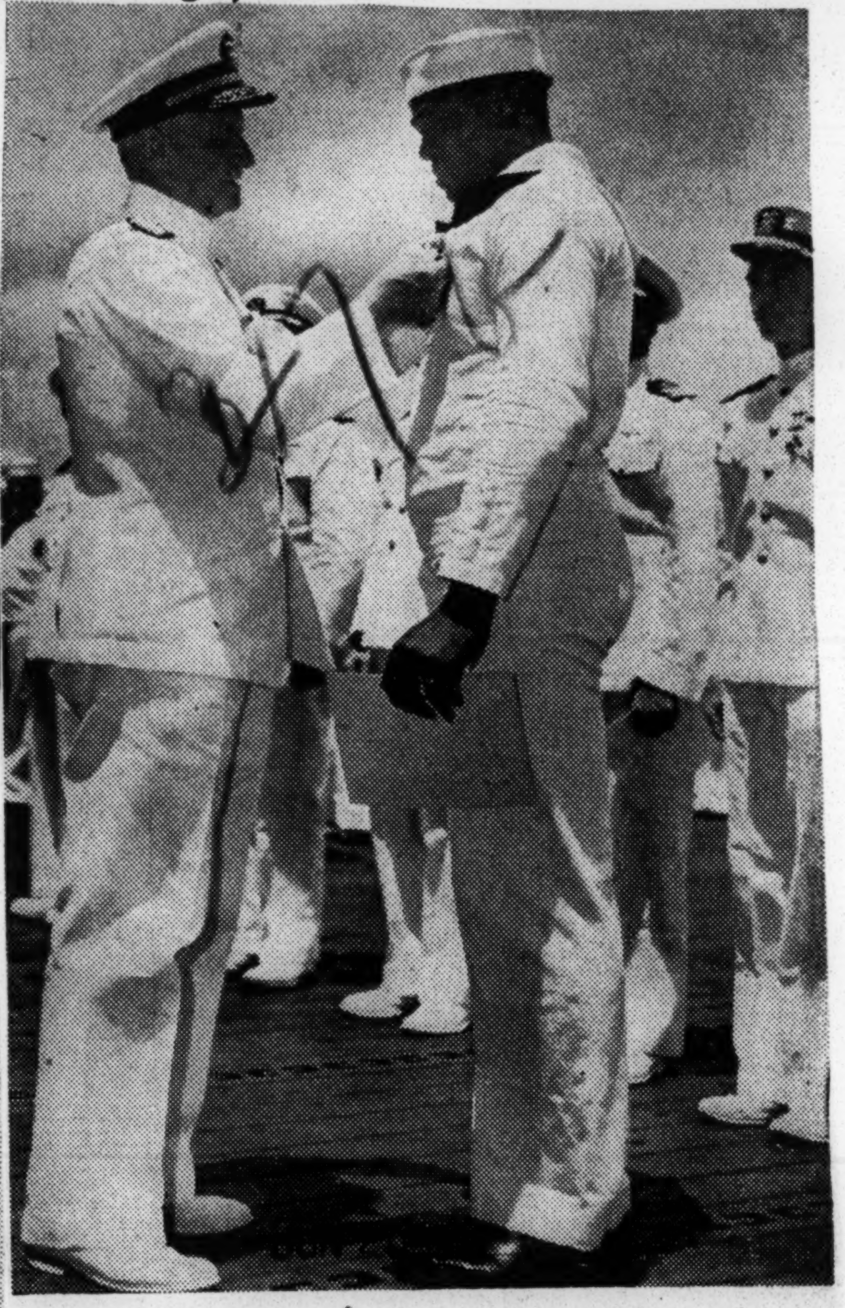
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.



JUN 20 1942
JUN 20 1942
JUN 20 1942

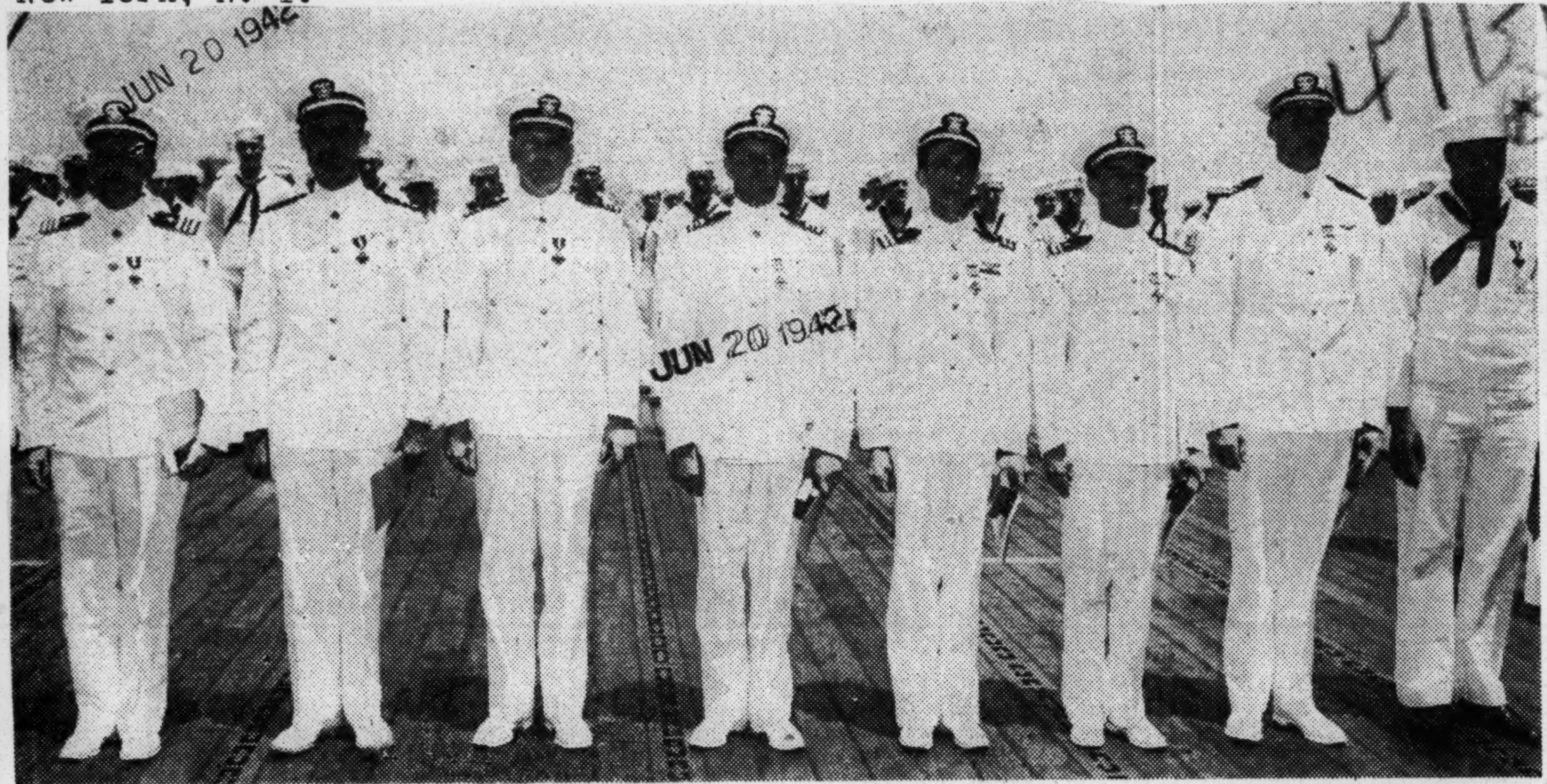
47b

HERE'S THAT ALL-AMERICAN HERO, Dorie Miller, the Texas lad who's glorified the "glory hole" where most Negro seamen must serve their country. Dorie's wearing his Navy Cross, hung on his breast by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, at historic ceremonies at Pearl Harbor, May 27.



For his heroic efforts at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Dorie Miller, (above), was awarded the distinguished Navy Cross recently by the United States Navy. In the top photo, the gallant young Texan is proudly displaying the medal, which he received at an impressive ceremony along with other heroes of the war. Lower picture shows Admiral C. W. Nimitz pinning the Navy Cross on Dorie while officers stand at attention in the background. The other photo shows Dorie Miller being awarded the Distinguished Navy Cross along with other heroes of that historic event. Pictured above are the recipients of the award. Left to right: Lieutenant Commanders C. W. Wilkins, W. S. Weeder, W. L. Anderson, C. W. McCluskey; Lieutenants H. W. Noble, N. J. Kleiss, C. J. Dodson and Messman Dorie Miller.—Official U. S. Navy photograph.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.



STANDING PROUDLY ON THE DECK of a United States battlewagon in Pacific waters May 27, are the recipients of awards bestowed with impressive dignity by Admiral Nimitz, fleet commander. Left to right: Lt. Commander C. W. Wilkins, Lt. Commander W. S. Weeder, Lt. Commander W. L. Anderson, Lt. Commander C. W. Mc Cluskey, Lieut. R. W. Mohle, Lieut. N. J. Kleiss, Lieut. C. J. Dobson and MESS ATTENDANT DORIE MILLER.

Pittsburgh Cour
Pittsburgh, PA.

DORIE GETS THE NAVY CROSS!

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Proud Father Gets Hero Son's Medal

BARKSDALE FIELD, La.—(SNS)—Because he gave up his life to save a drowning comrade, the soldier-son of a World War veteran was cited for heroism Thursday, June 11, at Barksdale Field amidst the impressive ceremonies which the U. S. Army reserves for those it honors.

A member of the army for four months, the soldier was 19-year-old Pvt. L. C. Netherly. He was awarded the soldier's medal.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Netherly of Newville, Texas were presented the posthumous award by Lieut. Col. Joseph J. Ladd, acting Barksdale comander.

With a fanfare of bugles and the roll of drums the colored detachment marched smartly in review before the parents of the heroic soldier. Standing at attention alongside the parade grounds also were several companies of white troops.

Mr. and Mrs. Netherly stood proudly beneath The Flag in front of the base headquarters building and watched the troops give them "eyes right." Also with them was Pvt. Netherly's grandmother, Mrs Birdie Kelley of Newville.

Mr. Netherly stood snappily at attention during the ceremony. Once again in memory he was marching with the 15th Regiment of the Buffalo Division, with which he was stationed at San Antonio in the last war.

But this time it was different. He was out in front being honored.

At this point, Capt. Podge Reed read the citation in a loud, clear voice which could be heard all around the parade grounds.

"Citation for soldier's medal posthumous award," he read. "L. C Netherly, deceased (Army Serial Number 38,053,496), private, Company A, 65th Infantry Training Battalion, United States Army. For heroism displayed in attempting to rescue a comrade from drowning near Camp Wolters, Texas on July 26, 1941.

"When several soldiers were swimming in a pond after completing a night march, one of the men was seen struggling in the water. Realizing his comrade was in grave danger of drowning, Private Netherly, with utter disregard of his own safety, suddenly jumped into the water and went to his rescue. In the struggle the soldier in distress was saved but Private Netherly lost his life."

Then Col. Ladd stepped forward and presented the bronze medal to Mr. Netherly and uttered words of praise for his brave son.

The entire day was one which the Netherlys will never forget. On their own farm in East Texas they had arisen early, for there was a five-mile walk to the highway over an almost impassable dirt road. An Army car was waiting for them at the nearest point to their farm.

Neighbors, even as proud as the Netherlys, waved them farewell.

Barksdale Field was chosen for the ceremony because it is the nearest army post to the family.

When the Netherlys arrived at field, it was time for lunch. They were guests of honor of Barksdale's 2nd Aviation Squadron. A special white table cloth was brought out for the occasion.

The dinner brought back memories to Mr. Netherly.

"It's a lot different from the beans we got in the last war," he chuckled.

After lunch, the Netherlys were escorted about the air base and shown the sights. As planes zoomed overhead and as the army "peeps" rolled by, former Private Netherly of the first World War declared it was a lot different from the last time. He nodded his head with approval frequently as he witnessed the various activities.

His wife and Grandmother Kelley were no less interested. They looked with awe at the huge bombers.

The Netherlys have three sons and four daughters. One of the sons is Pvt. Lorice J. Netherly, a member of an infantry unit at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

47b-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Navy Slights Miller, Hero of Pearl Harbor

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The name of Dorie Miller, gallant messman, was not included in the Navy's latest list of citations for heroism displayed by American naval personnel during the attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7 by Japanese bombers.

The New York Times, however, has just published a dispatch from its Honolulu correspondent, Robert Trumbull, revealing that the Navy's Service Cross has been awarded to Sergeant Thomas E. Bailey, of St. Joseph, Mo., a white member of the medical corps, for displaying the same sort of heroism attributed to Miller.

Bailey's citation, as reported by the Times, reads as follows: MAY 9 - 1942

"Sergeant Bailey swam to an adjacent battleship when the Oklahoma capsized and assisted in the rescue of the crew.

"Then, on his own initiative, he manned an anti-aircraft gun in the midst of the bombing and strafing and despite the fact that he had no previous experience with this type of weapon."

IN CALIFORNIA

Miller has been in the California Bay area for the past 11 days. His ship is undergoing repair.

MAY 9 - 1942

America's No. 1 hero says that he has been in two battles since that at Pearl Harbor.

A hospitality and recreation entertainment and program committee is preparing a great party for Dorie. He is much talked to and much talked about while on the Pacific Coast.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Unveil Plaque For Pearl Harbor Victim At Washington

APR 23 1942

NORFOLK — A plaque in memory of Irving C. Anderson, son of Jonas Marcellus Anderson, 2431 Hale Street, and 1933 graduate of Booker T. Washington High Shcool, who was killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, will be dedicated at memorial services to

IRVING C. ANDERSON

be held at the school next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

The plaque was purchased with money contributed by students of the various home rooms under the supervision of their respective teachers.

Young Anderson, mess attendant, first class, is the first known graduate of Washington High School to die in action since the outbreak of war. He was serving on the S. S. Arizona when the Nipponese bombers struck their surprise blow.

A graduate in the class of 1933, he was well known and well liked by Washington students and Norfolkians.

Principal Winston Douglas announced that the public is invited to the ceremony.

Anderson, 25, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas M. Anderson of 2431 Hale Street. He had been in the naval service six years as a mess attendant. APR 23 1942

After his training period at the Norfolk Training Station, he was assigned to the ship on which he died.

The young seaman had not been home for two years. In June of 1941, he married Miss Anna Logan while in California and left immediately for maneuvers in the Pacific.

SPOTLESS RECORD

His record in the service was spotless, and while in Norfolk he held membership at St. John AME Church. Anderson had also studied printing for two years at Hampton Institute after graduating from high school.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Anderson, who lives in California; parents, two sisters, Mrs. A. B. Rasberry and Miss Martha Anderson, a senior at Knoxville College, and a brother, Marcellus Anderson, all of Norfolk.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Even in Cemeteries They Shall Not Mix

Death is no bar to race discrimination—at Maple Grove cemetery, Kew Gardens. So Mrs. Elizabeth Marks, a prominent Brooklynite has found out. MAY 23 1942

When Mary Clarke, who had served the Marks family for over thirty years, died last week, Mrs. Marks wanted to have Mary buried in the family plot. Maple Grove officials, however, thought otherwise—but definitely. Mrs. Marks' pleas could not shake their ideal of a lily-white graveyard.

PRESIDENT MAY GIVE DORIE MILLER MEDAL

MAY 9 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

(Special To The Courier)

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 7—Dorie Miller, messman hero of Pearl Harbor, now in the United States, may be given the Congressional Medal of Honor.

It was learned here late last week on unimpeachable authority that President Roosevelt is considering making some official recognition of the heroic action of the 22-year-old Texan, who manned a machine gun during the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese troops last Dec. 7.

Neither Navy officials nor Stephen Early, secretary to the President, would affirm or deny the possibility of Presidential action.

However, it is strongly hinted that the matter of a medal to Miller was presented to the President at his cabinet meeting Friday. MAY 9 1942

President Roosevelt has the power and authority to make such an award, without the necessity of conferring either with the Congress or with Navy officials.

ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN FIGHT FOR ACTION

Pittsburgh, Pa

Realizing the wide-flung morale effect the conferring of official recognition on Dorie Miller for his heroic exploits would have on the entire Negro group, the Fraternal Council of Churches, the Southern Negro Youth Council, the National Negro Congress, leading fraternities and sororities, as well as thousands of individuals, joined The Pittsburgh Courier in its proposal that some tangible recognition of the youth's bravery be cited.

The Pittsburgh Courier first "broke" the story on Dorie Miller, following weeks of intensive search. Their "scoop" was widely heralded on the radio and in the daily press of the nation.

The Fraternal Council of Churches even went so far as to take up the matter with Attorney General Francis Biddle.

DORIE MILLER IS NOW IN CALIFORNIA

According to an ANP release by Lena Wysinger, Miller is now somewhere in the Bay Area of the Pacific Coast and has been there for the past 11 days.

His ship, according to this report, is undergoing repairs.

In talking with Mrs. Wysinger, Miller says he has been in two battles since Pearl Harbor.

May 11, 1942

Negro Mess Attendant Is Decorated

Washington, May 11—(INS)—The Navy Department today announced that Doris Miller, Negro mess attendant, has been awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt for heroism displayed during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Miller was cited "for his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack."

On April 1, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox commended Miller and also advanced him in rating. The Secretary's commendation stated that "while at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Miller is a native of Waco, Texas, and his father, Conery Miller, resides there.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Dorie Miller Promoted To Higher Messman Job

Despite his heroism at Pearl Harbor, his international acclaim, his commendations, citations, his navy cross awarded last week by President Roosevelt—Dorie Miller still remains a messman.

MAY 23 1942

He has been given an advance in rating, however, so that where he was originally Mess Attendant Third Class when he first enlisted September 1939, he now has the glorified title of Mess Attendant First Class. He still is permitted to hustle trays of food.

Rogers Says:-

NO NEGRO GOT THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL IN WORLD WAR I—CITES PROOF IN HISTORY DISPUTE

BY J. A. ROGERS

Pittsburgh Courier

DORIE MILLER has been awarded the Navy Cross. But the regrettable thing is that it came not as a result of spontaneous patriotic pride; not from the admiration of a brave deed as the other medals so far awarded but as the result of much agitation by Negroes and their white friends. Dorie Miller either deserved the medal or he did not deserve it. In fact it appears he got it only through intervention of the President.

Mr. Rogers

Why wasn't it awarded without all this unseemly fuss? An old navy man gave me what seems to be the answer — at least it has a familiar ring — but because it would make good propaganda for Hitler and in the hope that the same will not occur again, I refrain giving it, at this time.

CITES OLD WAR ORDER

MAY 23 1942

As regards the fact that Dorie Miller was not mentioned in the dispatches and that what he did was known only by chance, we can be generous and say that in the commotion of battle brave deeds by white men also went unrecorded; but, one fact is evident: Ever since the first World War there has been a tendency to play down deeds of valor by Negroes, not by the white American public but in military circles. We do not forget the order that was issued from AEF headquarters in France in 1918 to the French commanders and French people advising them not to praise the Negro troops too highly or to fraternize with them as this would offend white Americans. A copy of this order was later published in a French periodical and in the Negro press.

DID this order explain why not a single Negro was awarded the Congressional Medal in the World War though several earned it. Some 20 or more black men won this highest decoration in the Civil War; and some four or five in the Spanish-American War. How was it then that none got it in the World War, especially after the praise lavished on them by the French commanders and the large numbers of medals awarded them by the French?

MUST PRESS FOR MEDAL OF HONOR

Not only Negroes but all well-thinking white people will feel a lot better if they know that deeds of valor by Negroes in this war are going to receive impartial recognition. From the most primitive times the brave man has always been admired even by the foe and when captured special honors were often shown him. Americans cannot afford to be less generous to a comrade-in-arms than the foe.

IN THE meantime we must not rest until Dorie Miller gets the Congressional Medal. If any man deserved it, it is he. Senator Mead of New York has such a bill in Congress. Let us give him our fullest support.

Herr Westbrook Pegler came back last week with a justification of his attack on the Negro press but it is so incoherent and weak that the best thing to do is to ignore it. He names some Uncle Tom Negro admirer of his who praised him for having taken "a crack at the yellow journalism of Negro newspapers", which reminds me of the following lines from Pope:

"All seems infected that the infected spy
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye".

DISPUTE OVER YOUR HISTORY

William Lee Tyson of New York City writes me to say that he had an argument with a man over a statement in "Your History" to the effect that slave masters used to marry their Negro slaves to their white women servants in order to hold the white women and their mulatto offspring slaves. He says that his friend declares that no such thing happened.

I SUGGEST that Mr. Tyson ask his opponent just what book or books he has read on the subject; pin him down for an answer, and if he can't laugh at him. One encounters any number of "smart" individuals who will deny that, this or that thing ever happened—a thing they are often hearing for the first time. I have learned to ignore such people. All such are trying to do is to start an argument and strut their miserable, conceited egos.

PREJUDICE GROWS IN THE SOUTH

However, for Mr. Tyson's benefit I will give proof. In the Archives of Maryland, Vol. 1, pp. 433-34; and Vol. 3, pp. 203-04, will be found the law that fixed a penalty of "10,000 lbs. of tobacco" on masters so marrying their white woman servants. See also Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, Nos. 3 and 4; as well as my own 100 Amazing Facts About the Negro, No. 41, where the text of MacCormac is given.

THE explanation of such marriages is that there was much less color prejudice in Colonial America than there is now. Indeed it is not too much to say that there is much more color prejudice in the South now than there ever was in the darkest days of slavery. It happens that I am now doing research for the second volume of my "Sex and Race" which deals with the United States and I am amazed at the number of legal mixed marriages that took place in the South during the days of slavery and of the number of Negro slaves and free Negroes who used to live openly with white women; as well as of the number of divorce cases in which some rich white man named a Negro slave as co-respondent.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 12, 1942

Negro Awarded Cross for Heroism

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(AP)—President Roosevelt has awarded the Navy cross too Doris Miller, Negro mess attendant first class, for heroism displayed during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Secretary Knox had commended Miller April 1 and he had been advanced in rating recently as preliminary awards for his bravery.

The action which won Miller these several honors was that while at the side of the captain on an unidentified ship, Miller "despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Asheville, N. C. Times
May 12, 1942

Negro Mess Boy Wins Cross

SOME weeks ago Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox published an order for the first time entitling Negroes to positions as non-commissioned officers in the Navy. Last Monday, on the Secretary's recommendation, President Roosevelt awarded the Navy Cross to Doris Miller, Negro mess attendant, for gallantry in action at Pearl Harbor.

This 22-year-old native of Waco, Texas, had never fired a gun before his enlistment in the Navy two years ago. He is now recognized, in the Secretary's words, for "his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own safety."

Secretary Knox's recommendation relates that this cook or waiter stood by his captain "despite enemy strafing and bombing and, in the face of serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine-gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Doris Miller demonstrated in the acid test at Pearl Harbor that his Government's estimate of the bravery and the resourceful initiative of the Negro was not misplaced.

The first American to shed his blood in the War for Independence was Crispus Attucks, a slave, killed in the Boston Massacre. In every war America has waged the Negro has borne himself as a man and a patriot, although in our still far from perfect democracy he often finds himself denied some of the fundamental rights of man.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

WHAT THE NAVY CROSS MEANS

MAY 16 1942

A Navy Cross may be awarded to any person, who, while in the Naval Service of the United States, since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of his profession, such heroism or service not being sufficient to justify the award of a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Medal.

A Medal of Honor may be awarded to any person, who, while in the Naval Service of the United States, shall in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command to which attached.

A Distinguished Service Medal may be awarded to any person, who, while in the Naval Service of the United States, since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who, hereafter shall distinguish himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

47b-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

COURIER CAMPAIGNS FOR RETURN OF DORIE

JUN 27 1942

SPECIAL TO THE COURIER
(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 25—Where is Dorie Miller?

Why can't Dorie Miller, the messman who risked his life to save that of his dying captain at Pearl Harbor, be returned to this country so that his people may see him?

Why does the Navy Department find it so easy to return other men—commanders of battleships, commanders of submarines and destroyers, aviators and other personnel—and so difficult to return the heroic mess boy, Dorie Miller? Men who fought in the Coral Sea in May have been returned to the United States.

Men who fought at Midway three weeks ago have been returned to Hawaii and the United States.

Men who fought at Bataan and Corregidor in January and February are in Washington.

Men who participated in the raid over Tokio in April are here pepping up production in war plants.

But Dorie Miller, the mess boy who grabbed a machine gun at Pearl Harbor December 7 and stuck by it until his ammunition was exhausted, can't be found and can't be returned.

"Where is my boy?" the mother of Dorie Miller wants to know.

Fifteen heroes of this short war—American and English heroes (all white)—have been taking the message to the people of this nation that we are at war. But all the people of this nation are not white.

Thirteen million of them are of the color and race of Dorie Miller . . . Hundreds of millions of those who fight with and for the United Nations are colored, as is Dorie Miller.

White and black and yellow and brown heroes are all shedding the same red blood for freedom's cause. Black and yellow and brown people have the same pride in their heroes that white people have in theirs.

The Navy Department has given Negro citizens little enough opportunity and little enough encouragement. It has offered to Negroes a limited segregated training program and asked them to be happy about it. It has suggested to Negroes that they try to make good under this limited segregated program. It has hinted that if they make good under this restrictive program the Navy Department may, out of the goodness of its heart, open the doors a little wider.

Such an attitude is insulting to citizens who believe in themselves and the nation they have helped to build. No such proposition would be put to any other class of American citizen. Negroes want no concessions from the Navy.

They want the same privileges and opportunities for service and sacrifice and advancement vouchsafed to all other citizens.

They want to play their full part in naval aviation. They want each and every branch of the naval service opened to them on the basis of merit. They want to command battleships, aircraft carriers, submarines, naval and air squadrons if they show ability. They don't want artificial barriers or rules and regulations obstructing their advancement and service.

If Secretary Knox showed the same forthrightness in the Navy Department that he showed last week in the Hudson Motor company strike, the Navy Department barriers would vanish over-night. A simple, routine order from Secretary Knox would bring Dorie Miller back to the United States.

We want the Secretary to issue this order so that he may perform the same service among his people that the white heroes are performing among their people.

If they are needed, he is needed.

If they can be spared, he can be spared.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Dorie's Valor Seen In Mother

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE

Special

"I got a letter from Dorie last Wednesday. He doesn't write very often. He said he was well and feeling fine. I don't know when he'll be coming home. He doesn't either. But we sure will be glad to see him." Mrs. Henrietta Miller spoke without the least affectation. She was talking about a youth whose name has been on the lips of the entire country. But her words were not those of a hero-worshipping woman. She was, plainly and simply, a mother talking about her son. Sturdily built example of womanhood, unassuming in manner and yet completely unawed by the attentions showered upon her, Mrs. Miller exhibits the same traits of character with which recitals of his heroic exploit endow her son Dorie. There's a down-to-earth quality about her which convinces one that in an emergency she too has what it takes to meet the situation squarely.

She is appreciative of the fuss being made over Dorie. No mother is proof against that. But it hasn't in the least upset the balance of her everyday life.

"I guess I'll have to be getting back home soon," she said quite matter of factly, when someone asked her how long she expected to be in New York. The reason—and she have it readily—she has to help her husband, Conery, on the farm near Waco, Tex. He was also invited to visit the big town but he felt it better for him to stay home and carry on until she returned.

Mrs. Miller will tell you as much about Dorie as you ask her. She doesn't seem to feel that everyone she meets is eager to hear about her son, so she doesn't force it on anyone.

And besides, she has three other sons. Selvia, 27, the oldest, is married, has a defense job in California. Conery jr, 25, also married, is in the army, in a training camp. Arthur James, 20, the youngest (Dorie is 22), has a defense job near his home in Texas, accompanied his mother to New York. Arthur James, incidentally, has received his draft questionnaire and expects to be called soon himself.

The Millers are a Texas family completely, all native-born. Mrs. Miller's maiden name was Murry. She and her husband, Conery sr, raised their four sons on the farm, haven't had the easiest time of it, but are still managing to get along.

The effect of the depression on farming was indirectly responsible for Dorie joining the navy. He signed up in Waco, after trying vainly to find employment to help the family along.

That was three years ago, this coming September 16. At first he served on the USS West Virginia. Later he was transferred to the Arizona. There's where the japs found him at Pearl Harbor.

The Millers' yearning to see Dorie again is not prompted by the fact that he has become a hero. They just want to see him again.

"When he wrote me before," Mrs. Miller said, "he said he guessed he might not be back home until about 1945. I guess maybe he's about right too."

And the smile on her face momentarily became just the least bit wistful.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

'Negro Day' Honors For Dorie's Mother

Mrs. Connie Miller, mother of the messman hero of Pearl Harbor, heads a list of ten outstanding individuals who will be presented with scrolls in a monster victory dance at the Golden Gate ballroom, 142 st and Lenox ave, Saturday evening, as a rousing climax to the second annual National Negro Day celebration. A capacity crowd is expected to jam the huge ballroom for the rousing climax to a full day program. Others slated to receive honor scrolls include C. C. Spaulding, Dr George Cannon, Joe Louis, Paul Robeson, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. George Washington Carver, Ferdinand Smith and PV's editor, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr.

The presentation will be made by ten other prominent persons including Judge Jonah Goldstein, Channing H. Tobias, Pearl Buck, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, A. Philip Randolph. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, invited to be one of the latter ten, has declined with regret but has given the occasion her endorsement.

Prior to the victory dance, the program for the day provides for a monster parade through the streets of Harlem in which representatives of labor, church, youth, patriotic, school, professional and civic organization and the press are slated to participate.

The procession, starting at 145 st and Lenox ave, will move south on Lenox to 111 st, west to Seventh ave, north to 145 st, west to Colonial Park, where a monster free children's party will be held with pageantry, games and refreshments are included in the plans.

The celebration is sponsored by the Citizens Coordinating Committee, 2286 Seventh ave. Herbert L. Cook is executive chairman, Audley Moore, co-chairman; Vivian Wenham, executive secretary; Gwendolyn Campbell, financial secretary; Murray A. Friedman, treasurer; Hershel (Rip) Day, entertainment committee chairman; Barbara Williams, public relations director; Betty Black, head of the Mother's Committee; Eva Brisbane, youth committee chairman; Attorney T. J. Murray, legal advisor and Ruth M. Bushong, labor committee chairman.

The advisory committee inclues some of the most prominent members of the Harlem community.

JUN 27 1942

Mother of Pearl Harbor Hero on Air Friday

Dorie Miller's mother, Mrs. Connie Miller, will be guest of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council on its *Win the War* program over station WQXR Friday at 9:30 pm, it was announced Monday afternoon. Mrs. Miller, brought from her Waco, Texas, home by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Negro Day sponsors jointly, was scheduled to arrive here Friday, accompanied by another son.

JUN 27 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

At Negro Victory Conference

Dorie Miller's Mother To Speak in New York

Mrs. Connie Miller of Waco, Texas, mother of the famous Negro naval hero, Dorie Miller of Pearl Harbor fame, will speak at the Trade Union and People's Victory Conference at the Fraternal Club House, 10 W. 48th St., next Saturday.

The conference, initiated by the Negro Labor Victory Committee of 217 West 125th St., is dedicated to the fight against Negro discrimination in the interests of the war effort. More than 200 AFL and CIO unions in New York are expected to be represented.

Dorie Miller's mother will also address the Victory mass meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom at Lenox Ave. and 142nd St., next Sunday evening.

The speech by Paul V. McNutt, head of the president's Manpower board, at the Victory mass meeting will be broadcast nationally over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network, and locally over Station WJZ, between 6:05 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday.

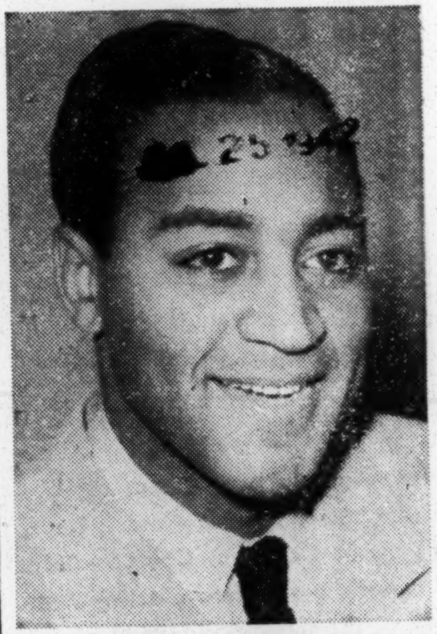
JUN 21 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Song of Dorie Miller In Schomberg Library

Emmett (Babe) Wallace is a mighty proud young man these days because his *Song of Dorie Miller* has been placed in the famous Schomberg collection, and is now also on file in the Research Institute of America. Emmett, whose appearance on a recent *America At War* program was an important milestone in his professional career, will make his bow once more to Harlem audiences when he goes into Smalls Paradise, July 28, as singing emcee—at the tidy little sum of 75 smackers per week.

Wallace, one of the most personable and popular performers in show business, has been front man for the Ella Fitzgerald band, and is the composer of the songs *A Chicken Ain't Nothin' But A Bird*, and *Git It, Git It, I Love To SeeYa' With It.*



EMMETT WALLACE

JUL 25 1942

"P M Daily"
New York, N.Y.

9 N. Y. Negroes Win Army Praise

Nine Negro soldiers from New York City have been commended for high morale and efficiency in line of duty at the Army Air Forces Technical School at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss., it was announced Saturday.

One of the group, Pvt. Benjamin H. Hurst, Jr., of 732 E. 223d St., the Bronx, is going to be transferred soon to the Quartermaster Officers' Training School, Fort Warren, Wyoming.

"I like the spirit with which my men obey orders," said their commander, Lt. Frank E. McDowell, Jr. "It's the kind of earnest effort that wins wars."

He attributed the high morale of his men to their realization that they are part of a war being fought for and by free men.

Those commended besides Hurst are:

Pvt. Frederick Larrier, 148 Jefferson Ave.
Pvt. Oliver Murphy, 289 E. 98th St.
Pvt. Marcus Otero, 12 E. 1[illegible] St.
Corp. William Palmer, 200 W. 112th St.
Sgt. Leon Smith, W. 137th St. YMCA
Corp. Reginald [illegible]ley, 441 Halsey St.
Pvt. David W[illegible]ins, 29 Bainbridge St.
Corp. William Wilson, 32 Macombs Pl.

JUL 1942

47b-1942

Texas Politicians Block Hero Miller's Congressional Medal

Informer
JUN 27 1942
Houston, Texas

(From New York Amsterdam Star-News)

Texas politicians, the Star-News was told this week, were primarily responsible for official denial of the coveted Congressional Medal to Dorie Miller, heroic Negro messman who raced from the galley of the U.S.S. Arizona during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor last December 7 and distinguished himself "above and beyond the call of duty."

This startling information came to light as a result of the story published in last week's Star-News to the effect that buttons, allegedly for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller of Waco, Texas, parents of Dorie Miller, were being bootlegged in Harlem. It is definitely understood that the Admiralty was in the forefront of the fight to have the Congressional Medal awarded to Miller.

The official report of the action has not yet been released, but observers insist that it was the howls from congressmen "deep in the heart of Texas" that ruled only the Navy Cross for Miller. The Congressional Medal of Honor carries with it the life-time privilege of going on the floor of the Congress of the United States.

Meanwhile, in Harlem, the latest offender in the Miller button bootleg case was Guy Dewitt, 2027 Seventh avenue. According to information from Jacques Isler, representative for the Dorie Miller Foundation, Dewitt will not be prosecuted despite the fact that he sold fradulent Miller buttons and was liable to prosecution on charges of conspiracy to defraud. Baker, however, cleared up many points relative to the sale of the phony buttons.

JUN 27 1942

In an exclusive statement to the Star - News, Baker revealed that conflict had arisen when he contacted the Chicago division of the March on Washington Movement several weeks ago. Alton Davis, the Windy City promoter, member of the Chicago - Washington march committee, saw the correspondence and inquired from Baker what right he had to place the buttons on sale since he, Davis, had official approval as representative of the Miller family.

"The heroic deed of Dorie Miller," Davis wrote, "will not be exploited for personal gain."

Will Buy Parents a Home

In the same communique, Davis set forth the purpose of the campaign. "The proceeds," according to the letter, "are to be used for the erection of a monument in Dorie Miller's honor and to purchase a home for his parents."

Baker's buttons, an enterprise of the N. J. Student Aid Fund, were on the eastern market long before Davis' product was on sale. Davis, however, was in possession of the copyright for the manufacture and distribution of the novelty.

Davis seemed willing to cooperate with Baker. He broadly hinted that many distributors who had contacted him were morally questionable. However, in a letter to Baker dated May 7, Davis said:

"Your desire for the franchise covering the State of New York and Washington, D. C. meets with our approval. There are some things I want you to know. First, the Dorie Miller Memorial buttons are copyrighted and as such Federal law covering such rights prohibits the production of a facsimile.

"Therefore, we would advise you to supply us with a certified statement from your manufacturers as to the number they produced and we will rush them a letter of authority covering said amount and eliminate any possible legal action against you."

Davis' correspondence called attention to the fact that the public has been inquiring where the money derived from the sales is going. "I notice," Davis wrote, "that in the sale of the Douglas MacArthur buttons no mention is made of what is to be done with the proceeds."

JUN 27 1942

The local counterfeiting case was discovered May 17 at the Yankee Stadium. "Pitchmen" were peddling the buttons outside the ball park when Baker came upon buttons that were not of the original lot. He tried to trace them, he says, but had little success.

After a hurried trip to Washington to consult Government officials about the matter, Baker returned to New York and found the streets literally flooded with spurious Miller buttons.

It was then that he decided to prosecute, to protect nimself. But, detectives attached to the 28th and 32nd divisions advised that he take no action until he uncovered the manufacturers. It was found that two of the chief offenders were Jack Epstein, 116 Park Row, and the National Badge and Emblem Co., 872 Broadway and 18th street.

Both violators of the copyright charge. The buttons retail for 10 cents, four cents of which goes for production, advertisement, etc.; two cents to the salesmen and the remaining four cents to Miller.

JUN 27 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

U-Boat Member Gets Awards

Lonnie David Jackson has won promotion in addition to receiving the silver star as a member of a navy submarine's crew of which every member was decorated by the war department.

JUN 4 1942

Jackson was one of the crew of the submarine which loaded a fortune in gold, silver, and securities at Corregidor while the fortress was under Japanese attack. This fortune originally was evacuated from Manila banks and other banking houses to prevent its seizure by the japanese. To load it all took several days. The submarine finally reached this country February 4.

As the voyage was undertaken for the army, the war department decorated each member of the crew with the silver star. Jackson's promotion, of course, was by navy authorities.

Jackson was promoted from mess attendant to officers' cook third class. He comes from Salisbury, NC. His wife, Annie E. Jackson, is now living in Portsmouth, NH, where there has long been a United States naval base.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Ship's Log Reveals Heroic Deeds Of Chief Stewart, Saved 24 Men

Many and daring are the deeds of valor performed by the men of the merchant marine. The following story, which appeared in the Seafarer's Log, organ of the Seafarer's International Union, is an example of the heroism displayed by our men who go down to the sea in ships.

Twenty-four SIU brothers owe their lives to the coolness and courage of Earnest Oxley, Negro chief steward. Oxley, under almost impossible circumstances, single handedly launched a life boat after his ship had been torpedoed and one by one pulled 24 of his shipmates into it from the waters of the Caribbean.

And yet, when the men reached a safe port, Oxley and the rest of the steward's department had to fight like hell to keep the authorities from segregating them from the rest of the crew and sending them to a fourth rate rooming house.

But here's the story from the beginning:

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of June 17, a large SIU freighter was attacked in the Caribbean by a Nazi sub which sent a single torpedo crashing into No. 4 hold. Many men were trapped below deck and were killed. Those above were thrown into complete confusion because of the complete lack of any decision from the officers.

Some men had been blown overboard by the explosion, others jumped over, some hacked desperately at the lines holding the life rafts—but none went near the life boats!

It seems that the skipper had called the ship's crew together the day before for a life boat drill. In the best brass hat manner, he had announced that if the ship was actually attacked, he would shoot the first man that moved toward the life boats without orders from him.

The ship was settling rapidly after the explosion, the boat deck was awash within three minutes. It looked like the ship would go down taking all the life saving equipment with her and leaving the crew struggling alone in the water, many of them without lifebelts.

Earnest Oxley is not a young man, and he isn't a sailor. But he's been going to sea as cook and steward for many years and he could teach many a cocky kid a thing or two.

He took the situation in at a glance, the fact that the officers had funked out, the fact that many men were in the water and he knew some of them couldn't swim, and the fact that it was still possible to launch the life boat.

Oxley ran quickly to the boat, it was swung out but lashed against the ship. Oxley hacked at the lines, cutting himself in the process, and swung the boat free just as the ship listed sharply to port. The falls fell free. Oxley jumped into the boat and shoved it away from the sinking ship.

A member of Oxley's steward department, young James Battle, was in the water and had been holding a life raft close to the ship so the older men could jump on it if he failed in launching the boat. Oxley pulled Battle into the boat, and between them they rowed around and pulled to safety all the crew in the water. Twenty-four men climbed into the life boat, and were rescued 10 hours later by a fishing smack that saw their distress signals.

When the crew was landed at a safe port, the men were taken to a first class hotel to rest up. That is, all but Oxley and the members of his steward's department. They were loaded into cars and taken to a fourth class rooming house which wasn't fit for the worst gas-hounds on the waterfront, let alone maritime heroes.

Oxley immediately protested and demanded that he and his mates receive as good quarters as the rest of the crew.

It was all pretty upsetting to the authorities. Having a hero on their hands that objected to a fourth rate rooming house was something they hadn't expected. But Oxley hadn't braved a torpedo merely to be frightened by a couple of shoreside stiffs—and he held firm.

Result: All the stewards department were lodged in a first class hotel, given the best of food and treatment, and returned to New York by first class transportation.

Brother Oxley had won his battle, both at sea and ashore.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Member Of Submarine Crew Decorated, Promoted From Messman To Officers' Cook

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lonnie David Jackson has won promotion in addition to receiving the Silver Star as a member of a Navy submarine's crew of which every member was decorated by the War Department.

Jackson was one of the crew of the submarine which loaded a fortune in gold, silver and securities at Corregidor while the fortress was under Japanese attack. This fortune originally was evacuated from Manila banks and other banking houses to prevent its seizure by the Japanese. To load it all took several days. The submarine reached this country February 4.

As the voyage was under taken for the Army, the War Department decorated each member of the crew with the Silver Star. Jackson's promotion, of course, was by Navy authorities.

Jackson was promoted from mess attendant to officer's cook third class. He comes from Salisbury, North Carolina. His wife, Mrs. Annie E. Jackson, is now living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where there has long been a United States Naval base.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Big Housing Project To Be Named Brooks

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—The $4,840,000 victory housing project of 834 units under construction by the Chicago Housing Authority heretofore designated has been named the Robert H. Brooks homes in honor of Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, Negro soldier who was killed in action near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines last December 8 and was the armored force's first casualty of the war.

Now being rushed to completion, the Robert H. Brooks homes will provide housing for war workers whose incomes are below $2,100 a year. Plans are being made for a formal dedication ceremony of the new homes to take place on August 9.

The late Pvt. Brooks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brooks, are sharecroppers, living near Sadieville, Ky. They have granted permission to the Chicago Housing authority to name the new victory homes after him.

Gen. Devers' letter of condolence to the parents of Pvt Brooks invited them to attend the ceremonies. He stated: ". . . Robert was the first casualty of the armored force, and because of this, and because of his excellent record, I have directed that the main parade ground at Fort Knox be named Brooks field in honor of your son."

On December 23, in as an impressive a ceremony as has ever been held at Fort Knox, this soldier was honored when the parade ground was named Brooks field. Nine generals and their staffs were in attendance at the ceremony.

Son Of World War Veteran Gives Life For Comrade

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

BARKSDALE FIELD, La. — Because he gave up his life to save a drowning comrade, Pvt. L. C. Netherly of Newville, Texas, the soldier son of a World War veteras, was cited for heroism Thursday, June 11, at Barksdale Field, amidst the impressive ceremonies which the U. S. Army reserves for those it honors.

A member of the army for four months, Pvt. Netherly was 19 years old. He was awarded the soldier's medal. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Netherly of Newville, were presented with the posthumous award by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Ladd, acting Barksdale commander in the absence of Colonel Charles T. Phillips.

With a fanfare of bugles and the roll of drums, the colored detachments marched smartly in review before the parents of the heroic soldier. Standing at attention alongside the parade grounds also were several companies of white troops.

Mr. and Mrs. Netherly stood proudly beneath The Flag in front of the base headquarters building and watched the troops give them "eyes right." Also with them was Pvt. Nethery's grandmother, Mrs. Birdie Kelley of Newville.

Mr. Netherly stood snappily at attention during the ceremony. Once again in memory he was marching with the 165th Regiment of the Buffalo Division, with which he was stationed at San Antonio in the last war. But this time it was different. He was out in front being honored.

Occasionally, as the troops marched by, he would fondly touch the medal he was wearing on his lapel, the medal he had reecived for participation in the last war. True, the ribbon was tattered with age, but the medal itself had been especially polished for the ceremony. It gleamed and sparkled in the afternoon sun.

Came time for presentation of the soldier's medal and there was a little hesitancy. Orders said that the mother should receive it, but "mother" nudged the erect Mr. Nertherly and suggested shyly that he step forward and get it.

"You know what to do," she whispered, "You were a soldier."

Then she looked proudly at him, and Mr. Netherly, beaming with pride, stepped forward.

At this point, Capt. Podge Reed read the citation in a loud, clear voice which could be heard all around the parade grounds.

"Citation for soldier's medal posthumous award," he read. "L. C. Netherly, deceased (Army Serial Number 38,053,496,) private. Company 4, 65th Infantry Training Battalion, United States Army. For heroism displayed in attempting to rescue a comrade from drowning in a pond near Camp Wolters, Texas, on June 26, 1941.

"When several soldiers were swiming in a pond after completing a night march, one of the men was seen struggling in the water. Realizing his comrade was in grave danger of drowning, Private Netherly, with utter disregard of his own safety, suddenly jumpd into the water and went to his rescue. In the struggle the soldier in distress was saved but Private Netherly lost his life."

Then Colonel Ladd stepped forward and presented the bronze medal to Mr. Netherly and uttered words of praise for his brave son.

Once again came the fanfare of bugles and the roll of drums. Marching rhythmically and in perfect step, the colored detachment moved on. It was a great day for them, even as it was for the Netherlys. They had reached the peak of drill, and their drum and bugle corps was performing at an official ceremony for the first time.

The entire day was one which the Netherlys will never forget. On their own farm in East Texas, they had arisen early, for there was a five-mile walk to the highway over an almost impassable dirt road. An army car was waiting for them at the nearest point to their farm.

Neighbors, even as proud as the Netherlys, waved them farewell. All of Newville were happy to hear about their getting the medal.

Barksdale Field was chosen for the ceremony because it is the nearest army post to the family.

When the Netherlys arrived at the field, it was time for lunch. They were guests of honor of Barksdale's Second Aviation Squadron. A special white table cloth was brought out for the occasion.

The dinner brought memories to Mr. Netherly.

"It's a lot different from the beans we got in the last war," he chuckled.

After lunch, the Netherlys were escorted about the air base and shown the sights. As planes zoomed and roared overhead and as the army "peeps" rolled by, former Private Netherly of the first World War, declared it was a lot different from the last time. He nodded his head with approval frequently as he witnessed the various activities.

His wife and Grandmother Kelley were no less interested. They looked with awe at the huge bombers.

The Netherlys have three sons and four daughters. One of the sons is Private Lorice J. Netherly member of an infantry unit at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO TROOPS WIN PRAISE OF STIMSON

AUG 28 1942

Secretary Says Engineer Battalion Excelled in New Caledonia

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—An aviation engineer battalion composed of Negro troops performed "exceptionally meritorious" service in New Caledonia immediately prior to the Battle of the Coral Sea, Secretary Stimson said this morning.

He announced that a second infantry division, the Ninety-second, composed of Negro troops, will be formed at Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Ala., during the month of October. It will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward M. Almond and will have white and Negro officers.

Mr. Stimson said that Major Gen. Alexander M. Patch had informed him of the fine work done by the Negro battalion in New Caledonia. The troops worked twenty-four hours a day moving equipment many miles overland. They rushed to completion an airdrome which shortly afterward was used by Army and Navy aircraft in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

These Negro engineers unloaded gasoline from a supply ship which had anchored in an uncharted roadstead of the island. They transported the fuel ashore in rafts and moved it rapidly to the airdrome, just in time to service aircraft in the above engagement, the Secretary explained.

Mr. Stimson announced formation of a second new artillery division, the Eighty-fourth. It will be activated in October at Camp Howze, near Gainesville, Texas, and will be commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Hildring.

47b-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

42 Negroes Have Held Congress Medal Sought For Dorie Miller

MAY 30 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 28—If Dorie Miller, 22-year-old messman, who proved himself a hero in the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, receives the Congressional Medal as has been proposed in measures introduced in both Houses of Congress, he will be the forty-third member of his race to receive that high award.

Negroes received these medals during the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American Wars... eight of the men honored

were attached to naval vessels. It is significant to note that no per-

last being presented for valor in 1898.

The death of Master Sergeant George H. Wanton, of this city, several years ago, rendered the last holder of the honor so far as the Negro is concerned.

13 HEROES IN ONE BATTLE

Heroism demonstrated in one engagement during the Civil War, that of Chapin's Farm, Va., during the Union pressure on Petersburg brought the Congressional honor for 13 men, the highest number granted at any one time.

In those engagements there were 316 colored Union soldiers engaged. Their losses were 178 men killed, wounded, or missing, considered a high percentage by army officials.

Four were honored in the Spanish-American War for bravery at Tayabacoa, Cuba, after facing enemy fire to rescue wounded comrades.

BOTH HAVE MEDALS

Speaking of the chief petty officers now at Great Lakes, Officer Strivers was born on January 25, 1895, at Rosedale, Miss. He enlisted in the Navy on April 26, 1918, at Meridian, Miss. He has a wife, Mrs. Mary Strivers, whose address is given as 240 Hammer avenue, Corona, Calif. His home address is given as 942 W. 41st street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Officer Rollins was born on May 28, 1893, at Suffield, Conn., and enlisted in the Navy on June 6, 1917, at Boston, Mass. He has a wife, Mrs. Ricker Rollins, whose address is given as 1 Matthew Henson street, Norfolk, Va. His home address is 3146 Imperial avenue, San Diego, Calif.

Both of these men have to their credit one good conduct medal, which Navy officials esteem, also three good conduct pins. Prior to May 10, when they were ordered to the Great Lakes Station, they had been attached to the Naval Air Training Station at Norfolk, Va.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Dorie Miller's 'High' Award

Negro newspapers who reported the Dorie Miller citation a fortnight ago as "big stuff," slipped up. The

Courier said the messman received "the highest award of the navy department," and the *Afro-American* and *Defender* reported the award was a "Congressional medal."

MAY 30 1942

The facts: Secretary of Navy Knox actually won out in disapproving legislation for the two top honor citations, Miller was granted the lowest possible navy award, the *Navy Cross*, given for "heroism not being sufficient to justify the *Medal of Honor* or the *Distinguished Service Medal*—SWG.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOX OPPOSED TO MEDAL FOR DORIE

WASHINGTON, May 28—The National Negro Congress, through Edgar G. Brown, has charged that Secretary of Navy Knox disapproved of legislation to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Dorie Miller, messman, hero. Brown quotes Knox as having written Senator Walsh: "In view of the recommendations of the Pacific Fleet Board of Awards and the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, the recognition already awarded is deemed sufficient and appropriate."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

3 Army Officers Awarded Merit Order of Haiti

JUN -7 1942

CARLISLE BARRACKS, June 4—Information has just been received at Carlisle Barracks that His Excellency Monsieur Elie Lescot, president of the Republic of Haiti, hes decorated Brigadier-General Addison D. Davis, assistant surgeon general, U. S. Army, and commandant of the Medical Field Service, with the National Order of Honor and Merit of Haiti in the grade of grand officer. At the same time President Lescot decorated Col. Albert S. Dabney, assistant commandant of the Medical Field Service School and Col. Egar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps, second in command at Carlisle Barracks, with the same order in the grade of commander.

These honors were accorded the three American officers in recognition of courtesies extended to Major Louis Maximilien, of the Haitian Army, who was recently graduated from the Medical Field Service School, having taken the same course that is given to American officers. Major Maximilien made a glowing report to the Haitian government on the value of the training he received at the Medical Field Service School and particularly on the courtesies that were accorded him. On the day before his graduation a special review was held in his honor at which the Haitian National Anthem was played and accorded the same courtesies as the Star Spangled Banner. Major Maximilien returned to Port au Prince and has resumed his duties as commandant of the Military hospital and assistant to the surgeon general of the Haitian army.

JUN -7 1942

The National Order of Honor and Merit of Haiti is the highest decoration which that government awards. The grade of grand officer is next to the highest grade in the order and just below it comes the grade of commander. The insignia consists of a white enameled cross of four arms, and in the center the arms of Haiti. It is suspended from a ribbon of light blue edged with red. The cross is worn at the neck by commanders and grand officers. Grand officers, in addition, have a plaque worn on the right side of the chest. The plaque consists of the insignia mounted on a silver star approximately three and a half inches in diameter.

One of the comments made at the time of Major Maximilien's graduation at the Medical Field Service School pertained to the courtesies that have been extended Negro officers at the school. There have been a number of Negroes graduated in each of the classes at the Medical Field Service School and these officers are now serving in widely separated stations throughout the service. Reports received from many of them indicate that they are highly efficient and are carrying on the traditions of the Medical Field Service School and living up to its motto which is: "To conserve fighting strength."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

This Is His Name

OCT 23 1942

Another story of human courage has come from the Pacific. There have been many, there will be many more. This one is about a Negro sailor—a mess attendant. It recalls to mind the Negro mess attendant at Pearl Harbor who stood his ground, firing a machine gun at attacking war planes despite the shower of bullets and bombs.

This story is told by a young naval ensign who was rescued, with other seamen by the Negro.

After a U. S. destroyer was hit by the Japanese and was sunk, the ensign reports, a powerful Negro mess attendant, swimming, towed a raftload of wounded seamen through the shark-infested waters near the Solomons for six hours before a barge sighted the raft and picked up the men.

The ensign said that he did not know the Negro's name, but knew only that he was called "French." At the time that the Negro began to tow the raft and the wounded men, he was warned that the water was infested with sharks. "I'm gonna tow this old crate in," the Negro replied. "Just keep telling me if I'm going the right way."

OCT 23 1942

The ensign did not know this man's name. But all Americans should. His name is legion. His name is the name of many Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the first World War—his name was on the roster of the fighting 369th. His name was on the list of those men killed at Pearl Harbor. His name—but there is little to be gained from simple recounting. His name is legion.

OCT 23 1942

He is an American hero, a man of whom whites and Negroes alike can be very proud.

MAY 22 1942

Mayor La Guardia speaking at ceremonies at City Hall yesterday, where he awarded medals to seamen who distinguished themselves at sea.

The New York Times

Mayor Bestows Medals on Heroic Seamen; Praises Merchant Crews for Valor in War

MAY 22 1942

Mayor La Guardia praised the members of the National Maritime Union at City Hall yesterday as he presented thirteen medals for heroism and 112 silver pins to merchant seamen who had been on torpedoed vessels.

As a noonday crowd of several thousand watched the ceremony, the Mayor said the medal presentations were a feature in the country-wide observance of National Maritime Day.

"When the history of the war is written," the Mayor said, "the work of the men and women of the National Maritime Union should receive full recognition. These medals are badges of defiance to our enemies. Wear them proudly and we will crush and defeat them in their own territories."

Miss Carmen Maria Quinonez, a stewardess, received one of the silver pins for having guided a woman and three small children to safety when their vessel was torpedoed. After leaving the vessel she administered first aid to three injured passengers in a lifeboat. The merchant seamen wore sashes saying "Torpedoed at Sea" and "Keep 'Em Sailing."

Fifteen hundred members of the union marched to City Hall, with twenty cadets from the training ship Prairie State as a guard of honor. The sailors brought their own band along to supplement the music of the Sanitation Department band.

MAY 22 1942

Frank J. Taylor, former Controller, who is now president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, said this country's victory would be won largely by its merchant marine and added that ship production had increased three times over its 1941 volume. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said the merchant seamen who had been torpedoed were back on duty and praised the indomitable spirit of the men. Earle D. Wolfe, credited with sinking a submarine on a voyage to Murmansk last December, received a medal for the feat.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Question Honor To Elsberry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—A Washington columnist for one of the Negro national weeklies, Charley Cherokee, in a recent column, comments upon a suggestion that the Navy honor the parents of Julius Ellsberry of Birmingham, Alabama.

JUN 9 1942

Ellsberry, a mess attendant, was the first Birmingham citizen to die in the armed forces in World War II.

(Efforts and suggestions that one or two Negro parks in Birmingham be named for Ellsberry have failed, despite the sentiment of Negro people in Birmingham.)

Here is the comment of Cherokee:

"This mess-man business is a mess. Julius Ellsberry, Negro mes attendant, so says the National Federation of Constitutional LiLberties, manned a machine gun at Pearl Harbor and otherwise performed heroics until he was killed. Nice going for Julius, but ain't this the same thing for which they gave Dorie Miller a Navy Cross? How about a cross for Julius' family, and what about that Filipino mess attendant, reported by an eye witness as aiding Dorie or Julius? What happened to him? Did he get pushed overboard as Julius and Dorie fought over who was to fire the gun? Who manned what gun, when, anyhow? Julius can't talk, but Charley would like to get Dorie over a bottle of beer and find out what about this mess . . .

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JUN 12 1942

CITED FOR BRAVERY— Cpl. Versye O'Berry of Little Rock, Ark., a member of a quartermaster unit stationed at Ford Ord, Cal., received the Soldier's Medal last week from Col. Hugh H. Tolen, commander of the outfit. At the same formation O'Berry was promoted to sergeant.

In citing the 26-year-old sergeant for the high award for heroism, the war department general order read:

". . . For heroism displayed on the night of January 5, 1942, at San Bernardino, California. Seeing that a soldier was aiming a calibre .45 service automatic pistol at another soldier with intent to kill, Private O'Berry, with utter disregard of his own personal safety, succeeded in overpowering and disarming the soldier, thereby preventing the killing of the intended victim and possible injury of other soldiers. The heroism displayed by Private O'Berry on this occasion reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

O'Berry, who attended Rust college in Mississippi and Philander Smith college in Arkansas, was inducted into the Army last July at Camp Robinson, Ark. He was transferred to San Bernardino, Cal., soon after that and recently went to Ft. Ord via cadre.—*Photo by Fort Ord Panodama.*

47b-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Navy Cross For Hero

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii—A scene during the ceremony held at Pearl Harbor on May 27 as Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, pinned the Navy Cross upon the blouse of Dorie Miller, mess attendant, first class, who distinguished himself during the Jap sneak raid upon Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941.

JUN 20 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Unity for Victory:

Mother of Messman At Gate Rally Sunday

Special

Brushing aside abortive attempts in some quarters to brand the project "radical" and "communistic," and concentrating on the more vital problems of the complete victory of true democracy, delegates from over 200 AFL and CIO unions and community organizations prepared for the Trade Union and People's Victory Conference this Saturday and Sunday in what is expected to be one of the largest turnouts of its kind ever witnessed. Over a million people will be represented by the delegates, it is estimated.

High point of the gathering will be the Unity for Victory mass meeting at the Golden Gate ballroom, 142 st and Lenox ave, Sunday evening where an imposing list of notables is scheduled to appear.

Mrs. Conery Miller, mother of Dorie, the Pearl Harbor hero, heads the list which also includes Paul McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission; PV's editor, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, NMU President Joseph Curran, Winifred Norman, chairman, National Conference of Negro Youth; Eddie Tolan, famous Olympic star; Edward Lawson, representing Donald Nelson, WPB director, and Ferdinand Smith, NMU secretary.

Sponsors of the conference are the Negro Labor Victory Committee, the People's Voice and the National Conference of Negro Youth.

The Sunday evening meeting will be broadcast from 6:05 to 6:30 over a coast to coast NBC network. Station WJZ will be the local outlet. Commissioner McNutt will be the main speaker, will be introduced by Councilman Powell.

Main theme of Saturday's discussion will be the proposals of the NLVC made to the WPB two months ago.

- that WPB Director Nelson announce publicly immediate steps to use Negro labor in the war production program thruout the nation,
- that the WPB take measures to train 50,000 Negro workers in the next three months, allocate these trainees thruout the country according to existence of labor shortages,
- that a national production conference on Negro manpower be called immediately, to include representatives of labor, management, government and representative Negro organizations,
- that the WPB head recommend to President Roosevelt Negro representation on the Manpower Board.

Elmer Carter, State War Council member, will be chairman at Saturday's opening session. Rev. John H. Johnson will deliver the invocation. Ferdinand C. Smith will be keynoter.

Other topics of discussion will include elimination of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, wiping out of jimcroism in civilian life, disbanding of the Ku Klux Klan and passage of the anti-poll tax bill.

At the Sunday mass meeting, Mrs. Miller will receive a war bond presented jointly by the National Negro Day Committee and the Negro Labor Victoiry Committee.

The Trade Union and People Victory Conference is endorsed by over 200 unions and Negro community leaders, including William T. Andrews, N. Y. state assemblyman; Charles Berkley, industrial secretary, Brooklyn Urban League; Helen Blanshard, vice president, Women's Trade Union League; Hamlet O. Catennaccio, New York state assemblyman; Alice Citron, Harlem committee, Teachers Union; Rev. A. Chester Clark, Jamaica, L. I.; Sylvester L. Corrothers, general organizer, United Transport Service Employees; Dora Jones, organizer, Domestic Workers Union, Local 149; Carl Lawrence, executive board, N. Y. Newspaper Guild; Joseph Green, chairman Jamaica Negro Labor Committee; Rev. George W. Thomas pastor, Brown Memorial Baptist church, Brooklyn; Henry W. Pope, secretary, West Harlem Council of Social Agencies; Claude H. Mason, secretary-treasurer, Dining Car Employees Union; Richard LeMonier, Bank and Brokerage Employees Union; Rev. David Licorish; Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor, Mt. Olivet Baptist church; T. A. Jackson, president, Dining Car Employees Union; Arnold F. Johnson, secretary, Greater N. Y. Coordinating Committee for Employment; George Gregory, director Harlem Boys Club; Adele Glasgow, secretary, "Amsterdam Star-News" unit, Newspaper Guild; Stella Garvin, executive secretary, Harlem Victory Council; Rev. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor, St. Marks Methodist church; Roger Straugh, president, Harlem Labor Union; Dr. John A. Singleton, president, Jamaica branch NAACP; Dr. Robert W. Searle, City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem; Miss Jessie Scott, Adult Activities, secretary, YWCA; Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor, Mother A.M.E. Zion church; Dr. Channing Tobias, National Council YMCA; M. Moran Weston national representative, IWO; Ann Petry, chairman, "People's Voice" unit, Newspaper Guild; H. P. Osborne, West Indies National Council; Carl Hill, business representative of Negro Publications Society.

JUN 27 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Name Housing Project After Negro Hero

JUN 23 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 22.—In tribute to a Negro soldier killed in the Philippines, the new Victory housing project here will be named the Robert H. Brooks Homes.

Brooks was the first casualty of the armored forces in war. He was killed in action at Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 8.

His parents are sharecroppers, who live near Sadieville, Ky.

The housing project, consisting of 834 units, will provide home for war workers whose incomes fall below $2,100 a year. The formal dedication will be held on Aug. 9.

Residents of the Ida B. Wells housing project, tenanted by Negroes, were today congratulated by Mayor Kelly on completion of their first anniversary.

"In one short year," he wrote, "the Ida B. Welles homes has become one of the showplaces of the city and a model of its kind throughout the country."

47b

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Why Not Bring Back Dorie Miller?

THESE WHITE FOLKS sure know how to mismanage this war. The failure to include Dorie Miller in the triumphant tour of heroes is just another indication. In this war hero party now touring the United States not only are black faces missing, but also Chinese and Russians. Yet, if it had not been for these two races civilization would have been lost already.

This may have begun as a white man's war, but it won't be a white man's victory. Paraphrasing General MacArthur's statement concerning Russia's army—THE HOPES OF CIVILIZATION REST UPON THE ARMIES AND PEOPLES OF RUSSIA AND THE DARKER RACES OF THE EARTH.

We say—*bring back Dorie Miller now!* He has been kept away too long as it is. If he's a hero, it doesn't matter whether he's black or white. In hours of crisis color of skin can't matter very much. Dorie Miller's captain didn't care whether Dorie Miller was black or white. The main thing that mattered was that Dorie Miller carried him to safety and that he manned a gun until the ammunition was exhausted.

And so in those historic hours of Pearl Harbor once again a black man rose equal to the challenge. Today we can truly say that from the days of Crispus Attacks to the days of Dorie Miller the Negro has presented an unblemished and unbroken record of loyalty and courage.

When Dorie Miller is brought back, don't send him on a segregated tour of Negro districts; have him march with the other heroes, wherever they go. His presence will not only boost the hopes of the Negro people immeasurably, but will be a living lesson in democracy for the VANISHING UN-AMERICAN.

Secretary of the Navy Knox should immediately send the order through It would be a grand face-saving move on his part. Knox was not very strong on giving Dorie Miller a medal, but if he brings him back, all is forgiven.

We feel sort of sorry for folks who try desperately to hold on to yesterday's world of prejudice in the midst of this rising tide of world democracy. We hold no malice toward them for their mistakes in yesterday's world, but we are judging them with exactness in today's society. This rising tide cannot be stemmed. No barrier of yesterday is high enough, no bulwark strong enough, no mythical belief logical enough. Cutting across those barriers and around those bulwarks and sending those myths back to the thin air whence they came, the rising tide of world democracy sweeps on.

UNITY FOR VICTORY IS ITS KEYNOTE. If we are united in war, we will be united in peace. If we are united in peace, we will be united in a world democracy.

UNITED FOR VICTORY cannot come from the top, but must rise from out of the yearnings and necessities of the masses—those who have been pressed to the earth. Here the Negro must make his great decision and take a historic stand side by side with the working people. On this side lies victory of arms and victory of peace. Failure to take this stand will condemn us to ignominious obscurity for uptold generations.

It takes a hero to make a decision and we call therefore for a new race of heroes—heroes like Dorie Miller on the battlefield and on the home front, standing firm with the working cl[illegible]

Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

JUN 27 1942

"We Cannot Be Bought"—EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—"We Will Not Be Sold."

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Swimmer Tows Raft Full Of Wounded Sailors to Safety

OCT 22 1942

By the Associated Press.

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 22.—A young naval ensign related last night how a powerful Negro mess attendant swam six hours through shark-infested waters, towing to safety a raft load of wounded seamen from a U. S. destroyer sunk by the Japanese off the Solomons.

The ensign was Robert N. Adrian, Ontario, Ore. He was wounded in the engagement, he said in an NBC radio broadcast but despite his injuries he was able to cling to the side of the overloaded raft while the strong-stroking Negro seaman inched his way shoreward.

The mess attendant was known to Adrian only as French. Adrian was immediately hospitalized on reaching safety, and never was able to get the hero's full name.

The rescue occurred after the sinking of the destroyer Gregory by Japanese naval guns. Adrian, wounded in the legs and face, was drifting, aided by a seaman when they sighted one of the Gregory's rafts.

With Adrian and his companion clinging to its sides, the raft started drifting seaward. It was then that the messman stripped off his clothes and tied a line about his waist.

When Adrian warned him against chancing the shark-infested waters, the Negro responded, "I'm going to tow this old craft in. Just keep telling me if I'm goin' the right way," the Ensign related.

Six hours later a barge sighted the raft near shore and the seamen were taken off.

OCT 22 1942

47b-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

93rd Division Has Distinguished Combat Record from World War

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

(Special arrangement with Interstate United Newspapers, Inc.) JUN 12 1942

The reactivation of the 93rd infantry division, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on May 15, adds another laurel wreath to the colored soldiers unselfish service record in the military history of the United States. From Bunker Hill to Metz the colored soldier has written his name in blood as a tribute and testimonial of his implicit faith in the tenets of democracy. And now in the greatest battle of them all, World War II or the War of Survival, he is once more on the march in defense of those privileges and liberties. At his best he has unselfishly answered his country's call to repel the enemy, now storming Liberty's gates.

The veterans and recruits now forming the component combat complement of the 93rd have a glorious and unselfish service record to uphold from World War 1 the 93rd has a distinguished and courageous combat record, studded with citations and performance praise, that marks it as a typical "soldiering unit," and this, my readers, in army parlance means real fighting men, schooled in discipline, masters of military tactics, courageous and merciless in action.

The old 93rd was authorized by Congress in May, 1920, for the first time. It was composed of National Guard units from New York, Ohio, Illinois, Conn., Mass., Tenn., Maryland and Washington, D. C.; 369th Infantry, 370th Infantry formed the 185th infantry brigade; the 371st infantry and the 372nd infantry formed the 186th infantry brigade. This division of all colored soldiers with white officers participated in a meritorious campaign that leaves the new 93rd an honorable record to maintain or better.

The insignia worn by this fighting unit was a circle of dark blue with a French helmet of light blue in the center. This division was quartered with a French colonial division who had for an insignia, a bloody hand. Many of the men of the 93rd wore this latter insignia. The insignia was two inches in diameter and the helmet was placed at an eye level angle.

The present 93rd has been activated, with the 25th infantry, well known for its past exploits in the Phillipines and Hawaiian possessions, the 368th infantry and the 369th infantry as a nucleus because of wartime censorship it is not feasible to mention the new additional components which will give the armed forces of the United States another formidable arm, which symbolizes America's powerful growing military might. Suffice to say that from present indications, this division is on its way to play the biggest role any colored unit has ever had the privilege of playing in the complete eradication of Aggressors, Inc., who now thrive on human misery and unprecedented servitude. Therefore, the men assigned to form this "greatest of them all" will undoubtedly be the "cream of the crop," and will be the envy of the recruit and the pride of the nation. JUN 12 1942

In general a division consists of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, air corps, engineers, and signal corps. The staff branches include the general staff corps, the adjutant general's department, the inspector general's department, the quartermaster's corps, the finance department, the medical department, the ordnance department, and the chemical warfare service. Of course World War II has added some additional features that constitute a surprise package for the Mikado and the twirpish housepainter.

The major staff of the 93rd headed by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall, his tireless working Chief of Staff Col. Cecil J. Gridley and the Post Commander Edwin N. Hardy along with the remainder of the competent officers of the general and special staff sections of the 93rd Infantry Division are painstakingly working to make this a combat unit, second to none. With such leadership. the 93rd is going to be the pride and boast of this man's army.

From recruit to line officer the full emphasis will be on SOLDIERING. As stated by the post commander, "We are primarily concerned with making and training soldiers, men who will be capable of performing the rigorous duties of combat service with efficiency, accuracy, and willingness to see a job well done, and who in their hearts and minds have at all times, the gravity of their task, and the knowledge of the responsibility and trust that is their honored privilege to hold and protect at all times. We shall not deal in personalities, nor treat men as individuals. Rather they shall all be recognized and treated as soldiers."

This is the acknowledgement and recognition of the high morale under which this division will operate. JUN 12 1942

The important thing to remember is that the reactivation of this division gives the recruit every opportunity for advancement, depending upon his aptitude and willingness to assimilate military training, based upon the desire to become a competent first class soldier. It has the enviable position of becoming the toast of a fighting nation, that has always found her colored citizenry, willing to answer the call for patriots, when the Stars and Stripes were challenged.

Here at Fort Huachuca, the members of the 93rd infantry division have every opportunity of advancement, provided they have the ambition and the willingness to work. The "buck private" can run the limit of his ability, and before he has finished his required time in the service, he may and can be covered with chevrons and medals. Of course, these badges of achievement are earned and not given out as Christmas gifts. All the recruit is asked to do is "soldier."

On a short routine inspection tour of a small section of the post, I have discovered some soldiers that merit the attention of the public and also those possible selectees who will soon be numbered among Uncle Sam's finest.

In the 25th Infantry I found First Sergeant Samuel Baker who has been in the service 29 years and who is the proud possessor of the Soldier's medal given in honor of his heroism in a huge grease fire which threatened the lives of men here at the post. His friend and inseparable "buddy," Peter Hardley Jr., also of the 25th Infantry, and staff sergeant par excellence, received his Soldier's medal for saving the lives of officers and their wives when a soldier ran amuck and killed four people on the post. He has a service of 24 years.

Over in the medical division is Master Sergeant Robert G. J. McLurkin in charge of the station hospital, who has been in the service for 30 years and was the first colored Technical Sergeant in the medical division, receiving that coveter honor in 1922. He was made master sergeant in 1938.

A shining example for recruits is Sergeant Major George B. Edwards of the 369 infantry division, who made this rapid advancement in the short time of 13 months after being drafted. Sgt. Edwards has shown exceptional ability, and according to his superior officers is a biilliant and talented soldier and shows promise of moving on up in the ra... The rank is a very important one in the smooth working mechanism of complicated army routine. He has just passed his 26th birthday.

Crack marksman First Sergeant Joseph H. Clarke of Lake Charles, La. He has been a champion with the Browning Automatic for 11 years, the bayonet for 14 years and the .45 cal. service piece for two years. Recently he scored 321 out of a possible 350 with the new Garland automatic rifle. He also has been in the service for quite some time, having served 22 years.

'That's My Boy!' Says Newark Mother Of Negro Hero Who Towed Life Raft

P.M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y. OCT 25 1942

The Navy is trying to identify and locate "a big Negro named French" so it can give him a medal. There's a woman in Newark who can tell them who he is.

"He's my boy," says Mrs. Millie French, a fat, jolly woman who lives at 12 Newark St. "He's my big boy Fred. I'm so proud since I saw the story in the papers, I'm just a new woman."

French's exploit was related by Ensign Robert N. Adrian in an NBC broadcast from Hollywood Thursday. Adrian said that when the destroyer Gregory was sunk by the Japanese in the Battle of the Solomons, he was on a raft so crowded with wounded American seamen that some had to cling to the sides. OCT 25 1942

A powerful Negro, known only as "French," tied a line around his waist and announced that he was going to "tow this old crate in."

He plunged into the shark-infested waters, swam for six hours, until the raft was sighted by a barge near shore. French was near collapse but still swimming.

Mrs. French says her boy Fred was 20, had enlisted in the Navy as a mess attendant when he was 18.

When he was last home on furlough, in June, he told his mother:

"Don't you ever worry about me. If the ship goes down, I'll just start to swim."

On Sept. 16 Mrs. French got a telegram saying her son was missing. She says she didn't worry too much, knowing what a powerful swimmer he was.

"He learned to swim in the Passaic River when he was a little boy," Mrs. French said. "He'd go fishing for crabs with the other boys, but instead of going after crabs, he'd just swim. OCT 25 1942

"He was crazy about ships. He wanted to join the Navy when he was 17 but I wouldn't sign the papers.

"He was such a pain. His teacher in high school came to the house and said I had to make him stop reading Navy books in school. He was so crazy about the Navy, he'd dream about it all night long and jump up and down in bed.

"My other boy William, he said, 'Get that guy out of here. Sign him in so I can get some sleep.'"

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dorie Miller's Medal

Dorie Miller, colored hero of the Pearl Harbor disaster, has been awarded the Navy Cross for unusual valor and defending his country, even though playing a role for which he had never been trained. For some reason, not yet clear to this newspaper, Miller was not given the Congressional Medal, which is given upon recommendation of members of the U. S. congress.

Under the circumstances it seems that Miller's behavior could be best approved and reserved for nation-wide rallying of other Negroes were congress to vote an award to him. The tribute would be even wider than that already paid by the navy.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Member Of Sub Crew Gets Army Award

JUN 22 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Lonnie Jackson, mess attendant on a submarine, has been promoted to "officer's cook, third class" and awarded the Army's Silver Star.

Jackson was the sole Negro member of the crew of the submarine which loaded millions of dollars in gold, silver and securities at Corregidor while the fortress was under Japanese assault. Other members of the crew also were honored.

class. Jackson is a native of Salisbury, N. C. His wife, Mrs. Annie E. Jackson, lives near the naval base at Portsmouth, N. H.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Honor Member Of Sub Crew

WASHINGTON—Lonnie David Jackson has been twice honored by the armed services, according to a statement this week from the Office of Facts and Figures.

First, Jackson won the War Department's Silver Cross as a member of a submarine crew which successfully removed a fortune in silver and gold from Corregidor while the fortress was under fire by the Japanese. The submarine reached American shores last February.

JUN 20 1942

Then, in appreciation of Jackson's feat, the Navy Department promoted Jackson from mess attendant to officer's cook, third

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mess Attendant On Sub Given Medal And Promotion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Lonnie David Jackson has won promotion in addition to receiving the Silver Star as a member of a Navy submarine's crew of which every member was decorated by the War Department.

Jackson was one of the crew of the submarine which loaded a fortune in gold, silver and securities at Corregidor while the fortress was under Japanese attack. This fortune originally was evacuated from Manila banks and other banking houses to prevent its seizure by the Japanese. To load it all took several days. The submarine finally reached this country February 4.

As the voyage was undertaken for the Army, the War Department decorated each member of the crew with the Silver Star. Jackson's promotion, of course, was by Navy authorities.

Jackson was promoted from mess attendant to officer's cook third class. He comes from Salisbury, North Carolina. His wife, Mrs. Annie E. Jackson, is now living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where there has long been been a United States Naval base.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Hero's Mother to Be Honored

Dorie Miller, Pearl Harbor hero and recent recipient of the Navy cross for gallantry in the face of the enemy, will be further honored here next Saturday, when Mrs. Conery Miller, his mother, receives for him a scroll presented by National Negro Achievement Day.

The scroll will bear the inscription, "For Distinguished Service to America."

JUN 22 1942

Mrs. Miller, accompanied by another of her sons, will be the guest, on Saturday, of National Negro Achievement Day and, on Sunday, of the Harlem Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York, the latter of which is holding a labor victory conference on Saturday and Sunday.

Other recipients of honor scrolls by National Negro Achievement Day will be the following:

Paul Robeson, in music; Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, in labor; Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, for civic progress; Mary McLeod Bethune, for leadership among Negro women; Dr. George Washington Carver, for scientific achievements; Dr. George Cannon, president of the Manhattan Medical Association, in medicine; Joe Louis, in sports; Cecil Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., in business; William H. Johnson, painter, in art.

A number of Mr. Johnson's paintings will be displayed in the lobby of the Golden Gate Ballroom, where presentation of the scrolls will be made 9 o'clock Saturday evening.

Mrs. Miller and her son will take part in the National Negro Achievement Day parade, Saturday, starting at noon at 145th St. and Lenox Ave., and in the children's free party and historic pagent at Colonial Park (Bradhurst Ave. and 145th St.) from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Helped Save Fortune For U. S.; Honored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lonnie David Jackson has won promotion in addition to receiving the Silver Star as a member of a Navy submarine's crew of which every member was decorated by the War Department.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

How About Dorie Miller?

THE UNITED STATES NAVY, target all these years of every American who deeply resented the discrimination it practiced against Negroes seems to have had a sudden change of heart and now has embarked on its Jim Crow way of establishing a complete Black Navy within the regular structure of our sea-going forces.

While we are prone to accept in this instance the situation on the theory that "half a loaf is better than none," and will continue our fight until the last vestiges of discrimination because of race, creed or color are destroyed, we cannot help but point to the widespread enthusiasm that has swept the Negro districts since the Navy's new policy went into effect.

Two young colored Americans—world heavyweight champion Joe Louis, and Dorie Miller, a humble messhall attendant from Texas—are responsible for what is going on today between the Navy and the Negro. Louis' unprecedented gesture in fighting for nothing to benefit the Navy Relief Fund, and Dorie Miller's act of heroism at Pearl Harbor did more than all the talking and writing we could do for the next 20 years to change the Naval attitude toward us.

Now with Negroes going into the Navy, the Coast Guard and the Marines from all sides (as rapidly as separate quarters and training bases can be built or found for them), we would like to call the Navy's attention to this fact: Nothing would help drive home the new program more than the appearance of Dorie Miller in person at the big military rallies for which such heroes as Commander Bulkeley, General Jimmy Doolittle and others have been brought in.

Why let Miller, the No. 1 hero of Pearl Harbor, continue to sling hash in a warship messhall when his talents and the respect he has won would find him of infinitely greater use back in the United States?

47b-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

RECEIVED CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

The following is an alphabetical list of Negroes who have received the Congressional Medal. The medals were awarded during the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American wars.

ANDERSON, AARON—USS Wyandank, Mattox Creek: Service beyond the call of duty in loading and firing Howitzers under fire.

ATKINS, DANIEL—Torpedo Boat Cushing: Rescue of drowning officer.

BARNES, WILLIAM H.—Chapin's Farm, Va.: Exceptional bravery under fire, 7-29-64.

BEATTY, POWHATAN—Chapin's Farm, Va.: Took over command of company, all officers being killed, and gallantly led it.

BLAKE, ROBERT—USS Marblehead: Displayed extraordinary courage, alacrity, and intelligence in the discharge of his duties under trying circumstances.

BELL, DENNIS—Tayabacoa, Cuba: Voluntarily went ashore in the face of enemy and aided in rescue of wounded comrades who would have fallen into hands of enemy.

BOYNE, THOMAS—Mimbris Mountain, N. M.: Bravery in action; Cuchillo Negro, N. M.: Bravery in action.

MAY 30 1942

BRANSON, JAMES H.—Chapin's Farm, Va.: Took command of his company, all officers being killed or wounded.

BROWNE, BENJAMIN—Arizona (Indian Wars): Severely wounded in action, refused to give up until again wounded.

CARNEY, WILLIAM H.—Fort Wagner, S. C.: Unusual bravery under fire; led assault when color sergeant fell; kept colors flying though wounded three times.

DEES, CLEMENT—"The Pontoosue," Cape Fear River, N. C.: Personal valor.

DENNY, JOHN—Los Animas Canyon, N. M.: Removed wounded comrade under heavy fire to a place of safety.

DORSEY, DECATUR—Petersburg, Va.: Bravery while acting as regimental color sergeant.

FLEETWOOD, C. A.—Chapin's Farm: For valor

GARDINER, J.—Chapin's Farm: Killed rebel officer.

GREAVES, CLINTON—Fla Mountains, N. M.: Gallantry in hand-to-hand fight.

HARRIS, JAMES H.—Chapin's Farm: Gallantry in the assault."

HAWKINS, THOMAS R.—Deep Bottom, Va.: Rescued the regimental colors.

HILTON, ALFRED B.—Chapin's Farm: Bravery in action, carried colors until himself shot down.

HOLLAND, MILTON M.—Chapin's Farm: Took command of company after all officers had been killed or wounded and gallantly led it.

JAMES, MILES—Chapin's Farm: With one arm mutilated, continued firing with good hand, this within 30 yards of enemy.

JOHNSON, HENRY—Milk River, Colo.: Under heavy fire at close range made the rounds of pits to instruct guards; fought way to creek to get water for wounded.

JORDEN, GEORGE—Carrizo Canyon, N. M.: With a few men stubbornly held his ground and gallantly forced back a superior number of the enemy.

KELLY, ALEXANDER—Chapin's Farm, Va.: Gallantly seized colors which had fallen near enemy's line; rallied men. 7-29-64.

LAWSON, JOHN H.—Mobile Bay, Ala.: Wounded in the leg; refused to go below; remained at shell-whip during action.

LEE, F.—Tayabacoa, Cuba: Voluntarily went ashore in face of enemy and aided in rescue of wounded comrades.

McBRYAR, WILLIAM—Arizona (Indian Wars): Bravery in action with Apache Indians.

MAYS, ISAIAH—Arizona: Gallantry in fight between paymaster's escort and robbers.

NAIL, JOSEPH B.—USS Powhatan: Saved shipmate from drowning in open sea.

PEASE, JOACHIM—USS Kearsarge: For marked and unusual coolness and executive ability off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

PENN, ROBERT—USS Iowa, Guantanamo, Cuba: Hauled fires of two boilers standing on a board above 1 foot of boiling water, while the water was still blowing from boiler.

PINN, ROBERT A.—Chapin's Farm: Took command of company and gallantly led it after all officers had been killed.

RATCLIFFE, EDWARD—Chapin's Farm: Led company after commander was killed and was first man to enter enemy's works.

SHAW, THOMAS, 9th Cavalry Eergeant—Carrizo Canyon, N. M.: Held enemy and prevented them from surrounding command though outnumbered 3 to 1.

THOMPKINS, MW. H.—Tayabacoa, Cuba: Volunteered to go ashore in face of severe fire and assisted in the rescue of wounded comrades.

STANCE, EMANUEL—Kickapoo Springs, Tex.: Exceptional gallantry and bravery on scout after Indians.

VEAL, CHARLES—Chapin's Farm: Saved regimental colors after two color bearers had been killed and though wounded carried them through the rest of the battle.

WALLEY, AUGUSTUS—Cuchillo Negro, Mts.: Exceptional bravery above the demands of duty in battle with Apaches. 8-16-18.

WANTON, GEORGE H.—Tayabacoa, Cuba: Volunteered to go ashore in face of severe fire and assisted in the rescue of wounded comrades.

WILLIAM, MOSES, 9th Cavalry Corporal—Cuchillo Negro, N. M.: Rallied a detachment, skillfuly conducted a running fight for 3 or 4 hours and saved his comrades by his coolness, bravery, and unflinching devotion to duty.

WILSON, WM. O.—Sioux Campaign, 1890: For bravery over and above demands of duty.

WOODS, BRENT, 9th Cavalry Sergeant—Los Animas, N. M.: Saved a comrade under heavy fire and carried him to safety.

(ED. NOTE—The foregoing information was compiled by Major Christian Fleetwod, of Washington, D. C., one of the holders of the Congressional Medal, and taken from his original notes supplied by a daughter, Miss Edith Fleetwood, local teacher, by Col. Harry O. Atwood, professor of military science and tactics in District of Columbia public schools. Major Fleetwod was organizer of the colored National Guard, also the Cadet Corps in Washington. He was a hero patriot, civil servant, and musician. Prejudice kept him from heading a colored regiment during the Spanish-American War. He died in 1914.)

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

TWO NEGRO SOLDIERS IN NEW GUINEA CITED FOR HEROISM

AN ADVANCED ALLIED BASE, New Guinea. — Privates James Scott, 23, and Julius Franklin, 26, plunged into a crocodile-infested river and pulled Lt. Robert G. Rose, of Roaring Springs, Texas, from a burning pursuit plane, while Japanese machine gun bullets kicked up the water.

AUG 15 1942

Scott of Montgomery, Ala., and Franklin of 58 West 128th street, New York, formerly of Charleson, S. C., both Negroes, were recommended for citation by Major Jack Berry, Rose's squadron leader. Scott and Franklin were assisted by Pvt. Harvey M. Crandle, 21 of Greenville, N. C., and Sgt. Jerome Trent, 29, of Johnson City, Tenn., also colored.

Rose's plane crashed while it was taking off to fight raiding Japanese Navy Zero planes. Its fuel tanks burst and spread burning gasoline on the surface of the river.

Just Before Chow

'It was just before chow," Franklin said. "I was walking away from the river after taking a bath when four Cobras took off because of an air raid.

"The last one crashed and smacked into the water about 150 yards from me. At first I didn't know what to do. There were about 20 Zeros over my head, machine gun bullets from the exploding plane were exploding everywhere and there was gasoline burning all around. Why, there were even two dog fights going on above.

"But I couldn't back up and do my duty at the same time, so I went into the water after the pilot.

"Scott, here, and Sgt. Trent were in the boat we were using for a ferry and were even closer than I to the plane, but were on the other side of the river. I finally reached the pilot, who was hanging half out of the plane where one door was off. I lifted the pilot's head out of the water and about that time Scott arrived and helped me work him ashore. Crandle also helped and some American mechanics helped pull him up on the bank."

"Water Much Too Hot"

"What Franklin said is exactly right," Scott put in. "It was much too hot in the water that day."

Trent gave orders, but didn't leave the boat because he can't swim.

"Those bullets were coming every which way," he said. "The pilot was dazed and he had an awful looking cut across his nose, but we've heard he is as good as new now. We loaded him into a truck and took him to the hospital; at least, all of us except Franklin. He had to go back for his clothes."

Valor Medal Goes To British Negro

P. M. SEP 17 1942
N. Y., N. Y. SEP 17 1942

By Chester Morrison

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BY RADIO

CAIRO, Sept. 17.—Tucked away in today's list of awards for valor in battle is one which deserves to be read in America. To Pvt. John Booysen, Negro member of a South African anti-tank regiment, goes the Military Medal, a high distinction conferred in recognition of extreme bravery.

On June 14, Booysen was in a slit trench near his vehicle when, as the citation says, he "noticed something amiss" at a gun position 150 yards away. Under heavy fire he left his trench and crawled to the gun position, where he found the whole gun crew wounded.

Booysen stayed there under machine gun fire, tending to the wounded, then, disregarding his own safety, he crawled to a nearby infantry post to ask that medical aid be called. He was told this was impossible and, despite advice to the contrary, crawled to another infantry post, where he induced an officer to wireless for a doctor.

Then he returned to the gun position, which was still under heavy fire, and stayed with the wounded for two hours until an ambulance arrived. He helped to evacuate the wounded then went back to his vehicle which had been hit by a shell and badly damaged.

Booysen wrecked the vehicle with a hammer, to destroy its usefulness should it fall into enemy hands, then himself withdrew to a safer place.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

3 Privates Decorated By Gen. MacArthur

AUG 29 1942

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia — Privates Julius Franklin, Charleston, S. C.; Harvey M. Grandle, Greenville, N. C., and James Scott, Montgomery, Ala., received Soldier's Medals at the orders of General Douglass MacArthur last week.

The three combat engineers were decorated for rescuing the pilot of a pursuit plane whose machine crashed into a river in New Guinea. Despite the fact that gasoline, which spread on the surface of the water, became ignited, the three men swam to the plane and rescued the pilot.

They were the first Negroes to be honored for bravery in this area.

Yorktown Captain Saved Negro Seaman

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.
SEP 18 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Capt. Elliott Buckmaster, commanding the aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle of Midway, risked his own life to rescue a Negro mess attendant when the ship sank, it was disclosed here today at the 12th Naval District headquarters.

Buckmaster, 53 years old, took the mess attendant who was in distress from a crowded life raft, and swam with him to a whaleboat.

He then put the Negro attendant into the only available space, ordered the coxwain to make for the nearest destroyer, and swam back to the raft.

There he remained until taken off in the regular rescue operations.

This was one of the numerous heroic actions reported by survivors of the aircraft carrier.

A Japanese bomb crashed through the Yorktown's deck on June 4. Two hours later torpedo planes attacked. Most of the crew was forced to leave. For three days the disabled ship remained afloat. Japanese submarines attacked. The destroyer Hammann, hit by Japanese sub torpedoes blew up along side the Yorktown. On June 7 the crippled aircraft carrier sank.

Coxwain Howard Sites of Austin, Texas, told of the bravery of two carpenter's mates trapped in a compartment five decks below the flight deck. The telephones were still in operation though rescue was impossible. "When you sink her (the Yorktown) put the torpedoes up forward. We don't want it to last long," the trapped men said over the phone.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

3 U. S. Negroes In Australia Given Medals

AUG 22 1942

Swam Through Flaming River To Rescue Fighter Pilot.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Three American Negro soldiers who swam through a flaming river to rescue a fighter pilot "from death or serious injury" today were awarded the Soldiers' Medal, the first time Negroes have been decorated in this war zone.

The three, members of an engineer unit, were Private Julius S. Franklin, of Charleston, S. C.; Private Harvey M. Grandle, of Greenville, N. C., and Private James Scott, of Montgomery, Ala.

Last June the fighter pilot's plane stalled on take-off and plunged into the river, where its spraying gasoline was ignited. Franklin dove into the river, swam to the plane and pulled the pilot to safety. Grandle and Scott, disregarding the danger of exploding ammunition and flames, also went into the river to assist.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Justify His Sacrifice', Army Honors Colored Hero

OCT 10 1942

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Michigan, Oct. 8 — A new "Don't Talk" army poster at Selfridge Field depicts the heroics of Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, a Negro member of the Armored Force, who gave his life in defense of the Philippine Islands at Fort Stotsenberg.

"Justify His Sacrifice," is the plea of the poster designed, published and distributed at this Army Air Base by the S-2 (intelligence) section. It states that "Private Robert H. Brooks did not hesitate in giving his life in the defense of his country. Would you make his sacrifice unnecessary by revealing information that might cause other members of our Armed Forces to lose their lives while en route to combat areas? . . Don't Talk Army."

Also printed on the three-color poster is the following statement made by Major General J. L. Devers on December 23, 1941:

"For the preservation of America, the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. In death there is no grade or rank. And in this, the greatest Democracy the world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race, draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
October 22, 1942

An Unknown Hero—

Negro Tows Raft Loaded With Wounded Seamen For Six Hours

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 22 (AP)—A young naval ensign related last night how a powerful negro mess attendant swam six hours through shark-infested waters, towing to safety a raft load of wounded seamen from a U. S. destroyer, sunk by the Japanese off the Solomons.

The ensign was Robert N. Adrian, Ontario, Ore. He was wounded in the engagement, he said in an NBC radio broadcast, but despite his injuries he was able to cling to the side of the overloaded raft while the strong-stroking negro seaman inched his way shoreward.

The mess attendant was known to Adrian only as "French." Adrian was immediately hospitalized on reaching safety, and never was able to get the hero's full name.

The rescue occurred after the sinking of the destroyer Gregory by Japanese naval guns. Adrian, wounded in the legs and face, was drifting, aided by a seaman when they sighted one of the Gregory's rafts.

With Adrain and his companion clinging to its sides, the raft started drifting seaward. It was then that the messman stripped off his clothes and tied a line about his waist.

When Adrian warned him against chancing the shark-infested waters, the negro responded, "I'm gonna tow this old crate in. Just keep telling me if I'm goin' the right way," the ensign related.

Six hours later a barge sighted the raft near shore, and the seamen were taken off.

Mobile, Ala., Register
October 24, 1942

Sister Identifies Heroic Negro Who Rescued Shipmates

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—(INS) The heroic negro mess attendant who swam for hours towing a raft loaded with wounded American seamen and an officer from the destroyer Gregory through shark-infested waters, was identified by his sister today as Charles J. French, 22, of Omaha.

"That's him," Viola French declared after reading an account of French's achievement in an Omaha newspaper.

"We heard from him about two weeks before the Gregory was sunk, and we've been worried about him. But, we aren't now."

French is the negro who told an officer, "I ain't scared sir," and plunged into the water to tow the raft to shore. Six hours later, still swimming, but near exhaustion, French was picked up by a barge which had sighted the raft near shore.

He served a four-year term in the Navy ending last November, and re-enlisted after Pearl Harbor.

47b-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Another Mid-Western Youth Deserves Medal For Bravery, Courage

OCT 30 1942

Swam Six Hours in Shark-Infested Waters to Pull Injured Sailors to Safety; Was Messman on 'Gregory'

The Middle West has scored again with another World War II naval hero.

OCT 30 1942

The Solomon Islands hero who towed a raft full of wounded men to safety through shark-infested waters has been identified as Charles J. French, 22, of Omaha, Neb. French has a sister, Viola, living at 2703 N. 25th street, Omaha.

The first Negro World War II hero was Dorie Miller of Waco, Texas.

French's heroism was brought to light last Thursday in Hollywood, Cal., by Ensign Robert N. Adrian, white, of Ontario, Ore., who was one of the men saved by the Omaha lad's brave act.

Talking on NBC's program, "It Happened in Service," Ensign Adrian told how a Negro messman whom he knew only by the name of French, swam for six hours through shark-infested waters towing a raft full of wounded white navy men to shore.

The ensign did not know the hero's name, saying that he was known only as "French."

The Call's representative in Omaha, Harry Leland, revealed the hero's full name.

OCT 30 1942

Hero a Messman

French, like Dorie Miller, was a messman. He was a part of the crew of the American destroyer Gregory which was sunk in the battle of the Solomons.

Many men and officers were floating in the water. Some including French took to a raft which soon became so loaded with wounded sailors that some of the men had to hang on to the sides.

Ensign Adrian, who was wounded in the legs and face during the Japanese attack, was drifting in the water aided by another seaman when a raft from the Gregory approached. The raft was so crowded that Adrian said he could not get aboard so he clung to the sides.

French, the only able-bodied man aboard the raft, had taken charge. He saw that the raft was drifting out to sea so he determined to do something about it. He began stripping and made a rope of his clothes.

"I warned him," said Ensign Adrian, "that the water was infested with sharks. He continued to strip off his clothes and said that he was going to try to tow the raft to the Solomons."

"I told him again that the water was full of sharks," said Adrian.

French said, "I'm not scared, sir, and if you'll help me tie this rope around my middle I'll tow the raft to shore."

OCT 30 1942

Deserves Hero's Medal

Adrian aided him tie the rope around his waist and French dived in and began pulling the raft toward shore. He pulled the raft for six hours until a barge sighted the raft near shore with French still swimming but near collapse.

Men who witnessed the heroic deed said that if there was any way that a hero's medal could possibly be won, they would see that French had one.

The story was told by Ensign Adrian as soon as he reached the shores of California.

French is about 5 feet, 6 inches, and weighs nearly 200 pounds. His father died when the hero was only 5. His mother died when he was 10. In addition to his sister, French has a brother and a half-brother.

French served a four-year term in the navy, ending his enlistment in November, 1941, just after being in the convoy the Reuben James was escorting when sunk. After Pearl Harbor, French re-enlisted.

OCT 30 1942

Adrian said that when he reached shore he was too sick to think of asking French his full name. On the radio program, he said that the hero was on leave in the United States and broadcast a plea to learn his whereabouts.

NEGRO A HERO IN SOLOMONS AREA

SWIMS AND TOWS RAFT

Filled With Wounded Seamen From Destroyer

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 31 (INS). — Identity of a negro mess attendant, who swam for six hours in shark infested waters towing a life raft filled with wounded seamen from the U. S. destroyer Gregory, was revealed tonight by the National Broadcasting Company as Charles Jackson French, of Forman, Ark.

Previously identified only as "French," the mess attendant's heroism following the sinking of the Gregory in the Solomon Islands area was told on an NBC broadcast last week by Ensign Robert Adrian, one of the ship's officers.

The broadcasting company said the Navy Bureau of Personnel disclosed that French safely reached a port somewhere in the Pacific.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Unidentified Hero Her Son Newark Mother Fondly Says

OCT 31 1942

NEWARK, NJ—Mrs. Millie French, 123 Newark st, is very proud of her son, Fred, because she is positive it was he who swam six hours thru shark-infested waters in the Pacific, towing a liferaft laden with wounded men from a US destroyer. Report of the exploit, radioed last week without full identification of the Negro messman concerned, stirred the nation.

Mrs. French first heard of the incident when Fred's old boss brough her a NY paper with the story. From the description she knew it was Fred, she says.

Fred tried to enlist in the navy when 17, she recalled, was told to wait another year. He was very restless, "mad about joining the navy," she revealed.

OCT 31 1942

He finally got in the navy in 1939, graduated from Norfolk Training School in September, 1940. His powerful six-foot, 250-pound frame won him a certificate from the Athletic Association of Newark for gymnatics.

Altho the navy department doesn't seem able to reveal the identity of the hero, Mrs. French is convinced. Last month, he said, she received a letter from the navy that he was missing in action, but refused to believe him dead. Now she expects to see him almost any day. He is devoted to her, she fondly says.

OCT 31 1942

First revelation of the exploit came from a radio commentator, interviewing a navy ensign who was one of the wounded on the raft. The ensign knew the messman's last name, French, but not his first, was hospitalized immediately after being rescued and never got the chance to find out the full name, he said in the broadcast.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Two Cities Claim New Naval Hero

NOV 1 1942

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Just who is the messman known only as "French" whose act of heroism in swimming through shark infested waters near the Solomon islands, as he towed a raft load of wounded white sailors to safety, resulted in praise of his feat over the radio?

Thus far, he has been "identified" by "relatives" in the two widely separated cities, Newark, N. J., and Omaha, Neb.

In the eastern city, he was identified by Mrs. Millie French as "my son, Fred B. French," according to Alfred A. Duckett, Pittsburgh Courier correspondent. She said a telegram had come to her from the navy department listing her boy as "missing" but she had refused to believe he was dead.

The description of the messman as "husky" and "powerful" was another indication that the hero is her son. She said Fred is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds. His former employer, a white Newark merchant, also believes this is her son.

However, out in Omaha, the messman was identified as "my brother, Charles J. French," by Viola French, who said their father died when he was five and the mother passed when he was 10.

There are also a brother and a half brother in this family of Frenches. The Kansas City Call carried an article on the Omaha identification.

The messman referred to in Omaha is 22 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 200 pounds. He is also powerful and husky.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAME OMAHAN AS SAILOR TOWING RAFT

Youth Who Swam 6 Hours In Shark Infested Seas Is Visiting Sister

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON—The newest naval hero of World War II is Charles Jackson French of Omaha, Neb.

Official identification of the mess attendant who towed a raft load of wounded men through shark-infested water for six hours, was made early this week by the Navy bureau of personnel here.

Through his feat, which saved the lives of injured sailors off the U. S. Destroyer Gregory, which was sunk by the Japaneses off the Solomons, French, takes his place in history alongside Dorie Miller.

French's heroism was first revealed by Ensign Robert N. Adrian of Ontario, Ore., who told of the thrilling incident in a nation wide NBC radio broadcast last week.

Visiting his sister in Foreman, Ark., last week on a furlough, French left for his home in Omaha when official Navy announcement of his heroism was made and he was invited to a big celebration on Armistice Day.

French is a 22-year-old youth who served a four-year enlistment which ended November, 1941. After Pearl Harbor French re-enlisted.

He is about 5 feet, 6 inches and weighs 200 pounds.

His father died when he was only 5. His mother died when he was 10.

French's sister, Viola, who lives at 2703 North 25th street in Omaha, called him long distance when she learned of his heroism and told him: "I used to call you my little brother but I'll have to call you my big brother now."

When Ensign Adrian first revealed in Hollywood that a Negro messman had saved a raft-load of white seamen, he said he knew the hero only as "French."

Adrian was wounded in the legs and face during the Japanese attack and was drifting in the water aided by another seaman when a raft from the Gregory approached. The raft was so crowded that Adrian could not get aboard and had to cling to the sides.

French, the only able bodied seaman aboard took charge. He noticed that the raft was drifting out to sea. Promptly he stripped his clothes off and made a rope out of them. He tide one end around his waist while wounded seamen held the other end. Then he jumped into the sea.

"I warned him that the water was infested with sharks," said Adrian.

NOV 7 - 1942

French replied: "I'm not scared. I'm going to tow this old crate in. Just keep telling me if I'm going the right way."

He pulled the raft for six hours and finally the shore line was sighted. French was still swimming but near collapse. A barge sighted the raft and the seamen were taken off.

Adrian was immediately sent to the hospital and was not able to learn the hero's name until NBC made inquiry after he told his story on the radio.

NEGRO WAR HEROES

New York Age

LAST WEEK THE DAILY press carried a story of a white officer recently furloughed home after undergoing the rigors of many hours at sea on a raft, as a result of the sinking of a U. S. destroyer in the Solomon Island area, before he was rescued. Upon his arrival here, he told of the heroism of another Negro messman who towed a raft-load of his fellow sailors to safety when he found that all hands aboard were too weak from hunger and exhaustion to save themselves. Although the white officer was unable to identify the Negro messman except by the nickname "Frenchy," identification was subsequently made by the messman's mother, Mrs. Millie French of Newark, N. J. His name is Fred French and we hope the Navy Department will give him some fitting recognition for his heroism.

NOV 7 - 1942

The same paper that carried the story of the Solomon Island rescue also contained a story that another Negro, Lewis Jones, had been sentenced to three years in federal prison because he refused to obey his draft board and fight for Uncle Sam. He objected to the jim crow treatment Negroes receive in the army. The court suspended sentence for three months to give Jones time to "change his mind."

The reason we link the two stories is that we are prone to boast of the fact that Negroes are all potential heroes and make the world's best fighting men, and many of our leaders orate that the American Negro has never been a traitor to his country. This war has blasted this fallacy, not that Jones is a traitor, but several Negroes have been indicted for conduct harmful to the prosecution of this war.

NOV 7 - 1942

Like other racial groups, Negroes are not all of one piece. We have heroes, and many who are less than heroic stature, so that we shouldn't be too boastful of those who become heroes, nor feel bad for those who are cowards or who feel that they have no reason to fight.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 8, 1942

The Spirit of Victory

THERE is talk of bad feeling existing between whites and Negroes in the service, both at home and abroad, but for those prone to criticize, there comes this interesting item from Great Britain:

An American Negro seaman fell from a dock in Liverpool. A British fireman dived in to rescue him. JASON EASLEY, a white United States gunner aboard a ship, heard shouts for help from the fireman. The gunner dived 35 feet from the ship into the water, swam to the struggling fireman and Negro and helped make the rescue. EASLEY, a Southerner from Amite, La., received a silver award for saving the Negro.

The role of Americans in the war is not apportioned according to races, or according to what each race will accomplish in winning it. It is a common fight by all for all.

Victory will take the combined cooperation and good-will of all, regardless of race, at home and abroad. A total war effort is necessary to accomplish a total triumph.

Barnesville, Ga., News-Gazette
October 29, 1942

HEROIC NEGRO'S ACTION

How a Negro mess-attendant saved the lives of six sailors in the Solomon Islands was told by a young naval ensign who was one of the men rescued. He had returned to the United States after his terrible ordeal in the islands.

For six hours, said the ensign, the Negro swam in shark-infested waters, towing the raft loaded with wounded sailors.

The ensign was Robert N. Adrian, Ontario, Ore. He was wounded in the engagement, he said in an NBC radio broadcast, but despite his injuries, he was able to cling to the side of the overloaded raft while the strong-stroking Negro seaman inched his way shoreward.

The mess attendant was known to Ensign Adrian only as "French." Ensign Adrian wa simmediately hospitalized on reaching safety, and never was able to get the hero's full name.

The rescue occurred after the sinking of the Destroyer Gregory by Japanese naval guns. Ensign Adrian, wounded in the legs and face, was drifting, aided by a seaman, when they sighted one of the Gregory's rafts.

With Ensign Adrian and his companion clinging to its sides, the raft started drifting seaward. It was then that the messman stripped off his clothes and tied a line to his waist.

When Ensign Adrian warned him against chancing the shark-infested waters, the Negro responded, "I'm gonna tow this old crate in. Just keep telling if I'm goin' the right way," the Ensign related.

Six hours later a barge sighted the raft near shore, and the seamen were taken off.

When the heroic stories of the war are read by future generations, that of the Negro sailor will be one.

47b-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Birmingham Man Awarded Soldier's Medal For Heroism

NOV 7 - 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Ernest Johnson, 24, a Birmingham soldier, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for Heroism in London for rescuing a British soldier from a storeroom after the explosion of three land mines, The Birmingham News Wednesday quoted an AP dispatch from London as revealing.

Johnson is one of the first soldiers to be cited for a valorous feat during the war. He was singled out for this award.

U. S. Army Headquarters in England broke the news, relating that Johnson performed the heroic act in company with another soldier, 2nd Lieut. Vernon G. Adams of Kittanning, Pa.

Ernest Johnson
(Picture by courtesy Birmingham News).

Although two other mines remained unexploded, Johnson and his white companion went through deathly danger to rescue the British soldier from possible certain doom.

NOV 7 - 1942

Mrs. Emma Russell, the hero's mother, lives at 2419 3rd Avenue North. "I am too happy to talk," she said thrillingly when interviewed yesterday.

Mrs. Russell said that the hero was born in Benton, Lowndes county. He is the only child and was drafted into the Army in May, 1941.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 11, 1942

No Color Line In Courage

There is no color line for courage. A Birmingham Negro, Ernest Johnson, is awarded the Soldier's Medal for Heroism following his rescue of a British soldier in danger of death from fire in a London building containing unexploded land mines.

When the British soldier was trapped in a storeroom, Johnson probably did not stop to wonder about whether he or his race was fairly treated. There was probably no question in his mind at the time of whether he enjoyed all the privileges of a citizen of the United States. He probably did not hesitate while he pondered over questions of Jim Crow laws, segregation, lynching, poll taxes, and a lot of other things.

Instead Ernest Johnson saw a soldier and an ally in danger. He was in the service of his country, risking his life for it, and he did his duty as he saw it. He is a credit to Birmingham and to Alabama, and we can all be proud of him.

Through such acts, through willing acceptance of duty and obligation, the Negro will win ever-increasing recognition.

476

Heroic Negro Seaman Honored By British For His Daring Feats

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LONDON, England.—Heroic lifesaving in shark-infested waters in Caribbean has brought signal honors to Able Seaman Cecil Desmond Woods, Negro, of the Netherlands West Indies. The tanker on which Woods was serving was dogged for four hours by an enemy U-boat in the Caribbean. The ship sought desperately to evade the sea raider, but finally four torpedoes crashed into her hull and she sank in five minutes. The colored seaman plunged into the water. Despite the darkness of a moonless night, he caught sight of the ship's second cook, who could not swim and gave him his own life belt. He then hurried to the assistance of the Third Officer who was on the verge of going down. After hauling the officer aboard a raft, Woods swam to the Chief Engineer who was swimming about badly injured. He pulled the engineer aboard the raft, but the engineer died ten minutes later. The colored seaman with another crew member, then rowed the raft 15 miles to land.

DEC 19 1942

The fifteen crew members who were lost, were the first victims of the U-boat campaign in the Caribbean.

Recognition of Wood's courage came last month when the Royal Humane Society of London announced that its decoration, the Ribbon of the Bronze Medal of the Society, had been awarded to Woods. The decoration is in the form of a ribbon because the Society, owing to the scarcity of metals, is not presenting the actual medal until after the war. A check for 25 pounds sterling, goes with the decoration.

DEC 19 19

The Government of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, and private quarters in Curacao have sent money and flowers to the mother of the seaman to express their admiration for his valor. Wood's mother lives on the Island of Saba, also in the Dutch West Indies.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mulzac to Be Honored by New York CIO

DEC 30 1942

Captain Hugh Mulzac, Negro skipper of the new 10,000-ton freighter Booker T. Washington, in New York for the dinner in his honor next Monday night at the Hotel Commodore, went to National Maritime Union headquarters yesterday to pay up his dues. The only captain on the union's rolls, Mulzac is also a member of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL.

The dinner for Captain Mulzac is being given by the Greater New York Industrial Council, CIO. Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," and Zero Mostel, famous for his characterizations of reactionary public figures, have been added to the list of entertainers. Governor Charles Poletti and Councilman Adam Clayton Powell will be among the speakers.

DEC 30 1942

The crew of the Booker T. Washington and the Naval crew manning the ship's guns, in addition to Captain Mulzac and the other officers, will be guests at the dinner.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
December 24, 1942

TWO NEGROES IN AEF WIN MEDALS FOR BRAVERY

LONDON (AP)—Two Negro privates of the United States Army have received medals from the Liverpool Shipwrights and Humane Society for saving a Briton from drowning.

Those honored were Privates Clarence Miller of McComb, Miss., and Jimmie Fleming, Chancellor, Ala.

DEC 24 1942

While they were sightseeing in Liverpool they saw a 52 year old dockworker fall from a gangplank between a dock and moored vessel. Both Miller and Fleming jumped in and kept the man afloat until a line was thrown to them.

Privates Save Man's Life

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

(476)

Nov 21, 1942

Pvt. Jimmy Flemmings and Pvt. Clarence Miller of the U. S. Army recently received medals and certificates presented by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, for rescuing a man who fell between a dock wall and a ship being berted. Their commanding officer, Lt. C. E. Jones, is pining the medal on Pvt. Miller.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

93rd DIVISION GETS ITS "FIRST HERO"

Lt. Stanislaus Melendez, Pittsburgh, Pa., Risks Life In Effort to Rescue Mates; Trio Drowns—One Saved

DEC 26 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Dec. 24—First Lieutenant Stanis Melendez of the 318th Engineering Battalion, 93rd Division, who hails from Pittsburgh, Pa., is the latest candidate for hero honors.

Dec. 1, the Engineering Battalion was engaged in river crossing operations on the Colorado River in California around 4:30 p. m. when an assault boat containing men from Company D was swept by a swift current into a foot-bridge that had been constructed across the river and was overturned. Four soldiers were thrown into the water.

DEC 26 1942

FORGETS ABOUT OWN SAFETY

Lieutenant Melendez was the medical officer on duty at the time and was at the scene of the accident. He proceeded in a power-driven boat to the spot where the men were last seen. Arriving at the spot, Melendez dived into the water fully clothed and, with utter disregard for his own safety, tried to rescue the enlisted men.

The current was swift and strong, made dangerous because of a strong undercurrent of eddies and whirlpools. Despite the great risk, Melendez dived again and again in repeated efforts to rescue. He managed to grab the hand of one man, but the current broke his hold and carried the victim under.

VALIANT RESCUE ATTEMPTED DEC 26 1942

Melendez worked heroically, became exhausted and finally had to be helped from the water. Three men were carried away, all told. Three were carried away by the current and the other saved himselft by swimming to rescue the boat.

Victims were Cpl. Amos Rogers, Austin, Texas, and Privates Teeordly Govan of Memphis, Tenn., and Silas Stevenson of Baltimore, Md., all of Company B.

Now recognized as first hero of the 93rd Division, Lieut. Melendez has been recommended by his superior officers as a candidate for a soldier's medal.

"PM" New York, N.Y.

(476)

Nov. 24, 1942

A hero of Guadalcanal who also was in World War I is guest of Ginny Simms on her *Johnny Presents* program (WEAF-NBC, 8 p.m.). He's 53-year-old **Wilfred Jackson** (third from the left), first-class ship's cook, who has been decorated three times by the U. S. Navy. The admiring group are: (left) **Floyd C. Covington,** president of Hollywood's Urban League, director **Myron Dutton** and (seated) producer **Vic Knight** of the Philip Morris show.

47b-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Navy Cross Awarded to Dorie Miller

MAY 16 1942

WASHINGTON

The Navy Department announced Monday that President Roosevelt has awarded the Navy Cross to Dorie Miller, mess attendant, "for his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety" during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Miller, a native Texan, with no opportunity for technical training in the navy, nevertheless manned a machine gun during the attack on December 7 until his wounded commander ordered him to abandon the bridge of their stricken ship.

Rating Advanced

On April 1, Secretary of the Navy Knox commended the young hero in a letter and Miller who last week was in California, has been advanced in rating as a preliminary reward for his bravery.

MAY 16 1942

Last week the Senate voted down a bill introduced by Senators James M. Mead and Alben W. Barkley, both Democrats, of New York and Kentucky, respectively, which would have authorized a Congressional Medal for Miller.

Knox Disapproved Medal

Secretary Knox, however, had disapproved legislation to award a Congressional Medal to Miller. The views of Mr. Knox were made known in a letter to Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, opposing this bill.

Opposition to the award of the Congressional Medal to Miller is said to be based upon the fact that such an honor carries with it for life the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives.

Despite this opposition, plans are already being made to continue the request that the award be made.

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council in a statement Tuesday said,

"Despite the action of Secretary Knox recommending against the award of a Congressional Medal to Miller, colored people of the nation are appealing to Congress to support the measure introduced by Senator Mead and Congressman John Dingell (Dem.) Michigan to accord the same honor to this colored American as to other heroes of the nation regardless of race, creed or color.

"Secretary Knox also failed in the first release of the Navy Department to note even that Miller was in the engagement at Pearl Harbor, though he cited more than 200 others for bravery and heroism.

"The favorable action of President Roosevelt is very acceptable. The National Negro Council, however, will continue to urge Congress to support efforts to see to it that Miller receives a Congressional Medal and the privilege and right of the floor of Congress for the rest of his life which are accorded such recipients."

The last holder of the Congressional Medal was Master Sergeant George H. Wanton, who died in 1940. Sergeant Wanton, a native of Paterson, N.J., was a member of the Tenth Cavalry.

During the Spanish-American War he distinguished himself by saving the lives of sixteen captured comrades at the risk of his own.

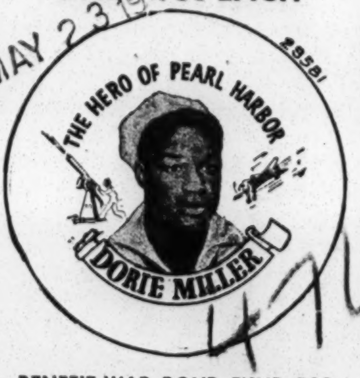
EVERYBODY IS WEARING A DORIE MILLER BUTTON

ONLY 10c EACH

BENEFIT-WAR BOND FUND FOR
Parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Conway Miller
Waco, Texas
Eastern Representative—R. Lenard Baker
189 Central Ave. East Orange N. J.
Buttons by mail, 10c special, plus 3c stamp

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

EVERYBODY IS WEARING A DORIE MILLER BUTTON
ONLY 10c EACH



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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Notables Will Attend Dinner for Joe Louis

MAY 23 1942

A host of notables will attend the Reveille Club *Joe Louis Dinner* on Thursday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock, Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple, 105 E. 106 st. Reservations have been made for Lieut Governor Charles Poletti, Attorney General John J. Bennett, jr., Major General John J. Phelan, Brigadier General George A. Herbst, Colonel D. Walker Wear, William Brown, Recorder of Deeds William Thompkins, E. Simms Campbell, Justice Myles Paige, Judge James S. Watson, Judge Charles E. Toney, Tallulah Bankhead, Caterina Jarboro, Eunice Hunton Carter, Dennis J. Mahon, Peter V. Cacchione, Daniel L. Burrows and Michael J. Kennedy.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

A CROSS FOR MESSMAN MILLER

MAY 13 1942

Dorie Miller, Negro messman, has received the Navy Cross from President Roosevelt for "his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety" during the attack on Pearl Harbor. As the citation states: "While at the side of his captain on the bridge Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge." The best parts of the story are left out. What was a messman doing on the bridge beside the captain? Certainly what he did was "above and beyond the call of duty." It was, for a man of any race or color, magnificent.

Miller got his cross and an advancement in rating on the recommendations of the Pacific Fleet Board of Awards and the fleet commander in chief. The Navy gave honor where honor was due. It would be a still greater honor if Miller could know that what he did for his captain, his ship, his service and his country would contribute toward removing the still existing discriminations against Negroes in sea service.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dorie Miller Gets Navy Cross At Sea

JUN 6 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Standing on the deck of a United States warship somewhere in the Pacific, Dorie Miller, heroic Negro Navy man, was presented the Navy Cross which had been awarded to him by President Roosevelt for bravery in action during the battle of Pearl Harbor. The ceremony took place on May 27.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, personally pinned on Miller's breast the bit of ribbon and cross of bronze that spell extraordinary bravery above and beyond the mere call of duty. Lined upon the warship's deck beside Miller and also decorated with the Navy Cross for heorism were eight Naval officers.

As Admiral Nimitz presented the decoration to Miller, he complimented the Navy man as being the first representative of his race to be so honored in this war.

Miller's act of heroism took place on the U. S. S. Arizona during the Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbor naval base, last December 7. Miller assisted in manning a machine gun on the battleship's bridge, firing at the attacking Japanese bombers until the gun was put out of action.

He then aided in getting his mortally-wounded commanding officer to a place of greater shelter, and not until his ship was hopelessly out of action did he and the others with him leave the vessel.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dorie Miller Honored by Admiral Nimitz in Hawaii

MAY 29 1942

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, May 27 (UP) (Delayed).—Doris (Dorie) Miller, Negro mess attendant, stood at attention with eight other naval heroes, all officers, today to receive from admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

On Dec. 7, at the height of the Japanese sneak attack, while enemy planes were bombing and machine gunning his ship, Miller assisted in moving his mortally wounded captain from the bridge to a place of greater safety.

"This marks the first time in the present conflict that such high tribute has been paid in the Pacific fleet to a member of his race," Nimitz said of Miller. The ceremony occurred on the deck of a warship.

"I am sure the future will see others similarly honored."

Of the heroes generally, he said:

DORIE MILLER

patrol in enemy waters "not only engaged in aggressive and successful action by sinking enemy merchant shipping but also during that period reconnoitered enemy shores, providing our raiding forces with valuable information without injury or damage to the material or personnel of his command."

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Wilkins, commanding officer of a submarine, for distinguished duty 'in aggressive and successful action against the enemy while engaged in a hazardous submarine patrol in enemy waters. Despite intensive enemy surface patrols, he sank many tons of enemy merchant shipping without injury or damage to the material and personnel of his command," the citation said.

Distinguished Flying Crosses, all for the Navy attack on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, were made to:

Lieut. Comdr. Clarence W. McCluskey, Jr., commander of a fighter squadron which led a division of fighters in the first attack on the Wotje Atoll. 'with utter disregard of heavy anti-aircraft fire he repeatedly bombed and strafed objectives, causing severe damage to the enemy," it was said. Later he led a patrol against two twin-engined enemy bombers which tried to attack an aircraft carrier.

Lieut. R. W. Mohle, who shot down one Japanese seaplane and assisted in destroying a twin engined bomber and damaging another.

MAY 29 1942

Lieut. Norman Jack Kleiss, whose "initiative and determination in the execution of his mission in the face of enemy fighter opposition and heavy anti-aircraft fire resulted in heavy losses to the enemy and enabled him to score a direct hit on a light cruiser."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mayor LaGuardia Gives Medals to Heroic Seamen for Acts in 'Defiance of Enemies'

Two Men, Woman Cited for Valor in Ceremony At Maritime Day Observance at City Hall Plaza

APR 30 1942

BY J. ROBERT SMITH
(Star-News Labor Editor)

For bravery on the high seas above and beyond the call of duty, Mayor LaGuardia conferred three medals awarded by the National Maritime Union "as badges of defiance to our enemies" on Alfred A. Smith, Eric Williams and Miss Carmen Maria Quinonez, at the National Maritime Day observance at City Hall Plaza, Friday.

The three colored sailors were among the 125 who received silver torpedo pins and medals for their valor.

In making the presentation, the Mayor said, "Wear them proudly, and we will crush and defeat our enemies in their own territories. Our seamen are not only trained and experienced, but have the guts to win."

Tell Their Story

Relating their story to reporters, Smith and Williams declared that it was a lucky combination of rain, storm and a weak flashlight that saved the lives of eleven members of the Steamship Prusa crew who spent 31 days in a lifeboat after their ship was torpedoed on December 19.

A heavy wind was blowing on the 30th night of the epic lifeboat voyage. The waves were storm-tossed, lightning flashed and there was darkness all about. Captain Boy, master of the Prusa ordered the third mate to set the course West South West for the Solomon Islands.

Since there was no chart in the boat and no way of telling where she was, the crew did not know that the Gilbert Islands lay only a little distance off and that the Solomon Islands were 1,000 miles away, the men said.

Sighted Land

APR 30 1942

After drifting into the unknown for 30 days and nights, on the 31st day, according to Williams, "Smith and I were sitting on the forward part of the boat taking our clothes off and drying them in the sun. Smith turned to me and said that if we didn't find an island in a few days we wouldn't live long.

Smith replied, "I hope God will help us find an island. Something has to happen. I don't think we can hold out much longer." Smith asserted that just as he said that, he looked ahead and exclaimed to Williams, "I see an island." Climbing up to the mast the two men verified the fact and hailed the news to their white crew mates below, drawing an ovation of hopeful cheer from all hands.

Traveled 2,400 Miles

The lifeboat had traveled 2,400 miles from the spot 180 miles off Hawaii where the Prusa was torpedoed. Smith, who had sailed as messman but had previously many years experience on deck, explained that the boat was unable to make Hawaii because a strong trade wind was blowing away from that island.

Since the galvanized lifeboat lacked both a sturdy keel and a standing jib, the crew was unable to sail in that direction, but had to run with the wind.

Natives Wonderful

APR 30 1942

Three miles off the Gilbert Isle of Nukunau, the lifeboat capsized. All the 11 men in the boat made the shore which was on the morning of January 19.

"The natives on the British-controlled island treated us swell," Williams declared. Continuing his story he said, "there was no money on the island and none was asked for. There was a white Catholic missionary on the island and one Sunday we both went to church."

A Moneyless Church

Humorously, the sailors told reporters, "It was the first church we have visited where the preached didn't ask for money."

After landing the men said they were like babies learning to walk all over again. "We didn't know how to use our legs. We were weak and had to walk on our hands and knees to get to a hut. The natives had to lift us up," Smith said.

On the islands the diet of cocoanuts and pumpkins was varied by fish and a pig which the natives supplied every three days.

Discriminated Against

Smith and Williams said the captain and fourth mate would not permit the white fellow-survivors to eat at the same table with them. Both men related that after the tenth day on the wide ocean, when nerves were beginning to be frayed and uncertainty of the future to prevail, the captain, fourth mate and chief engineer began occasionally to call them "nigger" and "b.....d."

Williams said the fourth mate kicked him in the stomach and once the captain kicked him in the head. Smith, who was one of the strongest men in the boat did not have to suffer such indignities.

Helped Mother, Children

APR 30 1942

When the San Jacinto was torpedoed last April, thanks to the heroic work of Miss Quinonez, she saved the life of a mother and three children.

When the torpedo struck on the port quarter of the ship, Miss Quinonez told reporters, she was asleep in her room. She immediately put on some clothes, grabbed a flashlight and proceeded to a room where she knew the quartet were. She guided them to the deck and put them in a lifeboat.

She made strenuous effort to aid a middle-aged woman and her small grandson, but they were motionless on the deck covered with blood and debris. Attempts to awaken them failed and she, realizing that they were dead, got into a lifeboat, being one of the last persons to leave the ill-fated San Jacinto.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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MAY 29 1942

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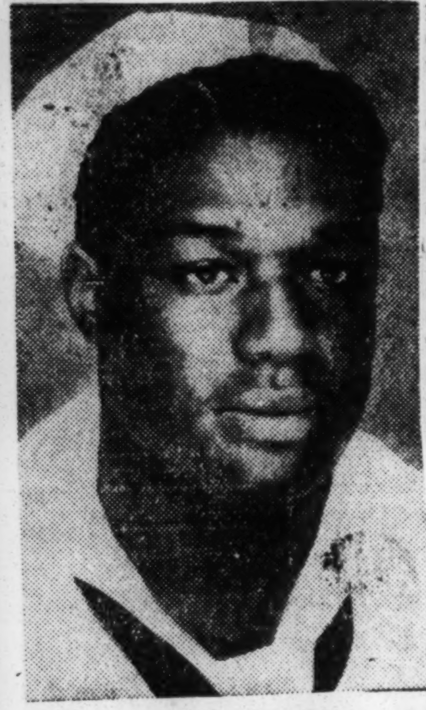

DORIE MILLER

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Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Wilkins, commanding officer of a submarine, for distinguished duty 'in aggressive and successful action against the enemy while engaged in a hazardous submarine patrol in enemy waters. Despite intensive enemy surface patrols, he sank many tons of enemy merchant shipping without injury or damage to the material and personnel of his command," the citation said.

Distinguished Flying Crosses, all for the Navy attack on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, were made to:

Lieut. Comdr. Clarence W. McCluskey, Jr., commander of a fighter squadron which led a division of fighters in the first attack on the Wotje Atoll. 'with utter disregard of heavy anti-aircraft fire he repeatedly bombed and strafed objectives, causing severe damage to the enemy," it was said. Later he led a patrol against two twin-engined enemy bombers which tried to attack an aircraft carrier.

Lieut. R. W. Mohle, who shot down one Japanese seaplane and assisted in destroying a twin engined bomber and damaging another.

MAY 29 1942

Lieut. Norman Jack Kleiss, whose "initiative and determination in the execution of his mission in the face of enemy fighter opposition and heavy anti-aircraft fire resulted in heavy losses to the enemy and enabled him to score a direct hit on a light cruiser."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mayor LaGuardia Gives Medals to Heroic Seamen for Acts in 'Defiance of Enemies'

Two Men, Woman Cited for Valor in Ceremony At Maritime Day Observance at City Hall Plaza

APR 30 1942

BY J. ROBERT SMITH
(Star-News Labor Editor)

For bravery on the high seas above and beyond the call of duty, Mayor LaGuardia conferred three medals awarded by the National Maritime Union "as badges of defiance to our enemies" on Alfred A. Smith, Eric Williams and Miss Carmen Maria Quinonez, at the National Maritime Day observance at City Hall Plaza, Friday.

The three colored sailors were among the 125 who received silver torpedo pins and medals for their valor.

In making the presentation, the Mayor said, "Wear them proudly, and we will crush and defeat our enemies in their own territories. Our seamen are not only trained and experienced, but have the guts to win."

Tell Their Story

Relating their story to reporters, Smith and Williams declared that it was a lucky combination of rain, storm and a weak flashlight that saved the lives of eleven members of the Steamship Prusa crew who spent 31 days in a lifeboat after their ship was torpedoed on December 19.

A heavy wind was blowing on the 30th night of the epic lifeboat voyage. The waves were stormtossed, lightning flashed and there was darkness all about. Captain Boy, master of the Prusa ordered the third mate to set the course West South West for the Solomon Islands.

Since there was no chart in the boat and no way of telling where she was, the crew did not know that the Gilbert Islands lay only a little distance off and that the Solomon Islands were 1,000 miles away, the men said.

Sighted Land

APR 30 1942

After drifting into the unknown for 30 days and nights, on the 31st day, according to Williams, "Smith and I were sitting on the forward part of the boat taking our clothes off and drying them in the sun. Smith turned to me and said that if we didn't find an island in a few days we wouldn't live long.

Smith replied, "I hope God will help us find an island. Something has to happen. I don't think we can hold out much longer." Smith asserted that just as he said that, he looked ahead and exclaimed to Williams, "I see an island." Climbing up to the mast the two men verified the fact and hailed the news to their white crew mates below, drawing an ovation of hopeful cheer from all hands.

Traveled 2,400 Miles

The lifeboat had traveled 2,400 miles from the spot 180 miles off Hawaii where the Prusa was torpedoed. Smith, who had sailed as messman but had previously many years experience on deck, explained that the boat was unable to make Hawaii because a strong trade wind was blowing away from that island.

Since the galvanized lifeboat lacked both a sturdy keel and a standing jib, the crew was unable to sail in that direction, but had to run with the wind.

Natives Wonderful

Three miles off the Gilbert Isle of Nukunau, the lifeboat capsized. All the 11 men in the boat made the shore which was on the morning of January 19.

"The natives on the British-controlled island treated us swell," Williams declared. Continuing his story he said, "there was no money on the island and none was asked for. There was a white Catholic missionary on the island and one Sunday we both went to church."

A Moneyless Church

Humorously, the sailors told reporters, "It was the first church we have visited where the preached didn't ask for money."

After landing the men said they were like babies learning to walk all over again. "We didn't know how to use our legs. We were weak and had to walk on our hands and knees to get to a hut. The natives had to lift us up," Smith said.

On the islands the diet of cocoanuts and pumpkins was varied by fish and a pig which the natives supplied every three days.

Discriminated Against

Smith and Williams said the captain and fourth mate would not permit the white fellow-survivors to eat at the same table with them. Both men related that after the tenth day on the wide ocean, when nerves were beginning to be frayed and uncertainty of the future to prevail, the captain, fourth mate and chief engineer began occasionally to call them "nigger" and "b.....d."

Williams said the fourth mate kicked him in the stomach and once the captain kicked him in the head. Smith, who was one of the strongest men in the boat did not have to suffer such indignities.

Helped Mother, Children

APR 30 1942

When the San Jacinto was torpedoed last April, thanks to the heroic work of Miss Quinonez, she saved the life of a mother and three children.

When the torpedo struck on the port quarter of the ship, Miss Quinonez told reporters, she was asleep in her room. She immediately put on some clothes, grabbed a flashlight and proceeded to a room where she knew the quartet were. She guided them to the deck and put them in a lifeboat.

She made strenuous effort to aid a middle-aged woman and her small grandson, but they were motionless on the deck covered with blood and debris. Attempts to awaken them failed and she, realizing that they were dead, got into a lifeboat, being one of the last persons to leave the ill-fated San Jacinto.

47b-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Congressman Marcantonio Unearths Identity Of Anonymous Negro Hero of Pearl Harbor

MAR 10 1942

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, news dispatches told of the gallantry of a Negro messman who manned a machine gun aboard a naval vessel.

But this Negro messman remained anonymous. The news stories did not mention his name. Nor did they tell the whole story of his heroism.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio determined to find out more about this heroic Negro, and he wrote to Secretary of the Navy Knox on Feb. 12 to get the details.

Marcantonio revealed today that the Navy Department has now supplied him with the facts he asked for and the Navy's official account of the messman's exploits makes a thrilling and inspiring story.

The name of the Negro messman is Doris Miller, mess attendant, second class. He was born in Waco, Texas on Oct. 19, 1919. He enlisted in the navy at Dallas, Texas, on Sept. 16, 1939. He is the son of Connery Miller, Route 1, Box 339, Waco, Texas.

A letter from the Navy Department to Marcantonio gave the following description of young Doris Miller's heroism:

"In company with two officers and several enlisted men, Miller was on the signal bridge of a battleship when the commanding officer of the vessel received a fatal abdominal wound," the letter from the Navy Department to Mr. Marcantonio stated.

"While the others sought to construct a stretcher to lower the captain to a safer location, a naval reserve lieutenant and Miller manned a pair of machine-guns and fired upon the attacking planes until fires started by bombs rendered the machine guns useless.

"Unable to lower their captain on an improvised stretcher, four officers and men, including Miller, carried him from the blazing bridge of the ship to a more sheltered deck under the port side anti-aircraft guns. Dying, the captain ordered the officers and men to abandon the ship. Finding other means of escape blocked because of the flames, they made their way to shore, hand over hand, along lines strung deckward from a boat crane."

Marcantonio wrote to Doris Miller's father in Texas stating that "the entire nation is deeply proud of your son."

"He is a symbol of the determination of the Negro people to do everything possible to smash the Axis powers," Marcantonio wrote.

"His heroic action in defense of his country brings closer the day when our Navy will gladly accept the services of its Negro citizens in every capacity."

Marcantonio did not need to say more. Doris Miller's heroism is argument enough for extending to the Negro people full equality in the nation's armed forces.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Congress Hears Many Pleas To Honor Dorie Miller For Valor Shown At Pearl Harbor

MAR 27 1942

Senator Barkley Of Kentucky And Others Ask Citation; Texas Solons "Don't Say A Mumbling Word" In Praise Of Boy From Their Home State

WASHINGTON, March 26—(ANP)—The halls of congress rang with praise Friday when Sen. Meade of New York and Sen. Barkley of Kentucky in the senate and Rep. Dingell of Michigan lauded the name of Dorie Miller, the newly-found hero of Pearl Harbor, while the name of Robert H. Brooks also came in for a medium of praise during the orations.

Mead and Dingell, evidently using the same copies of a prepared address, said in part:

"The United States Navy department in an official release disclosed the identity of the Negro sailor who manned a machine gun on the battleship at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, although he had heretofore been confined to the duties of a second class mess attendant."

Here both read a communique ent to Congreceman Vito Marcantonio of New York, adding,

"Since those tragic hours on the the Sabbath of December 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor, 12,000,000 Negro citizens have with pardonable pride rejoiced in the feat of the unnamed colored hero (who was mentioned in news relases at the time).

"Mr. President, there were many sailors at Pearl Harbor who were to be cited for exceptional bravery, several of them Negroes. I understand one colored sailor from New York will be added to the roll of honor for his valor and courage under fire.

"It is fitting and proper for the senate to honor all American soldiers and sailors regardless of race, creed or color.

"Dorie Miller, I believe, should be voted the Congressional Medal of Honor or any other citation in keeping with the great tradition of the United States navy.

"Representatives of the 12,000,000 loyal and patriotic Negro people will be cheered by this recognition of one of their own by the congress—house of representatives and the senate."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Congress Hears Honors Pleas For Naval Hero

Senators Meade, Barkley Praise Dorie Miller

MAR 23 1942

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PROUD RACE CITIZENS

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Sen. Barkley then spoke:

"I asked Sen. Meade to yield to permit me to call attention to the fact that a Negro soldier was one of the first casualties in this war, performed heroic service. His name was Robert H. Brooks, and he came from Sadiesville, Ky. He was a private in the United States army. He has been signally honored by officials and commanders at Fort Knox, Ky., because of heroism in the performance of his duty.

"He was the first American soldier to die with the armed forces of Gen. MacArthur. The main parade group at Fort Knox, Ky., was named in Brooks' honor and six generals were present at that occasion.

"I am glad to add Robert H. Brooks' name to that of the Negro sailor commented upon by the senator from New York."

TEXANS SAY NOTHING

Neither of the Texas senators, Tom Connally nor W. Lee (Pass the Biscuits Pappy) O'Daniel said a word about the Texans so signally honored by the New York senator, neither did the well-known Texas group of representatives, Wright Patman, Martin Dies, Sam Rayburon or Hatton W. Summers, all of whom are vocal to the extreme, raise a voice in praise of the Negro from their own home state, leaving it to a Michigan representative to tell the story.

It is believed that sufficient action will be stirred to have Miller awarded the Congressional Medal. The late Sgt. George W. Wanton was the only Negro holder of this award. Sgt. Wanton, who died last summer, received his medal for heroic performance under fire in the Spanish American war.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

DORIE MILLER HONORED BY NAVY BUT JIM CROW POLICIES OF AMERICA'S SEA POWER CONTINUES

Knox Gives Official Recognition of Heroic Conduct Of Youthful Texan at Pearl Harbor

IS SECOND NEGRO TO BE CITED BY NAVY

APR 18 1942

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Official recognition of the bravery of another Negro messman who distinguished himself during the Pearl Harbor defense against the Japanese invaders last Dec. 7 was made by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox here last week. This honor went to Dorie Miller, 20-year-old Texan who helped remove his dying captain from the bridge of a blazing battleship and then manned a machine gun, which because of the navy's jim crow policy, he had never been taught to operate.

Miller, who hails from Waco, Texas, is the second messman to be honored by the navy. The first, William M. Brooks, Jr., of St. Louis, was cited last month by Sec. Knox and President Roosevelt for "distinguished devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and disregard for his own safety."

Sec. Knox, in commending Miller of his service, "For distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, T. H., by Japanese forces on Dec. 7, 1941. While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serous fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine until ordered to leave the bridge."

The commendation will become a part of Miller's service record. However, in spite of the display of bravery of Negro seamen during the Pearl Harbor raid, neither President Roosevelt no Sec. Knox has seen fit to relax the jim crow policy of the navy which prevents Negroes from serving in in any other than a messman capacity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Knox Citation Not Sufficient For Race Hero

MAY 2 - 1942

Attorney General Reveals Plan To Church Leaders

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—(ANP)—Participation in civilian defense by Negroes was urged and promised at a mass meeting of Negroes in Taft Auditorium. Gov. John W. Bricker told the assembly that civilian defense was making great strides throughout Ohio.

The governor recommended organized units as the best insurance against bomb attacks. "They are not going to attempt to bomb us if they know we are prepared," he said.

"We all hope and pray that no bombs will fall in Ohio," Gov. Bricker said," yet we know full well what it means to be caught unaware. We are not going to be caught unaware in Ohio. Everyone of us has a duty to perform and we must not fail."

The meeting was sponsored by public-spirited citizens and more than 100 Negro, religious, industrial, fraternal, social, and educational organizations. A musical program was interspersed between speeches.

Charles V. Carr, Cleveland, racial relations advisor in civilian defense for the fifth region, told the assembly that Negroes have been deprived of their rights many times.

MAY 2 - 1942

WARNS AGAINST FAILURE

He urged that this should not prevent the Negro race from doing its full duty in the present emergency. He warned that if it failed, their failure would be used against them after the war.

A group of 100 Negro troops and a band from Fort Knox were guests of honor at the meeting. All of the speakers paid tribute to this group, and urged that while they are offering their lives those at home should do their part in winning the war.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mess Attendant Manned Gun At Pearl Harbor

Devotion, Courage And Disregard For Safety Are Cited

MAY 12 1942

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Dorie Miller, Navy mess attendant, who manned a machinegun without previous training or authorization during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, was awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt Monday.

The citation to Miller, who is now in California, said the medal was for "his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety" during the attack.

The announcement was made by the Navy Department through William D. Alexander, Information Specialist, of the Office of Facts and Figures.

MAY 12 1942

Miller's action in manning a gun in a service of the Navy which had long been discriminatory to Negroes has received national praise and been credited with the Navy's recent opening of its various branches to men of color.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Mess Attendant Awarded Navy Cross

MAY 12 1942

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(U.P.)—Doris Miller, negro mess attendant who never fired a gun until he joined the Navy, was awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt today for gallantry at Pearl Harbor during the surprise Japanese air attack.

The decoration was recommended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for "his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own safety."

The 22-year-old negro, a native of Waco, Texas, was said by Knox to have stood by his ship captain "despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Miller enlisted at Dallas in 1939.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Mess Boy Gets Navy Cross for Heroism in Hawaii

MAY 12 1942

Doris Miller, Negro, has been awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt for heroism displayed during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7.

Miller, 23-year-old mess attendant, first class, was commended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox more than a month ago. He received an advancement in rating.

In making the award, the President cited Miller for his "distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack.

MAY 12 1942

In his commendation of Miller, Secretary Knox said:

"While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

Miller is a native of Waco, Tex.

47c-1942

Columbia, S. C. State
July 19, 1942

Norway Negroes To Entertain Post Soldiers

Numerous Negro service men now training in the Columbia area will receive a taste of true "Southern hospitality" Sunday, when they will be guests of Negroes of Norway, where an "open house" will be held for the servicemen.

Forty soldiers from Fort Jackson and 18 enlisted men from the Columbia Air base will attend the gala event. They will leave Columbia by special bus Sunday morning at 7:30.

The WPA Defense Recreation committee in Columbia, E. L. Davis, representing the people of Norway and the special services officers from both training centers have been instrumental in arranging Sunday's much welcomed "open house," reputed to be the first of its type yet staged for the benefit of Negro service men in the Columbia area.

Upon arrival in Norway early Sunday morning, the service men will be split up into smaller congenial groups and will be received into the homes of the many townspeople who have volunteered their services for this event.

Fried chicken dinners, with fixings galore, will be prominently featured among the many special events and gala activities scheduled to run well into Sunday afternoon. Upon completion of the festivities, service men will be returned to their respective bases by bus.

"Our men are really looking forward to a fine time on Sunday," commented Lieut. F. E. Stancil, special service officer of Fort Jackson's Negro area. "For many, it will be the first time they've been able to enjoy the stimulating atmosphere of a private home since their induction into the army. After they've had a taste of Sunday's event, I know they'll be looking forward to attending many more like it in the future."

Other cities, towns and villages in the vicinity of Columbia which would like to contribute to the "congeniality and contentment" of Negro service men in training by staging one or more of their own "open house" events, are urged to contact Miss Winnie Eskrigge, chairman of Columbia's WPA "Home Hospitality" committee, by letter or by phoning Columbia 2-8608.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 26, 1942

SC Joins US Scrap Harvest Here Monday

South Carolina joins in the National Scrap Harvest this week.

Governor R. M. Jefferies will officially launch the drive with a radio speech over station WIS, Columbia, at 8 p.m. Monday.

Meanwhile, T. E. LaGrone, secretary of the WPB salvage section which is directing the drive, announced the appointment of seven committee chairmen and co-chairmen who will conduct different phases of collection.

Named as chairman of the drive in agricultural areas to collect rubber, metals and rags was Dr. D. W. Watkins of Clemson college. Serving under Doctor Watkins as co-chairman will be R. W. Hamilton of Columbia and Miss Lonny Landrum, of Winthrop, chief of South Carolina home demonstration agents.

Heber Ballentine of Columbia has been named chairman for the rubber industry and L. L. Trego, also of Columbia, is chairman for the petroleum industry.

Paul M. Sealey of Rock Hill is chairman for the collection of rubber and metals in cities and towns where the American Legion is sponsoring the campaign.

Dr. M. F. Whitaker of Orangeburg is chairman for Negro participation in the drive.

"South Carolina's quota in metals collection has been set at 66,000 tons," LaGrone said. "By encouraging a systematic and thorough program of collection, we hope to do better than that.

Albany Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 15, 1942

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., July 15 (AP)—Thursday night is Joe Louis hop night at the Negro recreation center for the Fort Ripley cavalry replacement training center.

Not only will Joe be host—and the thought has negro girls in half a dozen Kansas towns in a dither—but he's also paying $200 for transportation for feminine guests from afar.

He'd heard some of the enlisted men complain they had to dance every dance with "the same old girls from around here."

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
July 7, 1942

Colored Group Will Leave For Ft. Jackson July 9

A group of colored registrants will leave Sumter on Thursday, July 9, from local board 77 for their physical examination at Fort Jackson. Those who pass this examination will be given a fourteen day furlough and may return to their homes to camplete any business before being inducted into service. Those who do not pass will return to their homes as soon as the examination is completed, and will be reclassified by the local board according to the results of the physical examination.

The men are ordered to report at local board 77 at eight o'clock.

The men are:

'Howard Richard Baker, transferred from Orangeburg; Harry Alexander Diggs, transferred to Louisiana: Alonza Vaughn, transferred to Washington, D. C.; Clevealnd Gibson, transferred to Maryland; Marion Grant, transferred to New York; Fred Douglas Polk, transferred to Virginia; Ben Johnson, Williams Thomas McLeod, James Lowery, Lee Roy Pringle, Ashway W. Lesane, Herbert Graham, Willie Sumter James, Sharpe Canty, Earnest Taylor, Frank Singleton, Adam Davis, Robert Lee Polk, Joe Green, Harry James, Taft Gaymon, Claudius Mitchell, Harry Knox Stephen Law, Edward Dinkins, Cola Joyner, Shepard Jackson, Jr., Robert Derry Hampton and Willie Choice, Jr.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 19, 1942

Relatives Of Negro Boys In Army To Get Pictures

Negroes from Knoxville who are serving in the armed forces will soon receive pictures of their relatives through the courtesy of an organization being formed at the Cansler Branch YMCA. David N. Howell, executive secretary, said yesterday.

The organization will be called "Snapshots from the Home League," the members comprising amateur photographers in the city. Service will be free to serviceman's relatives. Priority will be given those serving overseas.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 8, 1942

Negro Children Get Free Movie

Negro children will be given a free moving picture show Saturday for assisting Uncle Sam in the rubber drive, G. D. Hines, manager of the Gem Theater, said today.

Colored children under 17 years of age who bring at least two pounds of rubber to the Gem Theater between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. will be admitted free to see the theater's moving picture attraction on that day.

A bin will be constructed in front of the Gem and all contributions will be placed there for donation to the President's rubber salvage campaign.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Draft Board Member Quits as Negro Editor Gets Deferment

SEP 11 1942

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—(ANP)—When U. J. Andrews, 37-year-old editor of the San Antonio Register, was reclassified from a 1-A status and given a six-month deferment, a selective board member was so enraged he quit. Andrews, whose deferment was appealed to Washington by the Register's publisher, Valmo C. Bellinger, declared:

"There is a great scarcity of Negro journalists in this country, and they are needed to keep up Negro morale during wartime."

The draft board members, Ed McClannahan, submitted his resignation, charging that "undo favor and discrimination were shown in the Washington move."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

SEP 5 1942

Flatfooted, 90-Lb. Negro Dances Way Into Army

Camp Adair, Oreg., Sept. 4 (AP). Dancing George F. Miller, Negro lad from Denver, is in the Army despite his flat feet, insufficient teeth and scant 90 pounds.

Miller, known professionally as "Li'l Curlry," was rejected in the draft. But President Roosevelt heard about his dancing and donations to a hospital fund in last year's President's Birthday Ball in Denver for infantile paralysis sufferers. He also heard Miller wanted to be a soldier.

So the President arranged to have Miller's nine teeth supplemented by the necessary store teeth and suggested that such a dancer's flat feet couldn't be very bad. So Miller shuffled past the recruiting officer and into the Army.

The 23-year-old, 4-foot 11½-inch, 90-pounder is in the Quartermaster Corps but hopes to get in the infantry soon.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SEP 12 1942

Texas Editor Deferred; Board Member Resigns

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Ed McClannahan, white member of a Bexar County selective service board, resigned his post this week in protest of the Washington-ordered draft reclassification of 37-year-old Ulysses J. Andrews, editor of the San Antonio Register, a local colored weekly paper.

Editor Andrews, single and prominent in civic affairs, was reclassified from 1A status and given a six-month deferment. McClannahan charged that undue favor and discrimination were exhibited in the change of the editor's draft status and that local politics was involved.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bette Davis Entertains 75 Race Soldiers At Premiere And Dinner

SEP 5 1942

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—(ANP)—Following up the gesture she made when in the company of Hattie McDaniel and other colored film celebrities she journeyed over 200 miles to help entertain the 10th Cavalry boys at a California camp, Bette Davis, famous movie star, arranged to entertain 75 colored soldiers here recently.

With the cooperation of colored musicians' local union, the service men from units stationed in the vicinity were special guests of Miss Davis and the Hollywood Victory committee.

First they saw a premiere of "The Talk of the Town," featuring many colored artists, at the Four Star Theatre. Following this affair, they went in a body to Ciro's, one of the most famous cafes in Hollywood, where dinner and a real jam session wound up the evening.

Globe and Independen
Nashville, Tenn.

Criticism Of Way Law Has Worked Brings New Order

SEP 4 1942

Family Heads May Expect To Be Deferred Until Single Men Are Inducted; Classification Of All Registrants Must Be Completed By October 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Responding to a nation-wide demand that a fairer system of drafting men for the armed forces be put into effect, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service, sent out an order on September 1 to State Directors, advising them, in the future to apportion calls for men from their states so that, in so far as feasible, no board will be calling one type of registrant with dependents while there are men without dependents listed with other boards.

These State Directors were advised to continue placing calls so as to place the heaviest loads on those boards having most single men, or men with collateral dependents only. These directors were asked to complete on or before Octobr 16, 1942, the initial classification of all registrants liable for military service. This schedule must be met, it was emphasized, because the serious military situation requires that the Selective Service System must prepare to fill calls during the coming year which will be equal to or be in excess of the monthly calls made in August, September and October of this year.

It is hoped that men from small towns as well as those from large cities will be called on a uniform basis. This leveling off process, General Hershey estimates, might require several months to accomplish because of the time required to process registrants and accord them the full rights of appeal.

Criticism of the way the draft had been working had pointed out that some draft boards were sending married men to the army while other draft boards in the country had many unmarried men who were not being called. This criticism gained momentum recently when Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio stated that it was his intention to propose legislation that would correct the injustice that was being done many married men. This condition is acknowledged by General Hershey who told the state directors that,

"Obviously the distribution of registrants by types among local boards is not uniform; and for that reason efforts to speed classification should particularly be concentrated and calls should be levied upon those boards within your state from which single men without dependents can be made available for induction. Calls should be levied upon boards with substantial numbers of registrants having collateral dependents until a reasonable uniformity among local boards in your state has been accomplished."

Gen. Hershey called for a reclassification of Class III-A and Class III-B registrants. Class III-B registrants, he rules, must be engaged in essential war work besides having dependents, to be deferred. "Collateral dependents" is defined as meaning men, with wives or children, who do not live with their families in a home; also men having parents, brothers, sisters grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped, whose support has been assumed in good faith.

It is ruled that registrants having wives and children, or children with whom they maintain a bona fide home and who were married BEFORE DECEMBER 8, 1941 and at a time when selection was not iminent, shall NOT be placed in Class I-A (available for induction) until such action is authorized by the National Headquarters.

It is pointed out that it will take at least 60 days for the draft boards to conform to the charge in policy of calling men. Gen. Hershey, however, reaffirms the general policy of the selective service act which he holds is to follow the order of dependency deferment set up in the regulations to the fullest extent consistent with the local board's ability to furnish the number of men required for the military forces each month.

"It is our further policy," said Gen. Hershey, "to follow the order of deferments on a nation-wide basis and the same situation will apply to men reaching the age of 20 thereby becoming eligible for selection."

The classification drive now under way for completion by October 16, is the first effort ever made to enumerate our Nation's total manpower of military age, Gen. Hershey pointed out and said,

"We have reached a point where such a nation-wide survey is possible and also imperative."

No rule was laid down by Gen. Hershey with regard to the men from ages 46 to 65, who under present law are not subject to military service.

A Triple Play That Got a Job: From FDR to WMPC to Union

SEP 8 - 1942

Harvey Anderson Wrote to the President and Now Everybody Is Happy

PM-N.Y

By Arnold Beichman

PM Exclusive

On July 25 of this year, Harvey Anderson, a 22-year-old Negro, wrote a letter to the President. He told the President that he was married, that he soon would be a father, and that he had been unemployed for four months.

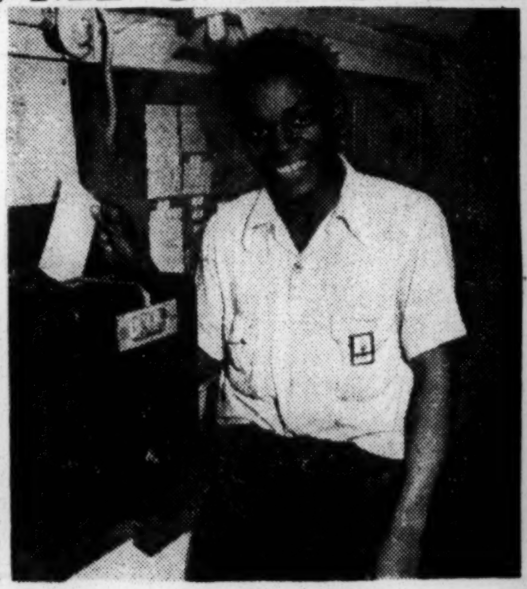
He also told the President that he was down to his last pair of shoes and his last pair of trousers and that he was trying very hard to get some work. He said he hadn't eaten very much for two days and he reassured the President that he had never been arrested or in jail.

Harvey got the idea of telling the President his troubles because he read how the President helped a 386-pound West Coast shipyard worker, who wrote a letter, get an oversize pair of pants.

"I figured," said Harvey, a quiet-spoken, modest youth, "that if the President was the kind of fellow who would help another fellow get a pair of pants, maybe he'd help me get a job."

From the White House the letter went to the War Man Power Commission (WMPC) and from there it went to Edward Lawson, the Commission's field assistant in New York.

And then Lawson sent the letter to Local 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. This is the union which shifted its convention from Indianapolis, because the hotel owners refused to drop Jim Crow restrictions against Negro delegates. Instead the convention will be held in Cleveland, starting Labor Day.



Harvey Anderson

On Aug. 4, Harvey, who lives at 241 W. 148th St., received a note from Sidney Mason, the local's business manager, to come down to his office for an interview.

On Aug. 6, the local sent Howard to the Polarizing Instrument Co., a war plant at 155 Perry St. which has a labor contract with the union. Howard went there and he got a job.

Howard works in the plant's shipping and receiving department and makes $26.51 a week. He's happy and his employers are happy he's working there.

A couple of weeks after Howard got the job, his wife gave birth to a girl at Harlem Hospital. His wife is now working, too, in the garment district, and his mother-in-law takes care of the baby.

Pretty soon, Howard expects to be drafted. He won't mind.

47c-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Jim Crow Foe? 4-F In Draft

OCT 1 2 1942

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Popular Movie Star Rendering Service To Her Country

OCT 9 - 1942

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Whenever she can get away from her screen duties, Miss McDaniel plunges into some endeavor connected with advancing Democracy's cause. She recently returned from a quick dash to Indianapolis, where she represented the Negro players of Hollywood at the Inter-racial War Bond Rally held there.

"Whatever I can contribute I am only too anxious to," the jovial popular actress declared. "When I look around me and see how the men and women of Hollywood all are joined in magnificent support of the war effort I realize how completely this is a strugggle which demands the most of all of us."

Miss McDaniel is an honorary member of the American Women's Voluntary Services, and is active on the Hollywood Victory Committee, which arranges for talent to entertain at Army and Navy camps throughout the country, and abroad, and is in charge of supplying stars to all other patriotic appearances. Ethel Waters, Ben Carter and Clarence Muse are also members of the Committee, which includes many of Hollywood's greatest stars.

Miss McDaniel and her coworkers do not confine their war work to race, although they naturally give that portion of their service the most attention. With Negro troops stationed around Southern California, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, making sure that they have regular entertainment is a real task.

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"When I see how other men and women of the screen are doing such tremendous jobs as helping the Treasury Department sell a billion dollars worth of War Bonds this month in the 'Stars Over America' campaign, I just want to pitch in and do more all the time.

"On the studio lots everyone is trying to figure out how he or she can bend more effort and energy to the task ahead. Practically everyone has been putting 10 per cent of their salaries into War Bonds, and with this new drive many are increasing their pledges to double that. But none of us feels that buying War Bonds is making any sacrifice. It's just a good investment, with interest.

"There's not a studio in town that isn't devoting much of its talent and organization—below cost—to making special pictures the government wants. They're turning out hundreds of reels of shorts to be used in training soldiers and sailors, films we never see when we go to the picture shows, but our boys in the armed service are seeing them and benefitting from them.

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A serious expression replaced the usual smiling countenance of the beloved actress as she reflected on the gravity of the times.

"On thnig that brings the war close home," she continued, "here at the studio as well as off the lot, is the fact that daily I am telling my friends and co-workers among the men good-bye as they go off to war. The studios are contributing their full share of men to the various armed forces, and they go forth willingly, yes gladly, to answer the call. More than 2000 have already gone, fully twelve per cent of all the men workers in the studios.

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"And for us who stay at home, particularly for us women, there is an ever-growing need for greater service, for more sacrifice of time and energy, as we do our bit, whether it be rolling bandages, driving ambulances, entertaining troops on leave or anything else we can possibly do which will contribute to the final victory that lies ahead."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 13, 1942

Negroes Plan Bond Supper

$1,000 Event Set Aug. 28; Patriotic Rally Is Arranged

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Plans for this event were developed at a special meeting of division leaders held at Industrial High School early this week. President Luther Davis of the City Commission delivered an inspiring address to the group, stressing the necessity for all-out purchases of War Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Also arranged by the group is a Patriotic Rally on August 30. At this rally the bond campaign will be emphasized as will be the part played by negroes in the Tuscaloosa Citizens Defense Corps, and in the armed services. An honor roll of negroes now in all branches of the armed forces will be compiled and photographs of service men will be displayed.

Professor Orr requested that relatives of negro men in service please furnish him with names, and wherever possible, pictures of the men. This material may be turned over to C. E. Trout, negro county agent, at the Van Hoose Building, if more convenient.

Any negro groups wishing patriotic speakers for any meetings are asked to contact Dr. A. B. McKenzie, chairman of the Speakers Committee, or Professor Orr.

Laurens, S. C., Advertiser
October 1, 1942

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the editor of The Advertiser:

Last Monday night I had the distinct pleasure and privilege of sitting in a Laurens Negro church with about ten other white people and hearing the Laurens Negroes start their scrap campaign with a determination and patriotism such as I have not yet found in the junk jumble. Two of the brethren went to the core of the matter more clearly and emphatically than any of the Congressmen who have fought their politics-via-war since December 7. One of the speakers was from Greenville; his record of junk collecting there makes the rest of us look like pikers. He warned the Negroes that they had as much to lose in the war as the white man does, and he suggested to them some of the methods which they can use in the common fight for "our country and our freedom."

The other speaker was a Clinton preacher. He recently wrote a letter to this paper which had as much truth in it as anything that has ever hit these columns. He is still speaking the truth fluently and forcefully. He still emphasizes that discrimination and segregation are two different things. He still thinks his race deserves a better chance and that they can prove their worth to South Carolina so that the white man will be proud of them. He is a worthy speaker not only for his race but for all Americans who realize the importance of the war—and its dangers. He emhasizes that the white man cannot get along without the Negro and the Negro cannot get along without the white man, and that if we are to succeed, we will have to work together.

Those Negroes at that meeting gave us something to live up to. They have faith in our help and they deserve it. Are we willing to measure up to this faith and join in this American campaign as whole-heartedly as they are doing?

I am convinced that if the Laurens junk collection is to be a success that much of the credit will be due to Negroes' efforts— efforts made with the help and co-operation of the white people. Help your cook's church; let her have your junk. Urge the Negro men and children whom you know to search your place for junk and to take it to their school or church. All of them do not yet know of this campaign, so not only give to them but tell as many of them as you can about it. You will be helping both Uncle Sam and the good Negroes of Laurens who are pledged to join in seeing us through this war—working and fighting together for a common cause.

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St. Augustine, Fla., Record
July 13, 1942

BETTER THAN IT SOUNDS

"AMERICA'S young men, who must bear the brunt of our fight against our enemies have, without a shadow of a doubt, the intelligence and educational attainments to do their job effectively," say the statisticians of a leading life insurance company, who point out that an entirely false impression to the contrary has been conveyed by recently published statistics on Army deferments for "literacy" requirements, and on the proportion of our adults over age 25, who have had less than five years schooling.

"From the fact that 430,000 men have been deferred for Army service because of inability to meet the Army's educational requirements, and from the fact that 10,000,000 persons over age 25, according to the 1940 census, had less than five years schooling, the inference has been drawn that there is an appalling lack of education among our young people," the statisticians say. "As a matter of fact, the two sets of figures are quite unrelated. The Army has, for good and understandable reasons, set an educational standard which is distinctly more severe than that applied in World War I."

While pointing out that the Army's educational standard "is entirely justified in view of the great importance and large scale use of machines and other complicated equipment by our new Army," the statisticians assert, however, that it is a "rash generalization to assume from the Army's action, that persons with less education are 'illiterate' and lacking in intelligence. In both civil and military life, they say, many persons have attained prominent positions with no greater educational advantages than the present minimum of Selective Service. As famous examples of this they cite Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Horace Greeley, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain and Thomas A. Edison, all of whom, the statisticians say, "had little or no formal schooling."

The indiscriminate use of the word "illiteracy" has made for confusion, the statisticians explain. Illiteracy—the inability to read or write—has been used in census investigations before 1940, and this term has been confused both with inability to meet the Army's intelligence standard, which is not based on a specific amount of education, and also with the new census classification of less than five years schooling. "Obviously," the statisticians say, "these are not the same. Indeed, the very fact that the basis of census statistics regarding the educational status of our adult population was shifted upward in 1940, for the first time, from frank illiteracy to the amount of schooling received is a clear indication of the educational progress of the nation as a whole.

"The facts with regard to schooling among persons 25 years or more years old do not indicate the educational status of young people today, but reflect rather the educational conditions of a generation or two ago. The school ages of a great majority of these persons date back more than 20 years. New census figures for 1940, just released, show that among men in the broad age group 18 to 44, only 5.3 per cent had failed to complete four years of grade school. At ages under 25 this proportion was slightly under 4 per cent. Moreover, in the white male population under age 25, those with less than four years' schooling comprised only a little more than 2 per cent of the total, and in the northern and western sections of the country, only 1 per cent in this age group.

"Illiteracy, as well as insufficient schooling is concentrated pretty much in three population groups—namely, survivors of the pre-1914 immigration, Negroes, and white persons from certain sections of the rural South. Moreover, the proportion of those totally illiterate has been declining steadily, and even in the past ten years, there has been a marked reduction. Thus, among adults over age 25, in 1940, only 3.7 per cent had had no schooling, some of whom undoubtedly could read and write, as compared with 5.6 per cent of frank illiteracy among persons in this age group in 1930. The efforts to wipe out illiteracy in this country during the past decade have met with great success, especially among Negroes."

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
July 2, 1942

NEGROES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO THE ARMY

There is considerable complaint here that so few Negroes are being drafted for military service. People in this section think they foresee a serious situation if the draft board continues to take young white men away from their homes and leave the Negroes.

It is claimed that colored men are turned down on the ground that they are illiterate. It has been said that, in this section, there are very few illiterate blacks, and even if there were, a person who cannot read or write can shoot as true as anyone else. It was pointed out that the Revolutionary War would never have been fought if General Washington had refused all illiterate soldiers.

White men do not relish the idea of Negroes being left at home while white men are taken and carried away to be used as "cannon fodder." There is talk of petitioning the congress to do something about it.

The First Georgia District would be proud to have its congressman, Hon. Hugh Peterson, start a move to change the status of things, and put Negroes into the service. All Georgia would be glad to have Senators George and Russel do something about it.—Glennville Sentinel.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
July 6, 1942

Negro Rubber Canvass Set

Call On Houses Tomorrow, Wednesday; Pick-up Points Fixed

The colored division of the Greenville salvage committee, of which Henry Percival is chairman, today announced plans for a house-to-house rubber canvass to be conducted by members of the colored civilian police.

The drive will start tomorrow and continue through Wednesday.

During that time the auxiliary police will call on every home in their precincts, collecting all available scrap rubber. The salvaged material will be carried to collection points within each precinct and picked up there by a truck provided by the Greenville rubber salvage committee.

The colored division has participated in a large degree in the rubber salvage campaign, collecting over 400 pounds at a picnic at St. Anthony's Friday of last week.

This week's drive is expected to salvage several thousand pounds of usable scrap.

The collection points and the times at which the collection truck will call at each:

Corner of Gibbs and Martin streets, Clifton Wood and Robert Quiller in charge, from 2 until 4 p. m. Tuesday.

Anderson and Lincoln streets, William Davis in charge, 4 until 6 p. m. Tuesday.

Manly and Ann streets, Commander Bruce Bowen in charge, from 2 until 3 p. m. Wednesday.

McBee avenue and Mordecai street, Commander Fred Allmon in charge, from 3 until 4 p. m., Wednesday.

St. John and Means streets, Commander R. E. Johnson in charge, from 4 until 5 p. m. Wednesday.

47c-1942

Savannah Ga. News
January 4, 1942

NEGRO DEFENSE CHAIRMEN NAMED

They Will Serve In First District's Work

P. H. Stone and F. M. Staley, co-chairmen in the First Congressional District for the colored civilian defense announce those who have been appointed chairmen for their respective counties. These county chairmen are expected to recommend to the chairman of the congressional district and Pres. B. F. Hubert, general vice chairman for the state, four additional persons who will make up the county committee for their counties.

The list of chairmen includes the following:

Bulloch, Statesboro, Dr. Harvey Van Buren.

Burke, Waynesboro, K. C. Childers.

Jenkins, Millen, R. T. Church, co-chairmen.

Screven, Sylvania, J. N. Cox.

Candler, Metter, Waldo E. Whatley.

Effingham, Guyton, Earl J. Farley.

Bryan, Richmond Hill, Herman Cooper.

Liberty, McIntosh and Riceboro, J. C. Ralston and E. B. Cooper, co-chairmen.

Long, Ludowici, S. A. Baker.

McIntosh, Darien, J. L. Grant.

Toombs, Vidalia, J. D. Dickerson.

Treutlen, Soperton, Augustus McArthur.

Montgomery, Mt. Vernon, Tom Hardy.

Wheeler, Glenwood, L. S. Wingfield.

Emanuel, Swainsboro, N. F. Williams.

Chatham, Savannah, Pres. B. F. Hubert.

Pickens, S. C. Sentinel
February 5, 1942

Negroes Organize Civilian Defense

On last Tuesday night, a very appreciable group of Negroes met Mr. F. V. Clayton, Pickens county defense director, at the Pickens county Training school to be informed of and included in the Civilian Home Defense program.

Brief remarks were made by the principal, M. N. Sullivan, who presented the speaker.

The program was concisely and definitely outlined by Mr. Clayton. He began his discussion by making complimentary remarks relative to progress made in and around the school. He mentioned also the part he had played in the making of the plant.

Before diagraming on the blackboard the mechanism of the program the speaker emphatically stressed the unconscious attitude of the average American as to the seriousness of the great crisis which we now face.

We were urged to turn a deaf ear to the words of traitors to the extent that we make haste to see that these words are reported to those in position to investigate and act accordingly. We were urged further to "stand pat" and be true blue Americans, realizing that each man, woman ,and child has a part to play in this great American drama of freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

After receiving this splendid information, and a detailed explanation of the significance of the program and its application, it is our belief that each individual left the meeting with a keener feeling of security in organization, and more cognizant of the fact that he does have a part in helping protect this country.

Those living in Pickens and vicinity were asked to volunteer to register each Monday and Wednesday at the library at the Training school, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The purpose of registration was made clear —that we are doing so to protect South Carolina, to protect Pickens in case of an emergency, and not to be sent to Pearl Harbor.

The following committees were appointed:

Finance and Supply:—J. L. Rosemond.

Statistics:—Dora Ferguson.

Publicity:—Velma V. Watters.

Personnel:—Paris Sizemore.

Food:—W. A. Griffin, Stewart Wakefield.

Clothing:—Melanee Burgess, Essie Baker, A. B. Rosemond, Georgia Sizemore, Savada Jones.

Housing:—M. N. Sullvian, John D. Jones.

Medical:—Malida Bowen, Floy McDonald. Midwife—Floree Hendrix.

Road Maintenance:—Frank Smith, W. R. Pitts.

Sanitation:—Will Griffin, Herd Griffin, Lum Price.

Water:—Roosevelt Price, John D. Price, Willard Price.

Fuel:—Freeman Ashmore.

Protection:—Rev. L. W. Curry, F. E. McDonald, Jr., Alvin Kirksey, Henry Prcie.

—VELMA V. WATTERS

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

FEB 21 1942

Such a World

Talmadge Pushes Auto Four Miles in Mud in Four Hours

* * *

Proves That Nothing Is Wrong With His Physical Condition

* * *

Rather Slow, But Was Most Enjoyable Ride I Ever Experienced

—*By W. T. Anderson*—

YOU AND MANY other people of Georgia have heard stories and whisperings about the decrepit condition of Gene Talmadge —that he was looking "powerful bad" and this was the matter with him and then something else?

Well, in the sometime vernacular of Gene, it ain't so.

If there had been anything wrong with him mentally or physically, after his experience of last Sunday, he would have been buried and forgotten by this time.

It happened this way:

* * *

THE GOVERNOR of Georgia came to Macon to talk to the Negro defense meeting at the auditorium. It was a big meeting, and did credit to the efficiency of Dr. Sol Clements in getting the message over to his people and then arranging an interesting program. He managed to bring in large delegations from distant points in the state. The feature that astonished me was that Negroes could be induced to come such great distances at their own expense to learn what they could do as their share of defense work and what was expected of them by their country. Ben Davis of Atlanta, the celebrated political fixer and manager of the Republican party — when there was one — amused his audience and impressed it with his wit and wisdom. He said some Negroes had told him they didn't want to hear Gov. Talmadge make a speech, that he wasn't a friend of the Negro, etc. He said he told them all they had heard against Gov. Talmadge was what some white folks who were mad with him had said, and nobody could believe a witness under these circumstances.

Ben continued that he had watched Gov. Talmadge's work and attitude toward the Negro for a long time, and his own conclusion was that Gov. Talmadge was fair to everybody, white and black, that he didn't have any race prejudice, and nobody had ever heard him say one word that was mean or bitter or unjust toward the Negro race.

* * *

DR. HOLLEY of Albany, paid eloquent tribute to Gov. Talmadge's fairness and desire to see the Negro race progress on its own lines and among its own people. He also said many nice things about the editor of The Telegraph, the latter expressing the hope that some day he might deserve the tribute.

Freeman Hart, member of the Governor's staff, and possessing a penchant for entertaining, barged in when the meeting adjourned and urged a number of us to come out to his retreat at Montpelier Springs, where he had 18 quail broiling, and that he had some tea and coffee, and hot biscuits, and bird gravy, and red pepper pods in it, and in all that downpour of rain he had an idea things would be right pleasant out at the lodge.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR asked Lige Maynard, city attorney, to go with him and Mallory Mann and me, out to Freeman's place, and even improved on Freeman's bill of fare. Passing out of Lizella I told Mallory Mann to turn right at the next corner, and Lige Maynard said no, to go to second turn up the pavement, and everything would be hunky-dory.

When we arrived at the second turn, Lige changed his mind and said it was the third road we needed. About a half hour afterward Lige remarked ruefully as the good old Monroe county roads got slicker and redder and muddier, "Bless my soul, if we haven't done come to Moran's."

* * *

THAT DIDN'T mean much to me, but to Lige and Gene, both old Monroe county boys, it was duck-soup. They got to talking about having caught possums and run rabbits and how many birds they had killed in that section—and whose place is this right here, etc.?

We asked a Negro we tooted out of his cabin—there being nobody to slap us for blowing out auto horn—which way was Montpelier Springs and how far? He said go down to the bridge and turn right, and it's four miles back toward Macon.

The Monroe county commissioners anticipated our visit, and scraped the roads for us. If it hadn't rained all Saturday night and Sunday the trip would have been a cinch. But about 100 yards on that road from the bridge, uphill, we came to a slipping, sliding stop. The governor said, "Oh, Lord, we are stuck." He jumped out of the car into mud more than shoe-mouth deep, and went lickety-split through the woods. I thought he going after mules or help, but he wasn't. He was just getting warmed up for his job.

* * *

HE CAME BACK and called to all hands to get out and push. Lige and I were all the hands available, as Mallory Mann was driving, and as it was his car it was best that he stay on that job. Lige and I climbed out of the car somewhat gingerly, stepping carefully here and there to avoid mud, but it wasn't any use. It "squshed" under our feet, and almost squirted between our toes inside our shoes. All three of us "lay to," and as Gene would give the whoop-up the car would move a foot or two. About an eighth of a mile of this kind of life brought us within 20 feet of the top of the hill.

Gene would say between each strain and panting for breath, "W. T., I want you to observe that if there were anything the matter with me, as some folks have been claiming, I would be dead by this time; for no one but a sound man could stand what I am going through."

* * *

AT THE TOP of the hill there was a farm house, where more boards and slabs were stored underneath than any place I ever saw. Nobody was at home, and we wondered how the inhabitants could have gotten away on such a day and such a road. We or I dragged out boards and toted them down the road to afford the car wheels a better footing, but the wheel were rather indifferent to our coaxing.

Lige Maynard didn't have much to say. He felt guilty about getting us on this muddy road and our having gone four miles further than necessary to reach the bird

supper and accompaniments. He just pushed when told.

Gene as director-general became afraid at the top of the hill that the car would slip into the ditch toward which it was clandestinely working. He and Lige agreed we should go for mules and help. And they called to me to come along. I told them that I ought to stay with Mallory Mann to keep anybody from slipping up on him and taking the car away from him and running off with it, and besides I had recently suffered a broken leg, and didn't believe I could walk four miles to Montpelier Springs in that mud.

FEB 24 1942

GENE AND LIGE readily agreed and in the fading sunset and in the course of much time they disappeared over the series of hills that stretched away in the distance and forbade our progress as much as did the one we had almost conquered.

✣ ✣ ✣

I TOLD MALLORY the car had just as well be in the ditch as where it was, and with that we got rocks and boards and finally did between the two of us what the four had failed to accomplish. We quickly overtook Gene and Lige trudging up the road, with their feet gummed and enlarged and muddied as big as bushel measures. We agreed to thumb our noses at them as though they were hitch-hikers as we put on the gas to rush past. But it didn't work. We stalled just before reaching them. They got Farmer Tharpe to help them push us. A little further on we were joined by Farmer Robinson as Push-up Man No. 1, he being fresh in the task.

Gene and Lige wouldn't hear to my getting out of the car to do more pushing, after they had been reminded that I had a broken leg. It is a wonder I didn't think of that leg trouble at first.

And although the ride was slow and the car needed pushing even going down hill, I never enjoyed any ride as much in my life —what with the Governor of Georgia and the city attorney of Macon and two Monroe county farmers pushing me around. Imagine that!

FEB 21 1942

I REMARKED to Gene while he was getting his breath at one resting spot that Freeman Hart had planned that thing with Lige Maynard to get him to pave those roads in Monroe county. Gene replied, "Well, I think he has oversold me; I am mad." But he wasn't. He was as calm and patient, in good humor, and persevering as any man I ever saw, thoughtful of the comfort of everybody, and especially of me.

We completed the four miles of mud to Montpelier Spring in about four hours, to find that Freeman Hart and his companion entertainers had returned to Macon. We did the same, and got supper and other refreshments in Macon at the very place we had left about five hours earlier.

What a road! What a ride! What a rain! What a memory!

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

Arrange for Your Servants to Attend Defense Meeting at 2 P.M. Tomorrow

* * *

They Comprise 40 Per Cent of Our Population, Bombs Kill Them, Too

FEB 14 1942

We Must Do for Them What They Can't Do For Themselves, So—

By W. T. Anderson

THE Meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the city auditorium at 2 o'clock, war time [and there is no other time], is for the purpose of informing the colored population especially, and the white people also, of what should be done by every citizen in time of war and during air raids.

People who have servants and are accustomed to keeping them beyond 2 o'clock on Sunday should see to it that they get off in time and get to this meeting.

There is no gainsaying that fact that if a bombing raid were to come to Macon, our Negro population would suffer just as much as the whites. Forty per cent of our people are Negroes. They are in poorly defended sections in all probability, and their houses are not able to resist bombs.

✣ ✣ ✣

A NEGRO blown out into the street and wounded and dying—his cries will be just as effective in creating pandemonium, he will occupy just as much space in the hospital, and will require and get just as much care as a white person.

FEB 14 1942

It is important that our Negroes be made to understand what is expected of them. They have always shown a willingness and desire to do what their "white folks" ask of them [that is why so many of them get on the chaingang], and this is the time of all times that they have a right to look to us for leadership and information as to what they should do in air raids.

To illustrate the misunderstanding which Negroes frequently have as to what is intended for them to do, one is quoted as having said if he heard a siren or air raid warning calling for a blackout, that he was going to turn off his electric lights and go back to what he was raised on, his old kerosene lamp.

✣ ✣ ✣

GOVERNOR TALMADGE is slated to come to Macon for this meeting to make a talk to the Negroes about defense. The general chairman for this particular meeting is Dr. Sol C. Clemmons, who has done much hard work to get his people in line with defense needs. He will introduce Vice-Chairman Johnnie A. Jones, who will participate in conducting the meeting and furnish information as to what the white people have been instructed to do.

FEB 14 1942

FOLLOWING is the complete program:

COLORED CIVILIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Defense Rally, February 15, 1942
City Auditorium, Macon
PROGRAM

I. Singing—America
II. Invocation — Rev. R. C. Crouch
III. Singing — Star Spangled Banner
IV. Introduction of Vice-Mayor, Mr. Johnnie Jones by Dr. Sol C. Clemmons
V. Singing—United Choirs of Macon
VI. Reports of Congressional District Chairmen [3 minutes each]
VII. A Message to Negro Farmers—Dr. Paul W. Chapman
VIII. A Message to Negro Women—Mrs. Annie W. Clark, chairman Women's Division
IX. Singing—United Choirs of Macon
X. Principal Address—His Excellency, Governor Eugene Talmadge, [to be introduced by W. T. Anderson]
XI. Announcements
XII. Singing—God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again
Benediction—Rev. R. D. Stennett

"Keep 'Em Flying . . . Keep 'Em Floating . . .
Keep 'Em Fighting . . . By Keeping 'Em Eating" . . .

FEB 14 1942

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Brother Daniel, Father Divine Follower, Gets Two Years for Failing to Register for Draft

MAR 20 1942

On his plea of no contest to the charge of failing to register under the draft, Brother Daniel, local follower of Father Divine, received a two-year sentence in the federal penitentiary in Judge Davis' court Wednesday.

Brother Daniel contended that he had no recollection of his existence before 1936 when he was "reborn in the spirit." He stated that he is already registered in the army of the spirit world and that he is doing his bit "just like the rest of you all." When asked in the city jail by a reporter for the St. Louis Argus about his age, Brother Daniel answered: "There is no age in the spirit world. I am not worried about the future."

He resides at 2926 Pine boulevard.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Courses Opened to Race In Texas School

Youths Taught Machine Tooling, Blacksmithing

MAR 27 1942

By R. W. HILLIARD

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas —(SNS)— Twenty-three trainees graduated at Prairie View from courses in Machine Tool Operation and Blacksmithing. These were the first defense courase of the kind offered for Negroes in this section. Government inspectors pronounced the work as being of first grade calibre.

The officials searched the country over to find the best possible faculty to teach these men. It took more than two months to complete the staff. The best possible machinery for the shops was installed. The courses operate "around the clock," 24 hours per day.

Thomas L. Holley, J. J. Abernethy and W. P. Terrell are making contacts with the Employment Service and possible employers to get theme men opportunities to help in the all-out effort to defeat the Axis.

MAR 27 1942

Machine Tool Operators: Lorenzo Bowens, Ennis, Texas. William T. Copelyn, Somerville, Texas; Clyde Clarett, Ennis, Texas; Rudolyh Cole, Hunteville, Texas; Lauree Coleman, Longview, Texas; John Griffin, Marshall, Texas; Warren Hodge, Waco, Texas; Lawrence Hilliard, Waco, Texas. James H. McDaniel, Merten, Texas; Joseph Parramore, Houston, Texas; Forward Soliz, San Antonio, Texas; Roscoe C. Webber, Austin, Texas; Clifton D. Wright, Milford, Texas.

Blacksmithing: Clinton Dotson, Brenham, Texas; Ira W. DeCluette, Palestine, Texas. Lowell Greer, Nacogdoches, Texas; Elman Glenn, Tennessee Colony, Texas; Harvest Jeter, Longview, Texas; Eddie Lewis, Jr., Houston, Texas; Steve McKinney, Houston, Texas; Emmett Roberts, Houston, Texas; Estues E. Simpson, Ledbetter, Texas. L. D. White, Lott, Texas.

One hundred sixty-five more men are taking the courses and will graduate at staggered intervals.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

White "Organizer" Of 6 Has Good Gang Of Scrap Hunters

OCT 16 1942

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 15 (ANP)—Rex Denton, white, six years old, has organized a group of colored junior commandos who live in the neighborhood of his parents' store on East 24th street, and as a result of their activity a huge pile of rubber, tin, iron and other scrap metal has been collected to help keep our war production plants operating at full speed.

The junior commandos, ranging in age from about four to 12, are Frank Conner, Shirley Wirkland, Gwendolyn Frambo, Lorene Turner, Charlie Mae Conner, Margaret Cain, Eddie Collier, Richard Frambo, Grady Smith, James Moore, G. W. Timmons and Ella and Jean Conner.

47c-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

FIFTY DOUGLASS TRAINEES TURNED DOWN BY INDUSTRY

OCT 24 1942

Black Dispatch Justified In Fight For Arc Welding Classes

47c

"We can't use them," was the abrupt declaration of C. Arthur Sanford, national employment expediter, representing the Richmond Shipbuilding yards of Richmond, California, when asked Monday at the NYA center whether he could use the fifty acetylene welders trained at Douglass high school.

Sanford, who arrived in the city Monday from Langston where he secured four arc welder told the big class at the NYA center that he could use every arc welder they could rake and scrape, and start immediately to paying them union wages, "but I can't use acetylene welders," he said.

It will be recalled that the Black Dispatch published an article some time ago in which it was pointed out that arc welding should be given Negroes at Douglass school, just as it is given to white trainees at the training school on North Broadway.

OCT 24 1942

Already, according to Sanford, the Kaiser shipbuilders of California have taken more than sixty Negro youths from Oklahoma, who are now drawing more than $50 per week for their work.

"We've even taken them out of school and are finishing up their course in our plant. And you can say for us that we are interested in breaking down race discrimination in the United States," Sanford said. The Californian said he took 48 youths from Oklahoma City and Tulsa on his last trip here and could use several hundred more arc welders.

With the big West Coast plant anxiously awaiting another shipment of Oklahoma youths, the local NYA center at Second and Stiles had only five who are ready for employment and have completed the course, authough Douglass high school has more than fifty who have completed the course in acetylene welding, but who are unfitted and untrained for the positions offered in the Kaiser plants.

Sanford said that after a youth reached the shipyards it took somewhere around sixty days to complete his training for a production line. He said the boys were first started off tacking steel, that was followed up by the finishing up welders and through this process gradually integrated into regular welding tasks.

Mr. Sanford was presented to the students by Allen Bethel, and the visitors told of visiting St. Louis, where he hired 40 boilermakers. "But I cannot hire any here in Oklahoma because of the shortage of boilermakers in this state," said the speaker.

The speaker said his company operated three large shipyards, "and we have lots of Negro help, and I want to say here and now that we consider our Negro employees as 'A-1' laborers," Sanford said.

OCT 24 1942

In poining out how skilfully the boys from the NYA center had been trained, Sanford said that ten were now on the "outfitting dock" which was one of the most important posts in the industry.

"My superior said to me sometime ago, 'Where did you get those boys?'

"I told him from Oklahoma, and he said 'Well, rush out there and get some more of them.'"

"No matter how tough your instructors seem to be, you take it, for remember, they are not nearly so tough as the job you are going to tackle. Here you can depend on your instructor. Out there on the job you have no one to depend upon but your own skill and native ability," said Sanford.

The speaker went on to paint a realistic picture of the task, without embellishment. "You're going to be under a nervous strain, and you'll suffer black-outs, but you must remember in addition to securing very profitable employment you will be rendering a patriotic service to your country. Do your best, do your job," declared the speaker.

Some of the feminine welders seemed depressed when the employment agent said that he could not give work to any females at the present time, but he pointed out that aircraft industry would need an abundance of welders and that right here in Oklahoma City there would soon blossom opportunity for every one of them.

By Albert Deutsch:

Hate-Monger

P.M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y.

Rankin Uses 'Teen-Age Draft Debate to Slander Negroes

OCT 22 1942

To what evil depths must a Congressman sink before the consciences of his fellows are caught sufficiently to force them from their seats in protest against unspeakable malevolence?

Is there truly a parliamentary rule that requires half a thousand representatives of the people to sit by politely while one of their number defames our [illegible]cy, perverts the truth, fires the lynch spirit, and utters dark threats of a second civil war. The toleration of such evil utterances as the Congress left unanswered last Saturday is disgraceful at all times and dangerous to our national integrity in this hour of crisis.

I refer to a speech by Rep. John E. Rankin during the debate on the 'teen-age draft bill, as reported in the *Congressional Record*. It was uttered at a moment when a mob of the hate-monger's fellow Mississippians was skulking home from its third lynching within a week.

Thus spoke Rankin:

OCT 22 1942

"The gentleman from New York (Rep. Wadsworth) said that there was little or no venereal disease in the Army. The reason is that they are exempting men who claim to have venereal disease, and as a result rejecting the Negroes in the South, and taking the white boys off the farms.

"Nine men out of 10 who go to the Army in one county I know are white men, and yet the contractors are required to employ 47 per cent Negro laborers on a munition plant in the same county.

"Those Negro laborers could do just as much in labor battalions as could these boys of 18, or even more. Let us put a stop to exempting men merely because they want to be exempted before we take boys 18 years of age."

OCT 22 1942

Most of the Congressmen present must have known, as Rankin must have known, that truth was being lynched on the burning fagots of hate. They must have known that:

¶ The Army, at the insistence of Rankin's spiritual kinsmen, strictly limits Negro induction to 10 per cent of the total personnel, either by enlistment or draft. Negroes, eager to serve their country, have been turned away in droves from recruiting stations because of the humiliating Jim Crow quota. What monstrous irony for the hate-monger to blame Negroes for the Jim Crow barrier!

¶ The Army does not exempt men who "claim" to have venereal disease. It used to reject those [illegible] its own tests to be venereally infected. It now accepts them and renders them noninfectious.

¶ Mississippi, white and colored, has the third highest syphilis rate among the 48 states, according to Selective Service figures. If more Negroes are infected than whites, it's mainly because the Rankins have never given them equal treatment in medical care, health education and decent living conditions.

OCT 22 1942

Rankin continued:

"I realize as well as anybody the danger we are in. . . . If you people keep stirring up trouble for us in the South, we are going to need our young men trained when this war is over in order to take care of the domestic situation."

The Nazi Reichstag, not the American Congress, would have been the proper forum for that kind of talk.

47c-1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro School Pupils, Officials Contribute 'All Out' Effort In Collection Of Salvage

OCT 16 1942

C. W. HAYES, supervisor of Negro schools in Birmingham, said the institutions had gone "all out" in the scrap drive.

"The fact is," he said, "during the past week we have concentrated most of our attention on gathering scrap. We have even correlated this task with our class work, emphasizing the relation of this local and national effort to the curricula in our schools.

"The enthusiasm of our pupils has been fine, and the public cooperation has been of the highest type. The result is a huge scrap collection which has poured into the city pile through our schools."

OCT 16 1942

SALLIE ANDERSON, president of the Birmingham Council of Colored Parents and Teachers, said the teachers and parents of children in the Negro schools have given unlimited support and help to the endeavor of the youngsters to help their country.

* * *

P. D. JACKSON, principal of Council School, 1400 Avenue M, Ensley, reported the collection by his school of 350 pounds of copper, 115 of brass, 50 of bronze, 62 of zinc, 143 of rags, 4,967 of iron, 430 of rubber and 1,000 coat hangers. About 500 pounds of mixed scrap was on hand Thursday, Jackson said.

The principal accredited one little Negro girl with obtaining about 100 pounds of rubber from an alley behind the house of an old Negro woman, who wasn't aware the material was there.

OCT 16 1942

GRAYMONT SCHOOL, 500 Graymont Avenue, North, has collected more than four truck loads of scrap, Brunetta C. Hill, principal, reported. Among the items gathered was more than 20 pounds of keys.

* * *

FOUR LOADS OF SCRAP have been hauled away from Carrie A. Tuggle School, 824 12th Court, North, and Principal Bert A. Hudson said almost a load was left on the grounds Thursday. Some of the pupils were so enthusiastic that they brought in such articles as parts from the stoves at their homes, necessitating immediate recovery of the items by the children's parents, Hudson said.

* * *

MUFFIN RINGS, water hose and other items still usable were dumped into the scrap pile at Hudson School, 3300 Huntsville Road, T. J. Settles, principal, said, lauding the fine spirit his pupils have shown in the campaign. Some of the pupils took wheelbarrows and went from house to house to get scrap. Settles is also an air raid warden.

OCT 16 1942

JO ELLA PORTER, of 404 Fifth Place, Pratt City, has already contributed one pile of scrap since the newspaper drive began and now has another ready to be collected. She gave some aluminum pots and pans from her kitchen, some tin cans and an old flat iron. Altogether, she figures she has donated 15 pounds or more to the current campaign.

* * *

THE REV. J. H. WILLIAMS, 820 55th Street, Vinesville, pastor of the Trinity C. M. E. Church in North Birmingham, gathered up quite a few pieces of scrap around his home. His contribution included some iron, tin cans and various kitchen utensils.

* * *

MISSOURI DANIELS, 2024 Avenue P, Ensley, has two children who were pupils at Council School, and she said they ransacked her home for scrap so that their school would make a fine showing in the drive.

OCT 16 1942

OGARITA ADAMS, housing manager at Smithfield Court, reports that practically every family living at the project took a great interest in the scrap campaign and formed one central pile where everyone deposited articles. The first large pile has already been hauled away by city trucks and the residents have started another one, she said.

* * *

SUSIE GARNER, 1008 Eighth Alley, North, said her neighborhood looks like a new place since the scrap drive. Yards, alleys, streets and basements have been searched for every piece of metal that might help the steel mills turn out material for guns and tanks. From her house she gave various kitchen utensils, including a large aluminum double boiler, an iron poker, iron grates and "just loads and loads of tin cans."

OCT 16 1942

A. B. WHITE, 1052 North Second Street, a sector warden in his neighborhood said he was "surprised at the interest shown in my sector and the amount of scrap collected." His personal contribution amounted to about 300 pounds, consisting of fireplace grates, part of a metal fence, a handle from a dirt roller weighing almost 75 pounds and several bushels of tin cans. White said about three truck loads have been collected in his sector.

OCT 16 1942

FRANK POOLE, 209 11th Avenue, North, is another sector warden who has been a leader in the scrap drive in his community. His sector contributed several truck loads of scrap and more is being collected. He personally contributed an iron bedstead, several pounds of window weights, two bedsprings, a lot of piping, and a number of tin cans. Poole said that his neighbors cleaned up their basements and backyards and found lots of scrap that they didn't know they had.

OCT 16 1942

J. W. McCALL, 1108 North Second Street, contributed an iron bedstead that had been in the family for more than 25 years. An iron pot, for boiling clothes, which weighed about 75 pounds, an old heater, bedsprings, a wire fence, and a lot of iron pipes were also added to the collection.

Durham, N. C. Sun
October 7, 1942

Negro Commandos Doing Part To Add To Durham Scrap Pile

Have Collected 196,468 Pounds In Drive Here

Negro Junior Commandos in Durham hav collected a total of 196,468 1-2 pounds of scrap materials as their contribution to the statewide drive, W. P. Farthing, Junior Chamber of Commerce official in charge of the Commandos program, announced today.

The John Avery Boy' Club is sponsoring the Junior Commandos in the Negro city schools, and to date, there are 958 boys and girls who have joined the ranks, it was announced.

At Hillside School, 85 Commandos have collected a total of 22,086 pounds of scrap; at Whitted School there are 126 Commandos with 51,864 1-2 pounds to their credit, at Pearson there are 306 Junior Comdos and 49,989 pounds of salvage, at Burton 85 Commandos and 21,200 pounds, at Lyon Park 101 Commandos and 18,584 pounds, at Walltown 38 Commandos and 10,124 pounds, at Hickstown 26 Commandos and 3,753 pounds, and at East End 191 Junior Commandos with 18,868 pounds of scrap material to their credit.

One boy, Jackson Mitchell, a student in the fifth grade at Whitted School, has collected a total of 13,676 1-2 pounds of salvage. Other students who lead in scrap collection at Whitted are James Cotton with 2,190 pounds, James Sims with 2,050 pounds, William Brown with 1,900 pounds.

At Hillside, the following lead the drive: Macie Long, 2,350 pounds; Oscar Cotten, 1,940 pounds; Edward Harris, 1,592 pounds; Ophelia Bethew, 1,130 pounds.

At Pearson, the following lead: Herman Davis, 7,425 pounds; William Davis, 5,150 pounds; Willie Neal, 3,560 pounds; George Frazier, 1,136 pounds.

At Burton: John Roper, 1,630 pounds; Paul Gladden, 980 pounds; John Neely, 950 pounds; Doris McLauren, 832 pounds.

At Lyon Park: Donnie McAllister, 950 pounds; Robert Pratt, 700 pounds; Paul Stroud, 675 pounds; Margaret Weatherspoon, 660 pounds.

At Walltown: Willie Jackson, 2,110 pounds; Edith Powell, 1,791 pounds; Joseph McPherson, 874 pounds; Syble Jenkins, 822 pounds.

At Hickstown: Erwin Pratt, 810 pounds; Alexander Moore, 399 pounds; William Moore, 298 pounds; Spencer Weeks, 250 pounds.

At East End: Ben Taylor, 579 pounds; Henry Jones, 540 pounds; Richard Taylor, 480 pounds, and Marion Davis, 475 pounds.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 9, 1942

Dickson Outlines Organization for Scrap Campaign

J. E. Dickson, county farm agent for Negroes, said last night that the Negro farm people of Richland county were in the scrap to do their part in collecting all the old metal lying around the farm homes in the county.

The county is organized into 47 neighborhoods, with two and three local leaders for each neighborhood, whose duty is to assist the agent in securing participation of rural farm families in the extension program and to impart to the farm families in their sections such other information as they may receive from the agent.

Agent Dickson, said he was sending out a circular letter to every neighborhood leader in the county asking them to take the lead in the scrap drive and to be sure to notify every family in their section that it is their patriotic duty to their government to turn in now all the old scrap metal.

The local leaders participating in the extension service "Food for Victory" program and for all-out-war effort in the scrap collecting drive are as follows:

Lykesland, Robert E. Taylor; Little Camden, H. L. Summers and Amey Parker; Park, H. M. Jones and Andrew Jacobs; Shady Grove, Aaron Leevy; Round Top, Tom Kelley, Mood Kelley and Kittie Kelley; Free Hope, William Gray and Elizer Anderson; Killian, S. W. Walker; Zion Caion, Hurbert Ross and Leola English; Sims, Joe Brawley and Adline Kennedy; Veal Chapel, Tom Brown, Dennis Davis and Frances Jacob; Banister Bridge, Philip Sumter and Mary Dwight; Cedar Creek, John Wilson and Sallie Leitner; Flake Hill, David Dubard and Cora Faust; Leesburg, Jacob Chavis, William Swinton and Carrie Swinton.

Antioch, the Rev. L. H. Robinson, Carrie E. House; Hickory Hill, Christ Jenerette and June Pringle; Touchberry, Oliver Tucker; Shiver, Robert Davis, Charlie Squiremack, Dave Hopkins and T. D. Miller; Scott Town, Ike Goodwin and Wilhelmina Bauknight; Pine Bluff, John Adams, James Weston and E. M. Vance; Weston, Hampton Sumter and Janie Robinson; Harroll Hill, J. M. Dinkins, Mattie Dinkins.

Duffie, Robert Dwight, James B. Sims and Mary Deas; Red Oak, William Scott; Collins, the Rev. J. W. Williams, Ben Tucker and G. C. Woodward; Dowdy, W. W. Dowdy and Willie Loyd; Stoney Hill, Dave Williams and Willie Fench; Gadsden, J. H. Williams; New Ground, P. R. Webber; Camp Ground, A. L. Broome; Congaree, P. J. Taylor and L. H. Goodwin; Meeting House, Berkley Reynolds; Fannie-Hopkins, W. J. Davis, Frank Sumter and Jasper Randolph; South Hopkins, Fred Alston and Mary Newton.

North Hopkins, W. H. Harris and Pickney Alston; Hopewell, E. B. Boyd and Emma Ringner; Folk, John Jones and Hattie Davis; Younginer, James W. Friday and Ada Hiller; Reeses, James Henry, Zack R. Clarkson, Nepolian Goodson and Millie Green; Shiloh, S. J. Dunlap, McKenley Scott and Elise Scott; Highland, James LeBrew; Gum Spring, Fred Patterson and Lillie Brown; Goodwill, the Rev. I. B. Butler, Andrew Rhoden and Emma Butler; Bell View, H. H. Harris; Mount Zion, S. E. Able and C. H. Harris; Bookard, Silas Able and Charlie Harris.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Negro School Pupils, Officials Contribute 'All Out' Effort In Collection Of Salvage

C. W. HAYES, supervisor of Negro schools in Birmingham, said the institutions had gone "all out" in the scrap drive.

"The fact is," he said, "during the past week we have concentrated most of our attention on gathering scrap. We have even correlated this task with our class work, emphasizing the relation of this local and national effort to the curricula in our schools.

"The enthusiasm of our pupils has been fine, and the public cooperation has been of the highest type. The result is a huge scrap collection which has poured into the city pile through our schools."

SALLIE ANDERSON, president of the Birmingham Council of Colored Parents and Teachers, said the teachers and parents of children in the Negro schools have given unlimited support and help to the endeavor of the youngsters to help their country.

* * *

P. D. JACKSON, principal of Council School, 1400 Avenue M, Ensley, reported the collection by his school of 350 pounds of copper, 115 of brass, 50 of bronze, 62 of zinc, 143 of rags, 4,967 of iron, 430 of rubber and 1,000 coat hangers. About 500 pounds of mixed scrap was on hand Thursday, Jackson said.

The principal accredited one little Negro girl with obtaining about 100 pounds of rubber from an alley behind the house of an old Negro woman, who wasn't aware the material was there.

GRAYMONT SCHOOL, 500 Graymont Avenue, North, has collected more than four truck loads of scrap, Brunetta C. Hill, principal, reported. Among the items gathered was more than 20 pounds of keys.

* * *

FOUR LOADS OF SCRAP have been hauled away from Carrie A. Tuggle School, 824 12th Court, North, and Principal Bert A. Hudson said almost a load was left on the grounds Thursday. Some of the pupils were so enthusiastic that they brought in such articles as parts from the stoves at their homes, necessitating immediate recovery of the items by the children's parents, Hudson said.

* * *

MUFFIN RINGS, water hose and other items still usable were dumped into the scrap pile at Hudson School, 3300 Huntsville Road. T. J. Settles, principal, said. landing the fine spirit his pupils have shown in the campaign. Some of the pupils took wheelbarrows and went from house to house to get scrap. Settles is also an air raid warden.

JO ELLA PORTER, of 404 Fifth Place, Pratt City, has already contributed one pile of scrap since the newspaper drive began and now has another ready to be collected. She gave some aluminum pots and pans from her kitchen, some tin cans and an old flat iron. Altogether, she figures she has donated 15 pounds or more to the current campaign.

* * *

THE REV. J. H. WILLIAMS, 820 55th Street, Vinesville, pastor of the Trinity C. M. E. Church in North Birmingham, gathered up quite a few pieces of scrap around his home. His contribution included some iron, tin cans and various kitchen utensils.

* * *

MISSOURI DANIELS, 2024 Avenue P, Ensley, has two children who were pupils at Council School, and she said they ransacked her home for scrap so that their school would make a fine showing in the drive.

OGARITA ADAMS, housing manager at Smithfield Court, reports that practically every family living at the project took a great interest in the scrap campaign and formed one central pile where everyone deposited articles. The first large pile has already been hauled away by city trucks and the residents have started another one, she said.

* * *

SUSIE GARNER, 1008 Eighth Alley, North, said her neighborhood looks like a new place since the scrap drive. Yards, alleys, streets and basements have been searched for every piece of metal that might help the steel mills turn out material for guns and tanks. From her house she gave various kitchen utensils, including a large aluminum double boiler, an iron poker, iron grates and "just loads and loads of tin cans."

A. B. WHITE, 1052 North Second Street, a sector warden in his neighborhood said he was "surprised at the interest shown in my sector and the amount of scrap collected." His personal contribution amounted to about 300 pounds, consisting of fireplace grates, part of a metal fence, a handle from a dirt roller weighing almost 75 pounds and several bushels of tin cans. White said about three truck loads have been collected in his sector.

FRANK POOLE, 209 11th Avenue, North, is another sector warden who has been a leader in the scrap drive in his community. His sector contributed several truck loads of scrap and more is being collected. He personally contributed an iron bedstead, several pounds of window weights, two bedsprings, a lot of piping, and a number of tin cans. Poole said that his neighbors cleaned up their basements and backyards and found lots of scrap that they didn't know they had.

J. W. McCALL, 1108 North Second Street, contributed an iron bedstead that had been in the family for more than 25 years. An iron pot, for boiling clothes, which weighed about 75 pounds, an old heater, bedsprings, a wire fence, and a lot of iron pipes were also added to the collection.

Durham, N. C. Sun
October 7, 1942

Negro Commandos Doing Part To Add To Durham Scrap Pile

Have Collected 196,468 Pounds In Drive Here

Negro Junior Commandos in Durham hav collected a total of 196,468 1-2 pounds of scrap materials as their contribution to the statewide drive, W. P. Farthing, Junior Chamber of Commerce official in charge of the Commandos program, announced today.

The John Avery Boy' Club is sponsoring the Junior Commandos in the Negro city schools, and to date, there are 958 boys and girls who have joined the ranks, it was announced.

At Hillside School, 85 Commandos have collected a total of 22,086 pounds of scrap; at Whitted School there are 126 Commandos with 51,864 1-2 pounds to their credit, at Pearson there are 306 Junior Commandos and 49,989 pounds of salvage, at Burton 85 Commandos and 21,200 pounds, at Lyon Park 101 Commandos and 18,584 pounds, at Walltown 38 Commandos and 10,124 pounds, at Hickstown 26 Commandos and 3,753 pounds, and at East End 191 Junior Commandos with 18,868 pounds of scrap material to their credit.

One boy, Jackson Mitchell, a student in the fifth grade at Whitted School, has collected a total of 13,676 1-2 pounds of salvage. Other students who lead in scrap collection at Whitted are James Cotton with 2,190 pounds, James Sims with 2,050 pounds, William Brown with 1,900 pounds.

At Hillside, the following lead the drive: Macie Long, 2,350 pounds; Edward Oscar Cotten, 1,940 pounds; Ophelia Bethew, 1,130 pounds.

At Pearson, the following lead: Herman Davis, 7,425 pounds; William Davis, 5,150 pounds; Willie Neal, 3,560 pounds; George Frazier, 1,136 pounds.

At Burton: John Roper, 1,630 pounds; Paul Gladden, 980 pounds; John Neely, 950 pounds; Doris McLauren, 832 pounds.

At Lyon Park: Donnie McAllister, 950 pounds: Robert Pratt, 700 pounds; Paul Stroud, 675 pounds; Margaret Weatherspoon, 660 pounds.

At Walltown: Willie Jackson, 2,110 pounds; Edith Powell, 1,791 pounds; Joseph McPherson, 874 pounds; Syble Jenkins, 822 pounds.

At Hickstown: Erwin Pratt, 810 pounds; Alexander Moore, 399 pounds; William Moore, 298 pounds; Spencer Weeks, 250 pounds.

At East End: Ben Taylor, 579 pounds; Henry Jones, 540 pounds; Richard Taylor, 480 pounds, and Marion Davis, 475 pounds.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 9, 1942

Dickson Outlines Organization for Scrap Campaign

J. E. Dickson, county farm agent for Negroes, said last night that the Negro farm people of Richland county were in the scrap to do their part in collecting all the old metal lying around the farm homes in the county.

The county is organized into 47 neighborhoods, with two and three local leaders for each neighborhood, whose duty is to assist the agent in securing participation of rural farm families in the extension program and to impart to the farm families in their sections such other information as they may receive from the agent.

Agent Dickson, said he was sending out a circular letter to every neighborhood leader in the county asking them to take the lead in the scrap drive and to be sure to notify every family in their section that it is their patriotic duty to their government to turn in now all the old scrap metal.

The local leaders participating in the extension service "Food for Victory" program and for all-out-war effort in the scrap collecting drive are as follows:

Lykesland, Robert E. Taylor; Little Camden, H. L. Summers and Amey Parker; Park, H. M. Jones and Andrew Jacobs; Shady Grove, Aaron Leevy; Round Top, Tom Kelley, Mood Kelley and Kittie Kelley; Free Hope, William Gray and Elizer Anderson; Killian, S. W. Walker; Zion Caion, Hurbert Ross and Leola English; Sims, Joe Brawley and Adline Kennedy; Veal Chapel, Tom Brown, Dennis Davis and Frances Jacob; Banister Bridge, Philip Sumter and Mary Dwight; Cedar Creek, John Wilson and Sallie Leitner; Flake Hill, David Dubard and Cora Faust; Leesburg, Jacob Chavis, William Swinton and Carrie Swinton.

Antioch, the Rev. L. H. Robinson, Carrie E. House; Hickory Hill, Christ Jenerette and June Pringle; Touchberry, Oliver Tucker; Shiver, Robert Davis, Charlie Squiremack, Dave Hopkins and T. D. Miller; Scott Town, Ike Goodwin and Wilhelmina Bauknight; Pine Bluff, John Adams, James Weston and E. M. Vance; Weston, Hampton Sumter and Janie Robinson; Harroll Hill, J. M. Dinkins, Mattie Dinkins.

Duffie, Robert Dwight, James B. Sims and Mary Deas; Red Oak, William Scott; Collins, the Rev. J. W. Williams, Ben Tucker and G. C. Woodward; Dowdy, W. W. Dowdy and Willie Loyd; Stoney Hill, Dave Williams and Willie Fench; Gadsden, J. H. Williams; New Ground, P. R. Webber; Camp Ground, A. L. Broome; Congaree, P. J. Taylor and L. H. Goodwin; Meeting House, Berkley Reynolds; Fannie-Hopkins, W. J. Davis, Frank Sumter and Jasper Randolph; South Hopkins, Fred Alston and Mary Newton.

North Hopkins, W. H. Harris and Pickney Alston; Hopewell, E. B. Boyd and Emma Ringner; Folk, John Jones and Hattie Davis; Younginer, James W. Friday and Ada Hiller; Reeses, James Henry, Zack R. Clarkson, Nepolian Goodson and Millie Green; Shiloh, S. J. Dunlap, McKenley Scott and Elise Scott; Highland, James LeBrew; Gum Spring, Fred Patterson and Lillie Brown; Goodwill, the Rev. I. B. Butler, Andrew Rhoden and Emma Butler; Bell View, H. H. Harris; Mount Zion, S. E. Able and C. H. Harris; Bookard, Silas Able and Charlie Harris.

47c-1942

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 6, 1942

Low-Down on Army Life From Captain Walter C. Figg

Chaplain D. C. Rice Also Address Prospective Soldiers

Leigh Street 'Y' Holds Forums To Help Future Negro Selectees

Befuddled, worried and sometimes just naturally "scared to death," Negro men of Richmond who have been ordered to report for army induction are finding help through the monthly Leigh Street YMCA's selectees' forum in making the adjustments necessary in going from civilian life into the nation's armed forces.

As far as is known, the local forum series is the first of its kind in the country and has drawn prominent mention in the monthly publication of the national Selective Service headquarters in Washington.

Each month, the Leigh Street "Y" receives from the local draft boards here the names of Negroes who are to be inducted. Letters then go out to these men inviting them to a meeting at the "Y," Third and Leigh Streets. Each meeting is addressed by one or two army officers, who tell the men something of what to expect and how to conduct themselves during their life in the army. Then, the officers answer questions from the selectees during an open forum period, and later the formal part of the meeting ends and the men are invited to see the army representatives personally to talk over personal problems.

The September forum was held Friday night, with two speakers, Captain Walter S. Figg, of the State Selective Service headquarters, and Chaplain D. C. Rice, a Negro first lieutenant, from Fort Devens, Mass.

Matthew G. Carter

Making the introductory remarks, Matthew G. Carter, executive secretary of the "Y," a Community Fund agency, told the selectees that "no doubt you are tense and frustrated now, confused in your thinking and seeing visions of what'll happen to you in the army." Between the time they receive their orders to report and the actual induction date, some men go on a drinking spree, while others flounder around trying to adjust their personal affairs, he said. The forums are to provide a place where selectees can get help in making the transition from civilian to army life.

Captain Figg told the men that they would get along well in the army if they obey orders, keep themselves and property clean and "leave booze and women alone."

"You can't drink booze and be a fighting man," he declared.

"But the most important thing is that you are going to learn how to kill.

How to Kill

"You may be strong as a beast now but not know how to use that strength. The army is not a plaything. It will teach you how to kill. The enemy doesn't have any mercy on us so we don't have any on them." When you go into battle, he told the men, "it's a question of your life or his."

"Don't throw your pay away rolling bones or playing blackjack," he told the prospective soldiers. "There's always one or two who end up with all the money and you're left without any. Send some of your pay back to a bank to keep for you."

Captain Figg told the Negroes they would feel better if they attended chapel service on Sunday, too.

Building his talk around the subject, "Is This Our War," Chaplain Rice told the men:

"You have been told that this is a white man's war and is promoted by men protecting their private business interests. Why should we sacrifice and struggle to win a white man's war.

"As a Negro speaking to Negroes, I ask you, is it our war when we are forced to walk because the Japs have deprived us of our rubber supply? Is it our war when we can't get many canned foods because of the lack of tin for cans? Is it our war when we might be cold this Winter because of lack of fuel? America might come to the point of starvation. When we begin to starve and be cold, white people will starve and be cold, too. If America goes down, you go down with her. And what other nation on the face of God's earth would you rather live in?

"America was built with the blood, sweat and toil of my forbears, and I'll work out my salvation here," he declared.

Warning that "we are still losing this war," Chaplain Rice, who was pastor of a church in Norfolk before entering the army, told the Negroes to "pack up your spats, cane, patent leather shoes and biswing suits" and prepare not to see them again for a long time. It's hard, but millions of other white and black boys have done the same thing. Are you any better than they are? . . . The war is a great leveler. When we get on the battlefield both blacks and whites fight and die together. This war has done more for us than anything since Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation."

"You belong to a race which never had a traitor and never produced a saboteur."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY NURSES MAY WED, NEW RULE PROVIDES

OCT 3 - 1942

Expect Move To Greatly Increase Enlistment For War Service

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The announcement by the War department last week that members of the Army nurse's corps may marry without losing their positions, is expected to be hailed with delight by the Negro nurses of the country.

In the past whenever an army nurse married she was forced to resign from the service.

Miss Mary Board, chief of the American Red Cross nursing service, which has charge of recruiting nurses for the army, remarked at a gathering of colored leaders and Red Cross officials in Washington recently that some difficulty had been experienced in securing enough colored nurses.

Mrs. Ruth Roberts, past chairman of the advisory committee of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and Mrs. Estelle Riddle, past president of the same organization, expressed the idea that economic circumstances caused earlier marriage and made marriage more of a certainty on the part of the colored nurse than on that of the white.

With the ban lifted so that after October 1 any nurse in the service who marries may retain her rank, a leap in enlistments by colored nurses is expected to follow.

OCT 3 - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFT BOARD JIM-CROW SEEN IN HEAVY '4-F'

OCT 10 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 8—(ANP) — When Negro selective service men appear before certain local boards, they are being disqualified by psychiatrists who label them mentally deficient, depending on answers to certain questions put to them.

The story, which comes from unimpeachable sources, declares that Negro selectees are asked, "What is your opinion on segregation?" If the answer denounces segregation, the man is classified as mentally deficient and placed in Class 4-F.

Such a large number of these classifications are coming into the selective service headquarters, officials are asking what the answer can be. Some men thus classified are holding positions in important posts and because of this classification, they are in constant danger of losing their jobs.

What prompts these questions remains problematical with interested officials at a loss to explain what the result will be. Too many Negroes are getting this classification to permit it to go unchallenged. An official investigation is believed underway.

OCT 10 1942

Scrap Prizes for Negro Children

Daily Worker
N.Y. OCT 12 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 11—Prizes of $130 will be given to Negro school children by the Negro Chamber of Commerce of this city for the largest amount of scrap turned in by any Negro school by Oct. 17. The money has been donated by the city's leading Negro citizens.

OCT 12 1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN FEARS "BEST BLOOD OF AMERICA" TO BE SACRIFICED FOR UNDRAFTED NEGROES

SEP 26 1942

Demands Immediate Induction of Blacks Fearing Whites To Be Exterminated

EQUALITY DEMANDED AT LAST DOWN IN DIXIE

SEP 26 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE
Washington ANP Reporter

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—"It is not proper in case of war to take the white man, the best blood of America, into the army, unless the colored man is drafted."

Hurling this defiance at congress, Newt. V. Mills, congressman from Louisiana, aided and abetted by Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina, last Monday urged before congress the building of more camps and hospitals to accommodate larger numbers of Negroes into the army.

Mr. Bryson said: "I desire to highly compliment the gentleman from Louisiana for his continued fight in that the selective service must demand the draft boards to draft the colored man into service. Further the gentleman has continued to take the position that in case a colored man is rejected for any reason, the various draft boards should immediately draft into service an equal number of colored men to take the places of those colored men that are rejected."

SEP 26 1942

He then quoted a statement made by Mills in 1940 which says:

"We have in the country approximately 15,000,000 colored people, and I understand certain colored boys down home have been undertaking to join the army. Do you know what they have been telling those colored boys? 'We do not have any camps.' So I say to the house I believe it is unfair for the army to enlist the white boys, the best blood of America, and put them in these army camps and train them, and then in case of a war take the white boys of America and send them out on the battlefields and let those boys be killed while the colored boys remain at home and then come along here about six months, or eight months or a year or a year and a half later and undertake to train the boys. Why not now construct some army camps for the colored boys and permit them to come into the army if you propose to force the white man into service?' "

Mills then followed Bryson and introduced into the Congressional Record a letter he had written Brig. Gen. Hershey of the selective service organization in which he stated:

SEP 26 1942

"I respectfully request that you make an immediate investigation and demand that each local board draft into service an equal number of acceptable colored men to take the place of those rejected. Further, I request that those who are rejected from service due to disability be immediately sent to hospitals for treatment whereby they may be drafted into the army."

SEP 26 1942

The induction of many whites into the army as against a small proportion of Negroes has been annoying to the southern bloc of congressmen who see in this a menace to the South when viewed from their own distorted outlook.

In this they are insistent, but in rendering service to these Negroes before they are inducted and mistreating them after they are inducted, the Southerners are strange silent. Mr. Mills' attention is called to the cases of injustices perpetrated upon Negro troops in his own state where Camp Claiborne was a national disgrace. He fails to understand it is not the fault of the Negro that he is not inducted faster. There are many other things, say commentators on the subject, that Mr. Mills could turn his attention to more usefully and not waste congress' time with perorations on inducting Negroes into the army.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 OTHERS FACE FEDERAL COURT FOR SEDITION

OCT 10 1942

Men Spurn Legal Aid Offered By Judge; Put Trust In Allah

OCT 10 1942

Federal Judge John P. Barnes cracked down Monday and sentenced 31 members of the Temple of Islam cult to three-year penitentiary terms after they had pleaded guilty to charges of failure to register under the Selective Service Act. Another cultist in court on the same charge drew a sentence of five years on a similar plea.

Six other followers of the mystic organization entered not guilty please and were arraigned Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Those sentenced to three years are:

John Tillman, alias John 5 X
Nolan Cobbins, alias Nolan X
Russell Hughes, alias Russell X
Zack Walker, alias Zack Hassan
Alphonso Hatchett, alias Alphonso Pasha
Willie Mohammed
Benny Walker, alias Benny Alla
Harry X
Alla Armstead
Volger Paul Williams, alias Volger X
Nathan Robinson, alias Nathan X
Robert Woodward, alias Robert X
Lee Davis, alias Lee
James Anderson, alias James 3 X
Leslie Fairrow, alias Leslie X
Paska ..., alias Paska X
Shelby Karrien
John 3 X
Robert Moore, alias Robert X
James 6 X
Mambus X, alias Lambert X
Reiser Shah
Lester X
Allar Shah, alias Allar Shah
David X
Kasskar Ali
Charles Turner, alias Charles X
Clarence Bronston, alias Clarence X
Karrien Allah
Willie White, alias Willie X
Leonard X

OCT 10 1942

Sentenced to five years was Emmanuel Karrien, alias Emmanuel Mohammed, alias Robert Bridgeman, son of Muck Muhd a leader of the religious order.

When sentence was passed, Karrien, head teacher of the temple, declared: "I hope the Japs win the war. Then all the Negroes will be free!"

OCT 10 1942

Assistant United States District Attorney Kiely asked each of the defendants why they failed to register for the draft and each gave identically the same answer: "I registered with Allah."

Allah is the God of the Mohammedan religion and the power Muck Muhd is said to wield among the Islams stems from the belief that he is Allah's earthly representative. His followers are alleged to call him "prophet."

All of the convicted cultists flatly refused legal counsel offered by the court explaining that they were being represented by Allah. The only exceptions to the disdain for legal advise came when six of the cultists pleaded not guilty. They accepted the services of Atty. Bentley Pike appointed by Judge Barnes.

They are:

Sam Davis, alias Sam X
Leamon Thorton, alias Leamon X
Raymont Tharrieff
Farroz Jordan, alias Frazefe
Frank Eskeridge, alias Frank Esker-
Frank Eskeridge, alias Frank Eskrige, alias Frank 2 X
George Hawkins, alias George X

During the trial members and followers of the Temple of Islam sat in the courtroom garbed in ceremonial robes with stoical expressions on their faces. There were no demonstrations by the cultists many of whom are educated and cultured folk.

Observers of the proceedings felt that the convictions on charges of draft evasion cleared the defendants arrested last week in wholesale arrests by FBI agents of any connections with Japanese espionage. The government's attempt to build a case of sedition against them evidentally collapsed.

Efforts were made to convict some of the cultists on sedition charges when they were arraigned in federal court Tuesday. They are Gulam Bogans, alias Elijah Mohammed, alias Muck Muhd; Lenzie Karrien, and Pauline Bahar. These three are regarded as the top leaders of the cult.

They are said to have engaged in seditious acts by telling Islams: "Don't register for the draft." "You should not serve under the American flag;" "You should not take up arms against the Japs;" "The Japs are not our enemies."

Albany, Ga. Herald
October 18, 1942

ALBANY'S NEGRO CITIZENS.

With the close yesterday of the Newspaper Scrap Drive, to which there has been extremely generous response, The Herald wishes to acknowledge particularly the excellent cooperation which Albany's Negro citizens have given.

The same appeal was made to children in the colored schools that was made to those in the white schools, and the response was as prompt and enthusiastic. Negro fathers and mothers took out of their homes many cherished articles to go into community scrap piles, rivaling their white neighbors in sacrificial giving. The pastors of Negro churches appealed to their congregations to support the scrap drive, holding high the patriotic duty of American citizens irrespective of race or creed.

Albany's Negro citizens are buying stamps and bonds to support the war. Negro farmers have pledged dawn-to-dark labor in 1943 to help reach the production goals set by the Department of Agriculture. They are meeting their draft quotas cheerfully, and many thousands of them are working in critical war industries.

Our nation faces a long, hard struggle, and all citizens must toil and sacrifice together till victory is won.

47c-1942

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 16, 1942

The Educated Soldier

BY ROSCOE DRUMMOND
In The Christian Science Monitor

The 1942 edition of the American soldier is the most educated fighting man in the world today.

With 4,000,000 citizens now being brought to the peak of their training, the eductional level of the United States Army of World War II is higher than that of any army ever put into the field, and notably higher than its own counterpart of World War I.

This one fact, above all others, tells the story: Forty-one per cent of all white selectees are either high school graduates or have had some college training. Twenty-five years ago the soldier of comparable educational attainment constituted only 9 per cent of the American Army.

These and other related data have just been brought out and made available to the War Department by a joint study undertaken by Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, chief of the special service division of the army, and J. C. Capt, director of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce.

* * *

The most significant conclusion drawn from this survey is that the American soldier of 1942 is particularly qualified to meet the specialized needs of modern warfare, requiring, as they do, a higher standard of educational equipment than ever before.

The American soldier's qualifications stand out notably in comparison with World War I.

Today 11 per cent of the white selectees have had a college education. In World War I only 5 per cent had a college education.

Today 30 per cent of the citizen army are high school graduates. In World War I only 4 per cent were high school graduates.

Today 28 per cent have one or more years of high school training. In the last war only 12 per cent were high school non-graduates.

The phenomenal improvement in the educational level of selectees in World War II as compared with the army of 1917 is by no means the result of simply higher educational standards. It is due largely to a spectacular increase in educational opportunities throughout the United States in less than a generation.

According to statistics of the United States Office of Education in 1940, on the eve of America's entry into the war, almost as many men were attending college as were in high school less than a quarter century ago. The high school enrollment in 1940 was seven times greater than in 1916.

Another illustration of this trend is the fact that of the 18-44 age group the men from 21-24 had the highest median number of years of school and those from 35-44 the lowest. The 18-20-year group had not, of course, completed its education. Those facts point markedly to the rapid improvement in educational opportunities in recent years.

A geographic breakdown of these statistics shows that the white men of military age in the West—the Mountain and Pacific states—are better educated than those in the North—the New England, Middle Atlantic, East and West North Central states. The selectees from the South—South Atlantic and East and West South Central states—were found to be less well educated than either of those groups.

* * *

Although, according to the special service-Bureau of Census study, the educational attainment was lowest among Negroes, large gains in education have taken place in the Negro group during the past two decades. This is disclosed in the fact that 13 per cent of Negro men in the 35-44 age bracket received one year or more of high school education, while 26 per cent of the 21-24 age group attended high school.

Data on the educational level of Negro selectees in the present war, when compared with similar data from the last war, also shows great progress. Sixty-three per cent of the Northern Negro selectees have attended high school and 33 per cent of the Southern Negro selectees have attended high school, as compared with 14 per cent of the Northern Negro draftees and 3 per cent of the Southern Negro draftees in the last war.

The latest census statistics on years of completed schooling represent the first full inventory of the educational status of the entire population ever undertaken. The question on the highest grade of school completed was included in the census in place of the less comprehensive questions on illiteracy asked in previous censuses.

The number of illiterates cannot be estimated from these figures since the completion of no particular grade of school corresponds to the attainment of literacy. Ability to read and write is a less clear-cut concept, it is pointed out, than the completion of a given number of years of school, and even if literacy could be precisely defined, the grade in which it was acquired would depend on the individual and the school system. Some literate individuals never had any formal schooling.

The percentage of illiterates in the population 10 years old and over in 1930 was less than half as great as in 1900, 4.3 as against 10.7 per cent. It is considered highly probable that the illiteracy rate is now even lower, particularly since more than 30 per cent of the illiterates in 1930 were foreign-born whites whose numbers have been dwindling rapidly since the restriction of immigration.

Ired By Action Of Teacher

The Informer

OCT 24 1942

By A Staff Reporter

MARSHALL. — According to reports rife here this week, six men from the Wiley faculty have been summoned as a matter of reprisal because Prof. Cox, who is cripple, left the office of the draft board when he could find no seat, and subsequently refused to return unless guaranteed a seat and told one of the women in the draft office, "If you want me, you can send for me."

It is also reported that Dr. McLeod and Dr. Dogan spent a good portion of Saturday conferring with the board, but were told that the only thing the board could do for them would be to grant the professors a 60-day extension so that the college could replace the teachers.

Among the six called are Professors O. W. Crump, Nolan Anderson, Walter Ford and Prof. Smith. (The names of the two others we were not able to get before press time.)

Board Angry

It is also reported that the board was incensed over the attitude of Prof. Cox. The report is that one of the women in the office called Prof. Cox after he had returned to Wiley to find out why he was not at the board; that Prof. Cox told her that he had reported and had left because there were no seats for colored, the whites occupying all of the seats, and that he could not stand up because of his physical condition.

She is reported to have asked why he did not sit on the floor, if he had to sit down. He is reported to have told her that he did not care to sit on the floor. She is reported to have said, "Well, you'd better come back up here" and he is said to have replied, "If you want me, you can send for me."

When Prof. Cox reported again at the center, the whites told him he was going to the army if he did not stay there but one day. (Prof. Cox is so crippled he has to use sticks to walk on.)

The incident began about as follows, according to information given out here: Prof. Cox of Wiley reported at the Industrial Center at Tyler, Texas, in accordance with summons. When he arrived he found no place for colored, all of the seats being occupied by whites. Prof. Cox, who is crippled and walks with the aid of two sticks, left the center and returned to Marshall. Then is when the white attendants at the center called him about returning.

The draft board has considerable discretion in the selection of the draftees, but it will be singular if all of a sudden six professors from Wiley become subject to draft immediately under whatever system they are using.

If the above story turns out to be true in all particulars, Negroes will be surprised if the draft board can make such use of its authority as this. It would have been thought that if Prof. Cox had violated the laws in any way that the board would have taken steps to have adjusted it with him instead of punishing the whole faculty.

40 Sign Answer To Lewis Jones Missive From John P. Lewis

The Informer OCT 24 1942 Houston, Tex.

OCT 24 1942

Editor's note: Last week this paper printed a letter from the editor of PM, New York City white daily newspaper to "Lewis Jones, American, who had apparently decided to go to prison rather than the Army, under the caption, "Why Colored Men Should Serve in the U. S. Army."

Below we publish an answer to this letter which was signed by 40 students at Howard University Washington, D. C., the original signatures of whom are in the possession of P. M. Newspaper. Most of the forty signers were men of draft age from the various schools of the University. Several stated they were volunteering to enter the Armed Forces soon, yet they felt that Lewis Jones' stand ought to be suported as a protest against the undemocratic Jim Crowism which is enforced against Negroes entering the military service. The letter was written in answer to an editorial in P. M. commenting on Lewis Jones' position.

"Dear Mr. Lewis:

"We have read the statement of Lewis Jones, a young Negro who has refused to fight as a segregated citizen and who was the subject of a recent editorial on your part. We have also read your answer. It is important to reemphasize that he does not stand alone in his conviction. We stand behind him, and many others who will read of his statement support him.

"You say you believe this to be a two-front war. Do you deny Mr. Jones the right to select the front where he believes his life and energy will make the more lasting contribution? As a soldier in a Jim Crow army he will have to accept the indignities that even you cannot imagine.

"Have you read the War Department's recent memorandum to soldiers at Camp Lee, Va., calling attention to the laws of segregation and separation in Virginia and commanding all soldiers to abide by them under penalty of Military Discipline?

If not, please read it and place yourself in Mr. Jones' position. Is it not more logical to take a stand against that sort of thing right here at home where Jones' refusal to fight must be officially (and editorially) recognized than to go off to fight the same idea on some vague battlefront leaving the condition at home unchanged and unchallenged?

Need More Jones

"Do you doubt for one moment, Mr. Lewis, that every young Negro with an ounce of manhood in his veins, having read Lewis Jones' statement, quickens with a new hope at his courage to do something which so few have had the courage to do but many have wished to do? Do you actually believe that it is the valor among us that has led so many of our young men to accept Jim-crow restrictions in the Armed Forces?

"If you do, then you should read their letters from the Army camps as we have, you should take time off and talk to them, those who have gone in and those who are using every possible means to stay out. Jones has pointed the way to the only effective protest our government will understand. The tragedy is that there are not more like him.

"Your argument that if we lose this fight the Negro will lose even the right to fight for equality leaves many of us strangely cold. Forgive us, if we see in such an argument the suggestion that we pull someone else's chestnuts out of the fire.

"The skepticism with which the Indian people regard Englands present promise of freedom after the war, remembering her broken promises after World War I, holds good for the Negro in America. We too remember the riots, the lynchings, the firings from jobs, the thrust back to the ghettoes of the Nation. It is common parlance among Negroes everywhere that 'the white man is in a tight spot right now—it's the only time we can make him listen to reason.' Do you really blame us, Mr. Lewis?

'Surely, even as a civilian, you know something of what it means to face death. Every time you hear an air raid alert, whether in practice or not, you cannot help but wonder, "Is it the real thing? Is it my turn now?" And if our lives are to be given sooner or later, is it so strange that a man prefers to give his life for something he really believes in than to give it meaninglessly and ignobly—in a Jim-crow Army, the arch symbol of all the injustice and inequality he hates?

"When Jones has reached the point, in common with thousands of others of us, that this issue must be fought out now, and that the sooner we can make Americans see that racial supremacy with all its practices must go, both as a military and civilian necessity, the sooner we will all be united to fight against the enemy from without.

Sharecropper Problem Attacked

"We know something about sharecroppers and the problems of Jews and other minorities. Without minimizing these weaknesses of democracy, you must realize, Mr. Lewis, that in addition to all the disabilities suffered by other underprivileged and minority groups, the Negro suffers from this onus of color from which there is no respite.

"When a white sharecropper in his rags may walk into a Virginia bus and sit down on the front seat, while a Negro soldier is driven to the back, you cannot convince the soldier at that moment that their problems are similar, and you know it.

"Nor could you convince those who saw Odell Waller go to the electric chair while a white man went scot free on a similar charge that the problems of the Negro sharecropper and the white sharecropper in Virginia are identical. Go down to Virginia sometimes, Mr. Lewis, and see how we feel about such things.

"You suggest alternatives to a "stinking prison." Yet you know that the case for Gandhi, Nehru and the Indian masses grows every minute they are in prison. You know their imprisonment is an indictment of British policy before the peoples of the world, and if you are informed on Negro opinion, you will note the current issue of Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment reports 87.8 percent of the poll taken among over 10,000 Negroes to be in favor of India's continuing to contend for her rights and liberty now. Does that give you an indication of the attitude of the Negro mind upon its own problem here in America today?

Think Jones Among Greats

"What good will Lewis Jones' imprisonment do? Plenty. It will give courage to thousands of Negro men and women who will count him as much a hero as Dorie Miller or Joe Louis. They will rank him with Frederick Douglass and A. Philip Randolph, the great intellectual leaders of liberation, and he will be in good company. It will strengthen the determination of others to take a similar stand when their time comes.

"It will say to the United States Government, "I cannot cooperate with your policy of discrimination and segregation," and the indictment will stand on its own merits before the public forum of the world.

"You asked why Mr. Jones had not gone throwing bricks into windows before this, since he had never known anything but discrimination.

This one was unworthy of you, Mr. Lewis. You know that Lewis Jones has reached a considered opinion in which his intellect has tempered his emotion. And you know also that at the present time there are plenty of folks down in the ranks of us who are throwing bricks at the present time, because they know of no other way. Are you concerned about the white man's skin, Mr. Lewis, or the Negro's right to equality? If the former, then permit Mr. Jones to have an equally selfish motive. If the latter, then there is no argument. You both agree.

"One final question, Mr. Lewis. Your government, and ours, has exercised the power over our personal lives that would be inconceivable were we not living in such revolutionary times as we are. It has removed from us the luxury of tires and automobiles to a large degree.

"For the Negro who has attempted to avoid the practices of segregation on common carriers by motoring as much as possible, a practical necessity has been removed.

"The government rations our sugar, it will soon ration our most prized American dish, meat; it has created an economic "dictator" to ration wages, prices, and whatever other things seem necessary to win the war. It has an equal power and responsibility to "ration" and abolish prejudice and all its practices.

"It can give the Negro equality in the Armed Forces without delay or internal chaos. The creation of mixed units would be a beginning step. In view of these circumstances, does the responsibility for Mr. Jones' act rest upon him or upon his government?"

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Hershey's Report Reveals That Very Few Seek Deferment

Afro-American

Dec. 18, 1942

Official Figures Verify Alarming Number of Illiterates, but Draft Directors Disclose the Real Reason

If anybody cares to discuss the patriotism of colored Americans, the fact is that 10 per cent of the nation's population is furnishing from 16 to 25 per cent of the volunteers for the U.S. armed forces.

Figures released recently by Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, revealed that between November, 1940 (fourteen days after the first registration) and September, 1941, 38,000 colored volunteers had been inducted into the army, representing 16 per cent of the total number of volunteers for that period.

In addition, it was also disclosed that 25 per cent of the volunteers awaiting induction at that time were colored men.

Only 33 colored men have been classified as conscientious objectors to combatant or noncombatant service in the armed forces (Class 4E), and that number represents slightly more than 2 per cent of the total number so classified.

Induction Percentage

The total registration under Selective Service as of September 30, 1941, was 17,370,355 men. Of this number, 1,842,364, or 10.6 per cent were colored. Through November 30, 1941, 91,694 colored men had been inducted into the army, or 10.6 per cent of the total number, which is exactly the national population proportion.

The number of colored men deferred because they are engaged in occupations necessary to the national health, safety and interest (Class 2A) has been relatively small. Those deferred because they are engaged in work necessary to national defense (Class 2B) is smaller.

In Class 2A, colored constitute 1.6 per cent of the total number of men so classified. In Class 2B, they constitute only 0.65 per cent of the total.

Classes 3A and 4F

The proportion of colored men deferred as heads of families has been in line with the general rate of deferment in Class 3A. There has been, however, a significant variation from the average in States that do not recognize common-law marriages.

Of equal significance is the fact that there is little difference between colored and white registrants rejected and placed in Class 4F as morally unfit for military service.

In some States with large colored registrations, the percentage of rejections for this reason appears to be lower for colored than for whites.

Officials Explain Illiteracy

A study of rejections for educational deficiency (Class 4F) under the fourth-grade educational requirement provision, over a period of four months, May 15, 1941, to September 15, 1941, showed 140,923 rejections.

Of this number, 82,961, or 58.8 per cent, were colored.

The reason for the high percentage of colored in this division of Class 4F, officials said, was not because colored people resist education but for no other reason than that "education opportunities just are not available to them."

Good Health Record

The colored registrant has a good health record and, except for syphilis and gonorrhea, his rate of susceptibility does not exceed the average. Officials say this high average in social diseases is influenced very directly by the lack of education and job opportunities, bad housing, low income and inadequate health and welfare services.

Figures showed that as of September 30, 1941, 1,842,364 colored men were registered in the continental United States. Five Southern States—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas—had registered 682,324 men, each State accounting for more than 125,000.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and New York had registered 320,260, each State accounting for more than 50,000 men.

Classification Groups

Classifications of registrants, prior to Pearl Harbor, some of which have since been deleted, are:

CLASS 1A—Available for full military service.
CLASS 1B—Those fit for limited military service.
CLASS 1C—Registrants inducted into the army.
CLASS 2A—Men necessary to civilian activities of community or nation.
CLASS 2B—Men necessary to national defense (by occupation).
CLASS 3A—Men upon whom persons are dependent for support.
CLASS 4B—Officials deferred by law.
CLASS 4C—Aliens.
CLASS 4D—Ministers of religion and divinity students.
CLASS 4E—Conscientious objectors.
CLASS 4F—Men physically, mentally or morally unfit for military service.

Serving in the administration of the Selective Service System are 1,717 colored persons who function in the following capacities:

Local board members, 250; government appeal agents, 29; registrants' advisory board members, 624; associate members of registrants' advisory boards, 251; appeal board members, 11; examining physicians, 486;

Medical advisory board members, 63; National Medical Advisory Council, 1; President's Advisory Council on Selective Service, 1; executive assistant to the director, 1.

Facts and figures of the report are based on the peacetime setup of the Selective Service System, Mr. Hershey explains, pointing out that the entry of the United States into the war has changed the picture in many significant ways.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Soldiers' Wives Amuse War Dep't

Nov. 29, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —Despite the serious situation in which the war department workers frequently find themselves, many of them are thankful for a sense of humor which saves much wear and tear on the nerves.

For instance, the girls get a big kick out of the thousands of letters sent the department by frantic and someimes furious women. There, apparently, are more of the latter than the former.

They send letters in demanding that their husbands be called to the service; they refer to their husbands as being "worthless, trifling and generally no good." Sometimes there are two or three letters from as many "wives" concerning the same man.

But they never forget to ask who is entitled to the benefits Uncle Sam has made possible. They ask about insurance, who it is made to and who is the beneficiary. But the smart soldier, feling that there is a move afoot to obtain benefits from his demise, should he be unfortunate, usually makes over his insurance to his mother, no matter how many children his legal wife may have. This peculiarity is general, say some of the workers.

Here, there are records on all men — even those who fought in World War I. Constant moving about from place to place, however, does not make for the complete safety of the records. This is costly in more than one sense. The constant shuttling of offices from one spot to another cost the taxpayers a pretty penny — if the economy minded congressman cares to look into it.

But the laugh of the week came when it was related that through an error a lieutenant had been buried in the private's section of a national cemetery. When the chap enlisted, he was a private. and his record never had been changed. So when he died, there was nothing to do but inter his remains as those of a private When the error was discovered. hell broke loose and the department was anguished because changing the grave cost all of $50.

Gen'l Hershey's Report Shows 91,694 Negroes Now In Army

DEC 18 1942

The Atlanta Daily World

Percentage of Race Volunteers Exceeds That of Other Groups

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The first report of the selective service director, Gen. Louis B. Hershey, called "Selective Service in Peacetime" devotes an entire chapter to race relations and the Negro.

In the foreword, Gne. Hershey states this is a report covering the period from September 16, 1940 to December 8, 1941, a "record of the administration of the act in peacetime."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Court Refuses Writ to Draft Objector

DEC 19 1942

NEW YORK — The fight of two brothers, one who refuses to serve in a jim crow army and the other his lawyer, neared a turning point here this week as Judge Mortimer Byers denied a plea for a writ of habeas corpus in Brooklyn Federal Court, Friday.

Winfred Lynn, Jamaica gardener, is under indictment for failure to obey an induction order and was being held under $2,500 bail until Judge Byers reduced it to $1000 and he was released.

His brother, Conrad Lynn, contends that induction into a jim crow army is violation of the Constitutional guarantees to American citizens and the non-discrimination clause contained in the Selective Service Act.

Hays in on Case

Joined by Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, Attorney Lynn asked the court to listen to the story of his client who he contends is no draft dodger but an objector to the method of quota selection of colored by his draft board.

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Judge Byers refused to hear the argument or to accept the lawyers' brief, stating: "This is wartime. I'm not going to grant any writs prior to induction. The proper time to seek relief in the courts is after induction."

Lynn's attorneys indicated that an effort would be made to have him inducted immediately and that action for a discharge on grounds that he was illegally inducted would be instituted.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Over Million Negroes In U. S. Armed Service

DEC 19 1942

(Special to the N. Y. Amsterdam Star-News)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The integration of the Negro in all branches of the United States armed forces in keeping with President Roosevelt's proclamation that "It is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin" is being realized in large measure, according to Selective Service Director General Louis B. Hershey, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, staff member of the Public Relations Division of the War Department.

DEC 19 1942

A Negro infantry division, the 93rd with about 13,000 men, is now training at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and a second division, the 92nd, has been reactivated. In addition, there are several infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, pursuit squadrons in the Army Air force, and important tank battalions in the armed forces. Other include field and coast artillery and anti-aircraft units, quartermaster, inspector general's department, signal corps, military police, engineers, medical, chemical warfare.

47c-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Colored Soldier Looks at the Army

Editor's Note—Bert Cumby, 29-year-old Negro soldier stationed at Myrtle Beach, S. C., writes about the young Negro and the United States Army in th following article. He is a graduate of Fish University, Nashville, Tenn., and his home is in Washington. He enlisted in the Army July 25, 1942.

By Bert Cumby

OCT 18 1942

Myrtle Beach, S. C., Oct. 17. It was on a warm summer morning, July 25, 1942, that I walked into the United States Army Recruiting Station in Washington and enlisted in the Army of the United States. As I was sworn in as a soldier of the United States Army that day, it seemed to me that I had just begun to show my citizenship, my patriotism and my respect for the principles upon which my country was born and built into greatness. As a young American Negro who has enjoyed many of the opportunities available to the people of a free country, I felt an appreciation of the American Way of Life and a clear relization of the causes for which my country fights in this bloody conflict.

From Washington I was sent to Fort Meade, Md., for induction, and from there I was sent along with other young Negroes to Myrtle Beach, S. C., for a period of basic military training in the United States Air Corps. The trip from Fort Meade to Myrtle Beach was the most enjoyable it has been my privilege to make.

In Pullman cars en route to Myrtle Beach from Fort Meade were young Negroes from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia. We had been engaged in various occupations in civilan life, ranging from a statistician in the Government at Washington to a steel mill worker in Pittsburgh.

But on this particular trip, we all had the same job, and we all will have the same job until that job is finished. That job is the complete liquidation and total destruction of a group of international gangsters.

At Myrtle Beach, S. C., we found a place that you would think was carved from a perfect pattern by nature. Situated on the Atlantic Coast, Myrtle Beach has been virtually "taken over" by the United States Army, with the consent and coopertaion of the civilian population.

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After several months here in Army life with one of the most important branches of the service—the Air Corps—I have observed a cordial relationship between the white and colored soldiers of this station. Everyone here realizes that this is war—that this is the Army, not a classroom for a variety of ologies, hatreds and race problems. Everyone here realizes he has a job to do, and he is doing that job, with credit to his country, to his commander, to his company and to himself.

As a young American Negro in the uniform of my country, I am happy, as many others are, to be among that marching crowd of the armed forces who are doing their part to win the war—for the restoration of human decency—for the security of a lasting and just peace.

To the American Negro I say he has as much to fight for as any other American. He has as much to be proud of as any other American. He has as much at stake in this conflict as any other American. If a foreign type of slavery is inflicted upon my country as a result of going down in defeat in this war, my own race, the American Negro, will not be an exception to the general pattern of inhuman treatment of the peoples conquered and dominated by Hitler and his association of mass murderers.

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America is my home. America is the place of my birth. America is where I worship a God of my own choice. America is a place where a man can raise a family and educate his children without Government interference. America is still a place where a man can enter business, prosper, succeed, and take his rightful place in life. America is still a place where a Joe Louis, a Marian Anderson, a George W. Carver, a Mordecai W. Johnson, a C. C. Spalding and numerous other American Negroes have won the respect of their fellow Americans—Americans of all races and colors.

Columbia S C State
August 21, 1942

NEGROES IN PROPORTION TO WHITES

Recent selective service changes, covering education and health, have increased the number of Negro inductees to such an extent that the disproportionate number of drafted whites is fast being overcome and within three or four months should no longer exist.

The rule now is that of each day's draftees 10 per cent shall be from those with insufficient education to meet the standard army requirements—that is fourth grade.

Registration by races in this state is 56 per cent white, 44 per cent Negro, the figures not tallying exactly with the population proportions which are nearer 57 and 43. To date, the white inductees are much greater in relation to registration, or population, than the Negroes. Health and educational tests caused the differentiation but the liberalized acceptance rules gradually are correcting this.

In World War No. 1 there was no trouble finding suitable places for persons with little or no learning. In fact, there were jobs into which they fitted better than did those of some education. They made excellent stevedores, they worked well in labor battalions and on certain engineering projects. For instance, in France large quantities of wood were needed for cooking and for heating billets. These laborers did good jobs in that; they kept the roads to the front in repair; they worked about the great warehouses, and many of them did excellent fighting.

We do not see why a man without education should be barred from combat. Nobody raised that question in our other wars. And the excellent service rendered by the uneducated—often by the illiterate—in battle after battle stifles any argument to the contrary. Sergeant Jasper could neither read nor write but he had sense enough to turn down a commission on that ground and his name has come down in history as one of the comparatively few enlisted men remembered from the American Revolution.

It is only fair to the unlettered, it is only fair to the lettered, that both groups be taken. And the fact that they both are being taken now is a tribute to the South Carolina selective service chief, Gen. Holmes B. Springs, who has made a hard, long fight for this equality of opportunity to serve.

Dothan Ala Eagle
September 17, 1942

Notes On The Draft

Houston, like other Alabama counties with large Negro populations, is encouraged by the recent announcement of Brig. Gen. Hershey regarding the future induction into military service of persons infected with venereal diseases. The present draft policy, which Gen. Hershey indicates will be modified, calls for deferment until treatment has been completed of all registrants so infected.

This policy has resulted in the wholesale rejection of Houston county Negro registrants, and the same situation no doubt prevails in other sections of the State. In some instances, it has been reported that as many as 50 per cent of Negro registrants sent off for physical examination have been turned down because of venereal diseases.

Another situation which has vexed local draft boards even more than the high incidence of venereal diseases among Negro registrants is that some Negroes, knowing that if they were infected they would be turned down or deferred, have deliberately contracted the diseases. (Of course, the "great white mother" would be shocked no end to learn that this situation prevails in certain areas of the South but it has been publicly discussed by health authorities and cannot be easily dismissed as a rumor.)

But this method of avoiding military service will be short-lived, judging from Gen. Hershey's statement. He discloses that the Army, in its quest for more manpower, has agreed to begin taking two per cent of its draft quotas in men with venereal diseases and 10 per cent in illiterates. He also said that both figures might conceivably be increased in line with the new policy of relaxing Army physical standards.

It is therefore gratifying to the patriotic citizens of this section to know that otherwise able-bodied Negroes will no longer be left at home to spread disease merely because they have contracted syphilis, which they do not fear, as an easy way of keeping out of the Army. After only a short period of treatment, syphilitics are capable of doing heavy manual work, such as is required in many Army activities, and it is well that a place is to be found for them where they will get both hard work and treatment.

Sumter, S. C., Herald
June 11, 1942

To Increase Number Of Negro Selectees

Columbia, June 11.—Immediate increases in the number of Negroes called from South Carolina for military training and service under the Selective Service system can be expected, United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank told Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state Selective Service director, over the telephone recently.

Culminating a program instituted by Senator Maybank and General Springs more than a year ago, Senator Maybank's message to the state Selective Service director came as the result of a series of conferences between the senator, Brig. Gen. Hershey, national Selective Service director, and General George C. Marshall chief of staff.

Direct affirmation of the new policy of calling more South Carolina Negroes into the armed forces came with a supplemental call for Negroes to be supplied during July. The total call is about three times the number called in any one individual month durin gthe past. Actual figures cannot be released, General Springs said, since all figures concerning quotas and calls on a statewide basis are considered military secrets.

According to figures released at state Selective Service headquarters several days ago, approximately 32 per cent of all men inducted into the armed forces from South Carolina since the Selective Service system was placed in operation on October 16, 1940, have been Negroes. The proportion of white and colored registrants in the state is 58 per cent white and 4 2per cent Negro.

General Springs hailed Senator Maybank's announcement as a further step toward equalizing the burden of service and sacrifice among the white and Negro populations of the state.

"Both Senator Maybank and myself have always thought that the Negroes should furnish their proportionate number of men in the armed forces," General Springs said. "To drain the state of its white population of young men and leave the Negroes is obviously unfair to both races. The Negroes, as patriotic citizens, wish to take a part in the national war effort and our efforts to secure an increase in th enumber of Negroes to be called for service have been met with approval by many Negro leaders.

The Selective Service system has had nothing to do with the number of men to be called by the armed forces or the number to be supplied from each race, General Springs pointed out. All requisitions for men for the armed forces emanate in the war department and are relayed to the various states by national Selective Service headquarters.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

USArmy Objector Gets 3 Year Term

OCT 31 1942

Three years imprisonment—with a grace period of three months to change his mind—was the sentence passed on Lewis Jones, conscientious objector against jimcrowism in the USArmy, by Judge Julian Bright on Monday in Federal Court. The case grew out of Lewis' refusal to answer his draft induction.

Clifton Foster, American Civil Liberties representative, pleaded in Jones' behalf and pointed out the objection by his client was not a refusal to defend his country but something based on the foundation of our national law. He put it this way:

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"The objection is not on conscientious grounds but on constitutional grounds." As such the action of Lewis did not violate any act of the selective service, but was merely a protest against the procedure of their induction and operation.

In passing out the decision Judge Bright said:

"I see no connection between race discrimination in the army and fighting for democracy."

Will Gladly Fight In Mixed Army OCT 31 1942

At the trial Assistant US Attorney Friedman learned from Lewis he would gladly fight in a mixed army. (Ed.—*PV* favors a mixed army and recently pushed a campaign for such.) But, the problem turned out that there are no such units—SWG.

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Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
October 29, 1942

SCRAP DRIVE IS SUCCESSFUL

White and Colored Schools of County Reporting on Amount Collected

Colleton county has something to be proud of in the amount of scrap metal gathered by the school children, white and colored in the county. Saturday of this week reports from all schools will be in the hands of County Superintendent of Education Ralph Durham, and will be forwarded to state headquarters. The scrap drive, insofar as this present one is concerned, ended last Saturday for the school children.

With a report from eleven white schools and three colored schools handed in so far, the total for these schools, of the county's total of 81 schools, 32 white and 49 colored, is 307,734 pounds of scrap. The eleven white schools reporting so far collected 297,765 pounds of scrap and the three colored schools 9,969 pounds.

Especial mention goes to the Wiggins white school, Mrs. Sadie Dandridge principal. Seven pupils of this school collected a total of 11,831 pounds, or an average of 1,690 pounds per pupils. High collector was Tommy Rice who turned in 4,000 pounds.

Following is a list of the schools reporting so far, the name of the superintendent or teacher, total amount of scrap, name of pupil turning in largest number of pounds, and amount, and the average pounds per pupil: White schools, Jacksonboro, Mrs. L. M. Smith, 1,458, Mary McMillan, 485, average 54; Rice Patch (Islandton), Mrs. Louise Givens, 9,932, Juanita Polk, 485, average, 191; Mashawville, Mrs. H. K. Story, 6,336, Jack Drawdy, 1,402, average 135; Green Pond, Miss Lois Keels, 14,500, Ann Padgett, 3,130, average 690; Stokes, Mrs. J. B. Breland, 3,435, Wade Herring, 1,116, average 61; Ruffin, C. Moye Padgett, 34,652, Milo Smyly, 10,100, average 260; Walterboro, T. B. Stevenson, 100,000, William Boynton, 20,000, average 111; Lodge, S. S. Moffatt, [illegible],075, Henry Bennett, 10,373, average 378; Christian, Mrs. Bert G. Utsey, 7,888, Doris Risher 1,487, average 261; Roadside, Mrs. Estelle Butler, 7,658, Clarence Barwick, 2,301, average 207.

Colored schools, Springtown, Geo. Curry, 6,500, Leoner Spells, 575, average 54.5; Neyles, Lugenia Pearson, 837, Wilbur White, 416, average 19; Green Uond, Ivenia Brown, 2,632, George A. Riggs, 1,503, average 23.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
September 25, 1942

Negro Volunteer Office Being Planned

JACKSONVILLE, [AP] A civilian defense volunteer office for negroes soon will be established here, F. P. Fleming, chairman of the local defense council, said yesterday.

The negro division of the council has held more than 300 meetings to promote home-defense work and more than 3,000 negroes are now enrolled here in defense work, Fleming pointed out.

47c-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

14,791 Draft Evasion Cases Uncovered In 3 Months

OCT 31 1942

OCT 31 1942

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Federal agents have been busy unearthing cases of draft evasion during the last three months. During that time, some 14,971 cases have been unearthed, many of which were settled before court action, and 389 convictions returned.

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Justice department officials said that there is no apparent increase in cases recently, but no definite satistics on this are available. In July, 4,056 cases were handled, in August, 5,816, and in September, 5,09?. Cases against conscientious objectors are not included in this group.

Since the first registration in October, 1940, 2,200 convictions have been recorded. The largest number of Negroes convicted under the draft regulations include the famous Negro Moslem sect in Chicago, which justice department officials erroniously believe mushroomed with the passage of the Selective Service act.

This sect had been operating not only in Chicago but in many large eastern cities for a number of years and the Selective Service act had little or nothing to do with the membership.

Cases involving evasion of the Selective Service act are handled by U. S. Attorney's offices throughout the country.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

What Happens To Conscientious Objectors? Negroes And White Live Together In Ohio Camp

Nov. 15, 1942

By JACK ENLOW

What hapens to people who have conscientious scruples against the war was explained to your correspondent last week when he interviewed a former Chicagoan who was given a 4-E registration classification and sent to Civilian Public Service camp number 23 in Cohoston, Ohio, to work in a government program of soil conservation along with 157 Gentiles, one Negro and 6 Jews.

Wallace Nelson, a thirty year old, stocky, energetic conscientious objector, said he was one of the two Negroes who live, work and play with the other people who work in the camp.

Nelson said that men from all walks of life are in the camp and they come from all parts of the country. About 60 percent of the men are college trained, he said. Some have Ph. D. degrees; some are members of the honorary scholastic fraternity—Phi Beta Kappa. From New Sork City comes one of the nation's outstanding Botanists—Dr. Harold Modenki, former curator of the New Lork Botanical Gardens and instructor at NYU—Nelson explained.

Nelson, who studied at Ohio Wesleyan university and at Chicago's Wilson Jr. college, said that the relationship among the men of different races and varied religious beliefs is excellent.

How they live? The food is good, he explained. The camps is supported by the Quakers. The men received $2.50 a month allowance. Clothes and other necessities must be secured through gifts, in excess of the allowance, he pointed out. He said that $35 a month is paid for each man to be in the camp for his expenses. This is paid by the Quakers in the Coshocton camp.

What about furloughs? Each man is allowed two and one half days a month and two week ends each month. The furlough days are accumulative, he said.

How do the fellows think who are in camp? I inquired. All are opposed to war, he replied. Some on the strict ground of religious beliefs, others on their own conscience. Yes, some of them leave the camp to go into the army, was his reply to a question as to whether any change their minds. Some change thier minds because they think their fight for pacifism is a losing battle and is comparable to a drop of water in the ocean to turn a swift moving tide. Others leave because of financial reasons —to get the monthly pay that the army offers which is about $47.50 a month more than the men get in camp.

Nelson is a Methodist. He left his job as director of the Liberty Community Center at Delaware, Ohio, to go to the camp. He is well known for his work with various youth groups.

He left Chicago last week to return to camp.

The other colored member in the camp is Joseph Quinn, well-known youth leader from Chicago who went in a month ago.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 5, 1942

It's A Small World

The world is a small place after all, even if it did take a war to prove it to some folks.

For instance, there's the case of the Dale County Negro who was drafted. Like hundreds of others who have been inducted into the Army, he traveled by bus to the induction station and then by train to the reception center. Dejected, home-sick and blue—maybe a little frightened—he lost all sense of direction and didn't bother to make inquiries as to where he was.

After a few weeks in the reception center, he boarded a troop train and headed for another camp, where training was to commence. He did generate enough curiosity to ask another rookie where they were going.

"Cal-i-fawnyuh," was the reply, and in a fashion typical of his race, he curled up on the seat and went to sleep.

There followed hours of riding, shunting on sidings, moving again. He dozed often and had not the slightest idea how long he had slept nor when he would arrive.

Finally the train reached its destination and he marched with the others into a shiny new camp.

Thousands of new faces and weeks of drilling and training occupied his time and thoughts. Others were granted leave but he, being far from home and friends, was content to loll around the camp and take things easy.

Long weeks went by and training progressed, and one day he found himself hiking with the rest of his outfit along a little-used country road. A log truck pulled over to the side to make room for the marching soldiers.

Then it happened.

"Hi, boy," came a voice from the truck.

The ring of familiarity attracted his glance. Waving and shouting, he broke ranks and ran to the truck to exchange greetings with three of his old Dale County cronies—the first familiar faces he had seen since his induction.

"Lieutenant, suh, please-suh let me talk with 'em just a minute—they's boys from home," he pleaded as he was reprimanded for breaking ranks. Impressed by his charge's eagerness and this sudden change from the morose to the care-free, happy soldier, he agreed, with the admonishment to "make it snappy."

"Whut you boys doin' heah?"

"Jus' haulin' logs, like always."

"M-m-m-m. Come a long way, didn't-cha?"

"Not so fur."

"M-m-m-m."

Bewilderment gave way to confusion when one of the loggers spoke up:

"Seen yo' sister las' night."

"Reckon not. She ain't out heah."

"Sho she is, boy. Seen her at church."

"M-m-m-m," incredulously, "When she goin' home?"

"Went back las' night."

"Uhhuh. Wan't my sister. Couldn't git back dat quick frum way out heah!"

"Whut you talkin' 'bout, boy, course she could. Didn't take fifteen minutes."

"Nigger, where is I?"

"You mus' be crazy. You'se is fo' miles o' home right now. Crank up dis truck, boy, us go!"

The indignant friends sped away on their truck and the dazed soldier collapsed to the unfamiliar Dale County roadside, happy beyond speech at the thought that he had been at Camp Rucker all those lonesome weeks.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 9, 1942

Quota Raised for 3-A Men Who Want to Be Officers

But High School Education Needed For Commission

South Carolina's quota of volunteer officer candidates (selective service registrants who have been classified as 3-A and who therefore may apply for officers' training) has had a "large increase" Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, said yesterday.

General Springs revealed that so far 95 white South Carolina registrants had been accepted and were now serving their basic training periods as officer candidates, and that thirteen others had been found qualified and would be inducted into the service this month. Three Negroes have been accepted as officer candidates and will also be inducted this month. In all, there have been more than 160 applications made by selective service registrants in the state.

While South Carolina has been restricted to a comparatively small quota in the past, the present quotas have been greatly enlarged and qualified registrants were urged by General Springs to take advantage of the opportunity to become officer candidates as soon as possible.

To qualify, registrants must now be in Class 3-A, deferred because of dependency, must secure dependency waivers from these dependent upon them, must have at least a high school education, must pass a final type physical examination, and must appear at his own expense before a board examining officers at Fort Jackson who will determine the applicant's suitability as officer material.

If accepted, the applicant will return to his home and will then report for induction at Fort Jackson along with the next regularly scheduled group of selectees from his local board area.

Following induction, the registrant will undergo an intensive course of basic training, after which he must again appear before an officers' examining board at the replacement center to which he has been assigned. If disqualified, he will be returned to his home after transfer to the enlisted reserve and will be called back to the service when other registrants with the same degree of dependency are called for training and service.

Those who successfully complete the period of basic training and the officers' training school will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

General Springs pointed out that while the minimum educational requirement is for a high school education, the fact that the educational requirement is met does not necessarily mean that the applicant will be found qualified. Qualification is based on the report on physical appearance, bearing, personality and other factors and is decided on by officers of the Fourth Service Command.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Many Negro Draftees Returned to Hancock

Dec 2, 1942

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

SPARTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—Hancock county Negro draftees are said to be coming back from induction centers in increasing numbers because of diseases, principally tuberculosis and venereal. The November quota of 37 men went to Fort Benning last Wednesday, and 18 were returned immediately and others may follow in a few days.

The number of white draftees returned has been small, considering the number who have been sent. No plan has been set forth to remedy the situation, so the local draft board will keep sending them to fill the calls.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

COMMON SENSE IN THE DRAFT

Army authorities have proposed to Congress that all men over forty-five years of age who are in the Army be discharged upon their request, and it is probable that such a law will be passed within the near future.

It certainly should be passed, and the age limit should be lowered to thirty-five or, at most, forty years of age.

Most men of thirty-five are married and have dependents. Moreover, a large percentage of them have skills and experience more valuable in vital civilian production than in the armed services.

As a rule young men are more physically fit to withstand the hardships and excessive strain of modern war, they are less set in their ways and thus more amenable to military discipline, and they usually have less dependents.

In another connection, too, it is better that the older men be deferred from military service. These men frequently have families in which there are sons and daughters in their 'teens who, because of disruption of family life caused by drafting of fathers, are all too often apt to become delinquents.

There has been a marked rise in juvenile delinquency in the past two years, and it is well known that most delinquents come from broken homes.

We have a war to fight but we must also look to the years after the war and the generation which must take over after this one is gone. The discipline and training of stable home life are needed to give that generation moral character for the heavy tasks of post-war reconstruction.

It is for this reason that thoughtful people are urging the withdrawal of older men from the army and warning against the drafting indiscriminately of women, many of whom would be or are mothers.

On the other hand, drafting of the eighteen- and nineteen-year-olds is a sound policy which has obtained in all armies recruited by selective service. While it interferes with the education of a small minority, it gives the majority of them valuable training, discipline and experience which most of them could not obtain at home, and which will be valuable to society after the war.

All in all, the new draft policy seems to be eminently sensible.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Gets Writ In Draft Law Test

The P. M. Daily

DEC 24 1942

Judge Marcus B. Campbell of Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday cleared the way for an early test of the legality of inducting Negroes under a quota system and into a segregated army.

Campbell issued a writ of habeas corpus for Winfred Lynn, Jamaica Negro gardener, requiring the commanding officer at Camp Upton to produce him in court next Monday for a hearing.

Lynn submitted to induction Saturday. He previously failed to report for induction, and, after arrest, sought the writ.

That application was dismissed, on the ground the proper time to argue the case was after induction.

The case is the first test of that section of the Selective Service law forbidding discrimination on account of race or color in "selection and training."

DEC 24 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

REFUSES TO REPORT FOR ARMY SERVICE

12/5/42

NEW YORK. — (CNS) — Winfred Lynn, a 1-A man and ordered to report for induction since September 18, has refused to answer the call in a Jim-Crow army.

"Unless I am assured that I can serve in a mixed regiment, and that I will not be compelled to serve in a unit undemocratically selected as a Negro group. I will refuse to report for induction."

This, Lynn wrote way back in June. The draft board asked him to appear August 16 to state his case. Lynn assured the board that he would never appear for induction so long as there was a Jim Crow army.

12/5/42

Lynn, who is 36 and a gardener by profession, then served notice of his decision at the U. S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn. For a while nothing happened. Then Assistant U. S. Attorney Hirsch called him down to his office together with his brother, Atty. Conrad Lynn, and proceeded to show Winfred the error of his ways.

When this failed the matter was turned over to the prosecuting attorney.

47c-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Draftee Challenges Army 'Quota' For Negro 1-A's

12/5/42

NEW YORK—Charges that the Selective Service System is using Jim Crow methods in its separate quotas for Negroes and whites were leveled this week in a habeas corpus petition filed in the Brooklyn Federal Court by a Negro under indictment for failure to report for induction.

Winifred Lynn, 36, a gardener of Jamaica, Queens, brought the action principally to test the anti-discrimination clause in the draft law, but it is expected that the whole pattern of segregation and discrimination as practiced by the United States Army will be challenged.

This will mark the first time that a court hearing has been obtained on charges of racial discrimination since the beginning of World War II and the court's opinion will undoubtedly have far reaching effects on draft regulations.

The case is set for hearing Friday, Dec. 4, before Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo. It was originally scheduled for Nov. 27, but was adjourned to allow both sides more time for preparation.

Lynn's petition charges that he is unjustly imprisoned in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution and in violation of the Selective Service Act.

The petition sets forth that "the induction order which your petitioner is alleged to have violated was invalid, having been issued to your petitioner as part of a 'Negro quota' and your petitioner was not bound to obey said order."

12/5/42

A copy of the "quota order" issued to local boards by the New York City Headquarters of the U. S. Selective Service is attached to the petition. It states in part that: "Your (the board's) quota for this call is the first . . . white men and the first . . . Negroes, who are in Class 1-A . . ."

Lynn contends through his brother Conrad, his attorney, that this is a violation of the section of the draft law which states:

"In the selection and training of men for service, and in interpretation and execution of this act, there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color."

47c-1942

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
May 2, 1942

THE ANNISTON TIMES

In this critical war period the problem of race relations in America requires the best thinking and the utmost restraint by leaders of all groups.

Here in Alabama, where at Anniston and Tuskegee large numbers of Northern Negro soldiers have been brought for training, the need for care is especially great.

Already there have been minor disturbances, nearly all of which could have been avoided easily but for the hot-headed action of one individual. It is a pity that innocent white people and innocent black people should be drawn into difficulties by the emotion of a situation created by individuals who, often as not, are unworthy. Each of us should resolve to count up to 100 before making any contribution to a disturbance which may create unrest and bitterness. Any man who helps to bring about race difficulties at a time like this, when every good right arm, every brain and every loyal American heart is needed to win the war, is betraying his country.

Both the white race and the Negro race are on trial in this critical time. The white people, the majority group, are obligated to go as far as it is humanly possible in showing that America believes in democracy for all—the weak and the strong alike. The Negroes, our minority group, must put country ahead of minority advance, making such good use of the privileges gained automatically in wartime that their capacity for still further advantages will be made obvious.

The winning of this war will depend in large measure upon our ability to stand shoulder to shoulder—white and black, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant—in the defense of an ideal. If we cannot do this, then the war, and the American dream along with it, is lost.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
April 21, 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Negro Talk on Loyalty

NASHVILLE, April 20 (AP).—Mrs. Roosevelt had a quick answer today for a Negro college student who asked where the American Negro's loyalty should lie in the present war.

"I'm sure any Korean could tell you what being under the Japanese would be like," the First Lady said, "but nevertheless, you do present a very real problem."

The question arose during a panel discussion at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is in three-day session here.

The girl had said to Mrs. Roosevelt, "I am an American, but to whom do I owe my loyalty? There's a bond between my race and the darker-skinned races. Should I fight for the race with which I have kinship, or for a more dominant race which does not consider me an American or grant me the privileges of democracy?"

"I understand your conflicting loyalties," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, "but you must consider that you at least have a better chance under democracy than under a totalitarian regime, no matter what race administers it."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ATTY. MCCOY TO ENLIST IN MARINE CORPS

Wants To Do His Bit For U. S. In Fight Against Axis

MAY 16 1942

Atty. Walter L. McCoy, 5256 Michigan avenue, an assistant state's attorney and leader in Democratic circles, has applied to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox for enlistment in the new branch of the Marine corps. If accepted he will resign his post and begin training at the Naval Training station at Great Lakes, Ill.

In discussing his reason for desiring to enlist, Attorney McCoy said:

"I am a patriotic citizen and I want to do my bit to help my country in its fight against Japan and the Axis powers. While I don't favor segregation in any branch of the armed services, I do feel that the record Negroes will make under the Navy's new policy, will pave the way for the breaking down of the now existing color barrier."

Plans Not Complete

In a letter from Major F. R. Worthington of the U. S. Marine corps, Attorney McCoy was told that full details for the acceptance of colored applicants have not been completed, but it was expected that within the next few weeks, volunteer enlistments would be accepted.

Attorney McCoy has been connected with the state's attorney's office for more than nine years as an expert in the extradition department. Prior to his appointment, he served as an assistant corporation counsel.

A native of Houston, Texas, Attorney McCoy has been a resident of the city for more than 22 years. He has passed the bar both in Mississippi and Texas where he practiced and received his post graduate work in law at Wiley university.

Has Brilliant Record

While in the state's attorney's office, Attorney McCoy has made a brilliant record. One of his coworkers pointed out that it was McCoy's idea and recommendation that caused all fugitive warrants to be made returnable to the Felony court in the Criminal courts building where the services of the extradition department of the state's attorney's office were available. This put an end to the confusion then existing in the handling of fugitive cases by the various districts.

It was McCoy who stopped the fifty-year-old practice of fugitives being turned over to officers from other states by the police on so-called waivers. Now all fugitives must be produced in open court and there apprised of their constitutional rights and given an opportunity to resist extradition if they so desire.

He also prepared a brief on the subject of fees for filing suits in Cook county, which revealed that the clerks of the Criminal court had violated the law for thirty years by permitting petitions for Writs of Habeas Corpus to be filed free intead of paying $15 filing cost for each petition required by law. This act enabled the county to collect more than $31,000 in revenue.

McCoy' treatise on habeas corpus and extradition was acclaimed by the State' Attorney's association of Illinois as well as numerous district attorneys and attorney general throughout the United States as authority on the two subjects.

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
May 9, 1942

DEFENSE TRAINING FOR NEGROES IS PROJECTED

MONTGOMERY, (AP) — Efforts were under way today to have defense training courses made available to negroes by securing recognition of Tuskegee Institute as a qualified school for the instruction.

President George H. Denny of the University of Alabama, President L. N. Duncan of Auburn and other prominent educators met with Governor Frank Dixon yesterday and declared in a statement that in the event Tuskegee is not approved, Auburn and Alabama "stand ready to give further consideration to the problem with a view to solving it in such fashion as would be satisfactory to all concerned."

Courses in engineering, science and management defense training were advocated.

Educators attending the conference said Tuskegee was not qualified because the training under a U. S. office of education regulation is limited to institutions that awarded degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics or production supervision in 1940-41.

In addition to Denny and Duncan, others meeting with the group were: J. E. Hannuk, assistant dean of engineering at Auburn; E. R. Plowden, in charge of defense training for the state department of education; J. E. McDaniel, regional adviser of defense training at Georgia Tech, and R. L. Puerifoy, defense training official from Washington.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO DEFENSE COURSE SOUGHT

State Educators Request Use Of Tuskegee As Training Center

MAY 9 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8—(AP)—Action to make defense training courses available to Negroes by securing recognition of Tuskegee Institute as a qualified school for such instruction was taken at a meeting of widely-known educators with Gov. Frank Dixon Friday.

The conference, attended by the presidents of Auburn and the University of Alabama, declared in a joint statement that in case Tuskegee is not approved, Alabama and Auburn "stand ready to give further consideration to the problem with a view to solving it in such fashion as would be satisfactory to all concerned."

The conference advocated, in the interest of national defense, the making available to Negroes of "ESMDT" instruction—engineering, science and management defense training.

Tuskegee Institute is not qualified, it was stated, because of a regulation of the U. S. Office of Education, limiting it to institutions which in 1940-41 awarded degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics or production supervision. A change in favor of Tuskegee will be sought.

Attending the conference, in addition to Gov. Dixon, were President George H. Denny, of the University of Alabama; President L. N. Duncan, of Auburn; J. E. Hannum, assistant dean of engineering, Auburn; E. R. Plowden, in charge of defense training for the State Department of Education; J. E. McDaniel, regional adviser of defense training, Georgia Tech; and R. L. Puerifoy, field representative, ESMDT, Washington, D. C.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
October 16, 1942

NEGRO SOLDIER HONORED

(From the Newberry Observer)

Leaving tonight (Monday) Clyde Martin, a young colored man of Newberry, will report for duty in the Armed Forces of the United States at Fort Benning, Ga., on tomorrow. For nine years Clyde has been the assistant janitor in the Exchange Bank building, and has performed his duties as such in a cheerful and efficient manner. Friday morning a group of men and women representing the occupants of the building gathered in Blease & Griffith's office where Judge Blease presented Clyde with a gold Elgin wrist watch and some money, a gift from all of the men and women who through these years have appreciated the efforts and smiles of Clyde. Judge Blease, in his few remarks, told him that each wished him well and knew that he would make one of the best of Uncle Sam's colored soldiers. Clyde, surprised and almost speechless, expresesd his thanks in well-chosen words, and said that he thought he could serve each one better as a soldier than as assistant janitor in the building.

ARMY FINDS THIRD OF WHITES UNABLE TO MEET STANDARD

Pittsburgh Courier

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., May 21.—A method of selecting men for induction into the Army will be revised, it was announced here after one-third of 85 white selectees were rejected because of illiteracy and bad physical condition, while colored selectees were accepted almost 100 per cent.

In the last delegation of 82 colored draftees sent from this area, the army accepted all but four. These were returned to their homes after a thorough check by physicians at the army induction center, for physical defects that were not immediately apparent under the present system of screening examinations.

Only 54 of the last 85 white men sent to induction centers were accepted by the army. Some 14 of the rejected men were found to be unable to read and write, the army notified the Christian County draft board.

The balance had physical ailments "that were immediately apparent," the army reported.

Hopkinsville draft board officials said that the white men had been given only the scantiest of physical examinations in line with the new army policy. At the same time, they expressed amazement that the army doctors were able to find rejections for so many of the delegation.

The good record made by the colored citizens was explained because of the better physical condition of the men from outside work in this area and because of the improved school system for Negroes in this section of Kentucky.

Daily World,
Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Director Reveals Negro Women To Serve

MAY 21 1942

Two of First Eight Divisions To Be Colored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Immediately after being sworn in as director of the newly formed Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby announced that forty Negro women would be admitted to the training camp to be established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the officers for the first 25,000 women in the corps will be trained.

MAY 21 1942

This step indicates an integration of the entire population in this aid to the army.

Appearing on a coast to coast broadcast Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Hobby, who has been the target of attack by some Negro leaders, who opposed her appointment because she is a Texan, further disclosed that of the eight initial divisions to be formed, two of them would be composed of Negro women.

MRS. HOBBY

LEADERS DELIGHTED

Negro leaders are expressing delight at this unexpected turn of affairs for they were beginning to believe that the WAAC was to be a "lily-white" organization.

It is hoped that a racially proportionate number of the women in this new adjunct to the army will be Negroes, with opportunities given them similar to those given other women. Many posts are to be filled by these women, to relieve men for actual combat duty. Clerical post; jobs with air raid listening posts and similar duties for which women are qualified are all a part of the extensive program.

From the war department comes the announcement that the enlistments for the training period at Des Moines are open to "citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45. They may be married or single. They must have had at least a high school education, be in good health and of excellent character."

WILL BE NOTIFIED

MAY 21 1942

All applications must be sent to the recruiting office of the army in the area nearest your home. The women whose applications are satisfactory will be notified as to the time and place of examinations. The applications of those who pass these preliminary tests will be sent on the proper corps area, where they will be examined and sifted by a recruiting officer and two women assistants.

The pay is as follows: director, $3,000 a year plus subsistence allowance of 60 cents a day and $100 a month quarters allowance. The assistant directors will receive $2,400 a year, plus the same subsistence allowance and a quarters allowance of $80. First officer, $166.67 per month, plus allowance of $40 per month for quarters and 60 cents a day for subsistence; second officer, $131.25 per month plus the same food and quarters' allowances; and third officer, $125 per month plus the allowances.

In the non-commissioned grades, auxiliaries may hold the rank of first leader at $72 per month; leader at $60 per month and junior leader at $54 per month. An auxiliary will receive $21 per month for the first four months and $30 per month thereafter. They may also be graded as first class specialist, with $15 per month in addition to base pay; second class specialist $10 per month in addition to base pay or third class specialist, $5 per month in addition to base pay.

TO WEAR UNIFORMS

Every member of the WAAC will wear the appropriate uniform, insignia and accessories supplied by the government. The term of service is for one year and may be extended by the secretary of war for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter.

The signal corps of the U. S. army has already started enrolling women and training them in certain phases of its work which can be handled by women, taking time by the forelock and getting the jump on the WAAC.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
May 29, 1942

Negro Group To Leave for Camp

Board No. 1 to Send Unit June 5

The following Negroes who are registered with local board No. One under the national selective service act will leave from the L. & N. railroad station at 6:30 a.m. June 5 for Camp Blanding, where they will be inducted into the Army for military service:

Clarence Wallace, Judge L. Martin, Oliver Joseph Bradford, DeWitt Fountain, Walter Gee, Charlie Bell Crumbs, John Lee Norman, Sylvester Owens, Willie Thomas, Eddie Malden, Mose Price, Cornelius Joiner, W. B. Kirk, Willie Smith, Elisha Ronderson, Clarence Louis Moorer, Jessie Boyd, Jasper Jack Stridiron, Scott Cheatham, Robert Coates, Levania Smith, George Lee East, Horace Webster, Smith Means, Charlie Junior Campbell.

David McWilliams, Clem Watson, Samuel J. Lindsey, Millard Green, Henry Haywood Ransom, Edward Willoughby, William Riley, Malcom Albrightton, James Finley, Julius Newman, Steve Randell, Edward Daniels, William Jeff Wiggins, and Walter Eugene Jackson.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Fears Being Eaten on Duty in Africa

JUN 9 1942

A new Army officer recently was sent from Atlanta to Jacksonville to enlist 100 Negroes for a special mission to Africa.

On reaching Jacksonville he called on a Negro well acquainted with the population and explained his predicament.

JUN 9 1942

"Don't worry," the man reassured him. "We'll have 'em ready to go at tomorrow's meeting. You just be there at 2:30."

Sure enough, 300 with the draft on their necks were present.

The officer picked out a short fellow and asked him if he wanted to enlist. "Yessuh, boss, I wants to be in the recreation depa'tmunt of amusements."

He was signed up.

Later, the officer asked him how he thought he would like Africa.

"Africa?" yelped the startled Shorty, his eyes bulging like the eight ball you get behind on the pool table. "Boss, ah cain't go to Africa. Dem folks eats us folks over theah."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 24, 1942

MANY REGISTER.

ROCHELLE, Ga., May 23.—According to records of the Wilcox county draft board, 3,070 men have registered during the four registrations held. Of that number 2,023 are white registrants, and 1,047 are Negroes.

Refuses Draft Call As Jim Crow Protest

P.M. N.Y. OCT 6 1942

Lewis Jones, conscientious objector against Jim Crowism in the Army and the subject of an editorial in PM yesterday, pleaded guilty before Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in Federal Court Friday to a charge of refusing to answer a draft induction call.

OCT 6 1942

He was released on his own cognizance pending final disposition of the case Oct. 16.

Jones, 28, is a native of Texas and a graduate of Moorehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., where he received a bachelor's degree in sociology.

OCT 6 1942

Strained circumstances forced him to give up his hope of following an academic career.

He came to New York three years ago, and has been employed at Macy's since.

47c-1942

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Illiterates Will Be In Early Draft

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, testifying before a house committee, this week said that on Oct. 1 the army will begin inducting men suffering with venereal diseases at the rate of two percent of the national total of induction.

Hershey, national director of selective service, said he thought the army had facilities for treating the two percent effectively. He revealed at the same time that the army is now taking 10 percent of illiterates at each induction station and that it "is going to take more per day pretty soon."

The new order for inductions means that more Negroes will be inducted into the army. Recent figures for Negroes showed that in some cases, 50 percent of draftees examined showed traces of venereal diseases. Th rate of illiteracy was a bit higher.

SEP 19 1942

Work or Fight Order

The rcent work or fight order issued from Austin, wherein certain workers, including lumber workers, are "frozen" to their jobs, affects a large number of Negroes. In the lumber camps of East Texas, and in the mills of that region, Negro labor constitutes nearly 75 percent. Some of the labor was migratory but under the recent order it will become stationary, it was said.

Under the order, a worker is permitted to change his job as long as it does not adversely affect the war effort and that by changing he would increase production.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Draft Laws Are Attacked In La.

AUG 31 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—Delivering his 117th speech since the beginning of his campaign for office, Monday night over a statewide radio hookup E. A. Stephens candidate for the United States senate, again attacked the selective service laws as being impractical for the south and maintained his Negro-baiting tactics as he told his audience, "We of the south shall continue to handle the race problem in our own way."

Reiterating his charges of two weeks ago when he declared, "We are fast taking our white men and leaving the Negroes on the street to present an increasing menacing social, economic problem," Stephens told the white voters, "if you folk send me to congress I shall modify the draft laws to suit the south."

He warned the white section of the population that the south would have to fight hard to maintain the laws of segregation as there were northerners and socialist agents in the south who wanted to do away with discrimination.

AUG 3 1942

Referring to exposures of his race-baiting tactics carried in The Louisiana Weekly, he declared, "Already I have been attacked by Negro papers. Why, just a few days ago I received a marked copy from one of them." He expressed a belief that "this attack" would become more intense as the election day drew nearer.

Stephens is seeking nomination by the Democratic party which in Louisiana is equal to election, because of the one-party system.

According to statements and letters from throughout the state, Negroes highly resent Stephens' race-baiting technique. He is accused of stirring up disunity among the people of the state purely for political reasons, which is said to be dangerous during the present war crisis. Last week, in an effort to prevent further dissention, the New Orleans president appealed to the local FBI. He asked that Stephen either be forced to stop his race hate program or be arrested.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Reveal Negro To Be 10.6 Per Cent Of Armed Forces

SEP 13 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—Despite published reports in a New York column that Negroes were to be inducted at a higher percentage rate than the past, Lt. Col. Campbell C. Johnson states that the present "sensational" line was the subject of a war department release last Spring. At that time, the percentage of Negroes being inducted into the army was below the accepted standard of 10 percent. This was due to the lack of training facilities for Negroes and no other reason.

The department promised when the facilities were available, more Negroes would be inducted. That time has come, according to Lt. Col. Johnson, who is aide to Brig. Gen. Hershey of the selective service system, and so more Negroes are being inducted into the army. But the overall percentage shows that the higher rate of the present date will bring the total Negro percentage in the army to about 10.6 percent of the total number of soldiers in camp.

SEP 13 1942

Asked about the number of Negroes in the army, Lt. Col. Johnson smiled and said, "I know of course, but we are not at liberty to give that figure. It is a military secret."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

No Harm Done in Inviting Colored Soldier to Dinner

AUG 22 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Answers White Family Criticized by Neighbors for Courtesy

From "If You Ask Me" by Eleanor Roosevelt in July issue of Ladies' Home Journal.

AUG 22 1942

Colored soldiers guard the railroad bridge in our Maine town. Recently I invited one of the soldiers to dine with us and our whole family (white) is being criticized. Should I have done this?

ANSWER

I see no reason why you should not have invited a colored soldier to dine with you if you wished to do so. I imagine there are some white people whom you would not like to have in your home and there might be colored people whom you would not like to have their either. Just because a person is black, there is no reason why you should not be kind to him if he is a nice person.

Our Allies Colored

After all, we have got to face the fact that we have allies today in India and in China and that our attitude toward the other races of the world must become one of co-operation rather than one of domination, if we are going to lay a basis for a better world in the future.

AUG 22 1942

I believe, of course, that the emphasis in our relationship with the colored persons should be to see that they get their full rights as citizens, but the personal equation is one which each person has to decide for himself. We are free to act as our own conscience and our own inclination dictate.

AUG 22 1942

We live in a free country where we are not forced to do anything about our personal relationships which we do not feel like doing.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

ARMY TO TAKE MEN WITH VENEREAL DISEASE

SEP 25 1942

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, ANP—Particularly important was the recent announcement that the selective service would include in the October quotas, selectees suffering from venereal diseases, discontinuing for the major part the practice of rejecting men on these grounds.

Under the present plans, a small percentage of disease men, both white and colored, will be accepted by the army and given treatment.

One of the best conceived programs yet devised will be put into effect, according to Col. Campbell Johnson, aide to Gen. Hershey of selective service.

SEP 25 1942

There will be no distinction as to race, the colored men receiving the same treatment as the whites.

At present, the army will not take everybody and it is not going back to take the men rejected previously. This, possibly, will be taken care of at a later date.

Following the approved plans for treatment of the disease the army cure will be along conservative lines and not the experimental one-day cure, so widely discussed through current newspapers.

Some sort of segregation of diseased men will be in operation in camps. While the men receive first time in the history of the treatment they also will receive military instruction.

For sometime the army has been working quietly to this end and the recent announcement comes as a follow-up on the general campaign to suppress or eliminate the disease which is responsible for more casualties and men lost to the army than regular combat.

47c

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Organization Perfected To Speed Collection Of Scrap

OCT 4 - 194

With enthusiasm running high, negro community chairmen and co-chairmen in Montgomery County's drive for scrap metal to be made into war material, met Saturday in the courthouse to further plans for a real all-out clean-up campaign in their respective communities in the county.

OCT 4 - 194

The negro organization, headed by O. C. Crowe, has 30 community chairmen, each with a co-chairman. Under each community there are 71 neighborhood groups, each headed by a chairman. The neighborhoods include from 10 to 20 families each. All the county negro salvage activities operate under Lem Edmonson, Montgomery County's farm agent.

Colored Drive Mapped

At the meeting Saturday plans were mapped for the most intensive scrap metal campaign of the county by the negro race. Those attending were given all details and will meet with the neighborhood chairmen next week to impart the same information.

OCT 4 - 1942

O. C. Crowe presided at the meeting and the group was led in songs by P. C. Pinkston, of Mt. Meigs. The meeting was turned over to G. T. Alexander. at these centers will be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21, 22 and 23. On those days trucks will haul the scrap in to the dealers in Montgomery. Scrap may either be carried to one of the collection centers, Mr. Edmonson said, or carried direct to the dealers for sale, if desired.

The negro community chairmen and their co-chairmen are given below with the name of the community first:

Macedonia, H. D. McCloud, Amanda Moore; Pine Level, Richard Lee and Mattie Robinson; Mt. Lebanon, Allen Carter, Nora J. Peoples; Waugh, C. L. Williams, Ida Campbell; Lillian Dabney, W. T. Thomas, Hattie Smiley; Taylors, Cashier Elsberry, Mattie Taylor.

Mt. Meigs, P. C. Pinkston, Turie Williams; May Hill, Ben Perry, Rochelle Perry; Elizabeth, Eugene Smiley, Ada Smiley; McClain, John Hill, Maggie Joseph; Hickory Chapel, J. H. Folkner, Mattie Simmons; Holt Crossing, Jerry Byrd, Carrie Sledge; Union Academy, H. H. Henderson, Laura Hardaway; Phillips, Richard Myricks, Jesse Sankey.

Ramer, Robert Bell, Sarah Mosley; Canaan, Lewis Taylor, Amanda Miller; Hill Chapel, Robert Battle, Minnie Huffman; Mt. Olive, I. S. Davis, Pearlie Davis.

OCT 4 - 1942

Cecil, Thomas Bray, Sallie Fitzpatricks; Madison Park, G. P. Madison, Bessie Sanders; Pike Road, A. D. Abraham, Beulah Lylie; Cherry Hill, Willie Reynolds, Ada Williams; Woodley, Rafe Davis, Virginia Phillips.

Mathews, W. D. Baxter, Mary Elmore; Wiley, W. M. Hawkins, Annie Creed; Guys, John Colvin, Lillie Colvin; Lillian Dungee, Joe Robinson, Rachiel Cillie; Big Zion, S. Griggs, Sadie Lowery; Tankersley, Johnnie Sankey, Callie White; McCants, Sylvester Moore, Callie Potts.

47c

Columbia, S. C. State
September 11, 1942

PROBLEMS OF THE DRAFT.

Illiterates and venereals are the big problems of the draft in so far as South Carolina is concerned.

That is the conclusion of Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state director of the selective service, who Wednesday brought these conditions to the attention of the attendance teachers of the state at a meeting in Columbia.

Forty-five per cent of the South Carolina's selectees called in August were turned down at the induction centers because of lack of education—that is, not being able to pass a fourth grade test. Since the rules now allow as much as 10 per cent of each call to be from this group, the total number of this class, sent up from the local boards was even greater of course than the 45 per cent of rejections.

But why, some one asks, are not these men turned down at home and the government saved the expense of transporting them to and from the induction centers, feeding them, and so forth? And the answer is that there is no provision for the matter to be settled by the local board but if the government insists on not taking these men, then at least the time and expense of taking them to the induction centers could be saved by arranging to pass on their educational qualifications at home.

There are registered in South Carolina 540,866 men of both races between the ages of 18 and 65. Only those between 20 and 44 (inclusive) are subject to combat duty. The proportion of whites and Negroes is in round numbers 42 and 58. At one time there was great disparity between the numbers of whites and Negroes drafted. Since the 10 per cent illiterate rule has been in effect, and increased calls have been made for Negroes, there has been a considerable leveling, and now the Negroes inducted are only eight per cent behind their registration proportion.

There is no sound reason why a man should be rejected because of lack of education. Take him, find the niche that he can fill, and if need be, teach him. But in fairness to himself and to the man who must take his place if he is not taken, he should be called and accepted.

And so with venereals. Some have been taken; many others rejected. Take them and cure them, and give them jobs that they can perform, the health of others, of course, always being considered.

47c-1942

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Arrangements For Gas Rationing In County Completed

NOV 5 - 1942

Eight Registration Depots Designated For Three Days

Completion of arrangements for registration of motorists for start of gasoline rationing were announced Wednesday, when eight registration places were designated to serve the county. The registration will be held next Thursday, Friday and Saturday in preparation for start of gasoline rationing on Nov. 22.

Registration places will be at the courthouse in Tuskegee, the gymnasium at Tuskegee Institute, city hall at Notasulga, high school at Shorter, Davis Store at Fort Davis, B. B. Spratling's at Roba, Mrs. H. A. Torbert's at Society Hill and Mrs. Dudley Brook's at Creek Stand.

The registration places will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Thursday and Friday and will remain open two hours longer on Saturday. NOV 5 - 1942

In preparation for registering, motorists should secure from any filling station a prepared form and have this filled out when they go to register. They must also have the number of their federal auto windshield stamp and their 1943 state license receipt.

Operators of trucks and commercial vehicles will not register the same as owners of private cars but will be registered through the Office of Defense Transportation in Montgomery.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The Government's Answer to Lewis Jones Is Jail

But a Jail Doesn't Answer Logic, and the Question Jones Raises Ought to Have a Logical Answer.

NOV 14 1942

Not much is being said about it.

Not much can be said about it during war times, but a great deal will be said about it in the future.

Lewis Jones, a six-foot gangling American, who hails from TEXAS, but more recently from New York, is in Federal prison.

Jones was born in the backward South, got his education the hard way by earning the money for it himself, and, like many another ambitious American youth, went to New York to seek his fortune.

The best he could do was get an elevator job—a college graduate doing the humble work that didn't require the thinking for which he had been trained.

Time to Think

An elevator job gives a man plenty of time to think between trips, and Jones thought about himself, his color, his handicaps, his second-rate citizenship, the world-wide emphasis on freedom and social reforms. Wisely or unwisely, he came to the conclusion that there was too much talk about democracy and individual rights and too little translation of talk into action.

Then came the draft call to enter the U.S. Army and serve in a segregated unit. NOV 14 1942

Nothing in the Constitution of the United States authorizes the government to set up separate units based on color. In fact, the privileges and immunities clause expressly forbids it.

What the Constitution Says

He got the Constitution out and read it carefully. He found this under the Fourteenth Amendment:

> **No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws.**

Jones said to himself that means that none of the individual States may jim crow me (although they do), and I have left the South because it violates the Constitution.

He re-read the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says:

> **The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.**

NOV 14 1942

To Jones these provisions may have meant that the power to segregate citizens on the basis of color not having been delegated to the government by the Constitution, and being expressly prohibited to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment, such power could not, therefore, be legally assumed by the government.

Up and down in that New York elevator as he carried his passengers the thought was turned over in his mind—the government has neither the legal nor the moral right to jim crow citizens any more than the States.

And, said he, the reason the Southern States continue to jim crow colored people in violation of the Constitution is that they point to the Federal Government and say, "Get right yourself before you criticize us."

"Railroad companies which jim crow me, companies which decline to hire me all point to the U.S. Army pattern as an excuse," Jones declared.

"The greatest good the government could do the States would be to set the example in democracy."

Nobody Could Move Him

And, once Lewis Jones got that notion in his mind, nobody could move him. His attorneys, the Federal Court, newspaper men argued by the hour with him. They got nowhere. NOV 14 1942

He made it plain that he was no draft dodger. He's for the draft. He's no conscientious objector. He believes in war. He hates the Nazis and the Japs. He'll fight them with everything he has, but only in a mixed army.

Why He Didn't Desert

He didn't run away to Canada because desertion is cowardly. He didn't recommend his example to others because his convictions were his own and he's not looking for publicity.

He doesn't want to lose the war, but he feels that losing the peace will be far worse if we use undemocratic methods of segregating citizens because of their race, color or religion.

Is He Crazy

Is Lewis Jones crazy? A psychologist who listened to an AFRO reporter interrogate him for four hours said "No."

Has he the martyr complex? The psychologist said "Maybe; the war does that to some people. It makes them either cowed or militant."

Jones, himself, says he is simply logical and that everyone who has discussed the subject with him has admitted his logic but urged him to join the colors.

He didn't join. Instead, he is serving a three-year term in a Federal penitentiary with the proviso that he will be released after three months if he consents to be drafted into the military service and serve with a colored unit. NOV 14 1942

Not the First

Jones isn't the first man to go to jail for his beliefs. In every part of the world, in every age, men with advanced ideas have suffered for them.

John Brown was hanged for his. Owen Lovejoy and many another abolitionist were mobbed for theirs. Quaker and Catholic, Socrates and Paul suffered for differing from the crowd in their thinking.

Is Jail the Answer?

Lewis Jones in jail, instead of the army, says he is making his contribution to democracy.

The government doesn't agree. But this much is certain. We are not solving the issue Lewis Jones raises by putting him and his ideas in jail.

That is the way to dispose of troublesome individuals, but the answer to lies is truth; the answer to wrong is righteousness; the answer to Fascism's challenge, we believe, i[s] real democracy.

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47c-1942

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

New Rochelleans Open Canteen For Servicemen of All Races

NEW ROCHELLE—Negro servicemen visiting here will find a rousing welcome awaiting them. Setting an example in democracy for whites who in many instances exclude Negro soldiers and sailors from their canteens, local Negro citizens last week opened a new canteen and announced that all nationalities are welcome. The project, housed in a store at 6½ Rochelle Place, is under the supervision of Mrs. William A. Burton.

With the cooperation of the churches of the community and the Girl Scouts, the canteen will be open daily from 1 to 11 pm and will offer refreshments. Books and the opportunity to enjoy radio programs are also available.

MANY HOSTESSES

The help of many charming young hostesses has been enlisted and special kits will be prepared for the servicemen. On weekends there will be special events, such as coffee hours with entertainers and lecturers. Catherine Graves and Gussie Johnson are in charge of these projects.

Co-director of the canteen is Boshop Thomas Gibson of Gospel Tabernacle. Assistants include Mildred Banks, Mrs. Charles Bullock, Virginia Shields and Dr. William A. Burton.

Say Perverts Draft Problem

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Unconfirmed reports say men with perverted inclinations are proving a headache to draft boards in the Southwest. Several cases are said to be on record where well and hearty men have confessed that they would be more of menace than good to the army and succeeded in evading service.

In one city, elements of the population have resented the leaving behind of a pervert, expressing fear for the safety of males not yet old enough to answer the draft.

Lancaster, S. C. News
November 6, 1942

Much Junk Collected By Colored Children

A total of 23,000 pounds of junk was gathered by the colored children of Lancaster Training School, under the supervision of Prof. A. R. Rucker, and the amount derived from sale of same $46 goes into a fund for the fight against tuberculosis, according to the publicity chairman of the local auxiliary of the Tuberculosis Association of Lancaster county. This sum marks the beginning of the colored quota of $350 on the sale of Christmas seals in Lancaster county.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 30, 1942

NEGROES IN MINORITY

Disease and Illiteracy Curb Their Induction

Columbia, Dec. 29.—(AP): Negroes have made up 34 per cent of all South Carolinians inducted into the armed forces since the selective service act became operative, the state Office of War Information said today.

The OWI said recent census reports showed negroes constituted 42 per cent of the state's population, but that a high incidence of disease and illiteracy among the race had prevented proportionate induction.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Objector Jailed; Brother Aids Him

Winfred Lynn, 36, of Jamaica, L. I., is in federal prison on West st., Manhattan, quietly confident that the cause of democracy for the Negro in the army will ultimately triumph. Lynn does not believe he can be guilty of draft evasion when he wants to go into the army without discrimination as, he thinks, the law provides.

Last June he wrote his draft board:

"Please be informed that I am ready to serve in any unit of the armed forces of my country which is not segregated by race."

Sept. 18 was his scheduled induction day. He did not appear. His brother, Conrad Lynn, a local lawyer, called the federal attorney's office and offered to surrender him. A number of fruitless conferences were held with the authorities. Lynn could not bring himself to serve in a "Jim Crow" army. The authorities could not agree to change the method of selecting and treating Negro soldiers.

On Nov. 16 Draftee Lynn arraigned in federal court and held in $2500 bail. Lawyer Lynn immediately secured a writ of habeas corpus. The hearing on the writ has been adjourned to Nov. 27. The brothers pin their faith on a proviso in the draft law which forbids discrimination in the selection and training of men for service on account of race or color.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE MEN GET DRAFT DEFERMENT

DEC 26 1942 WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24—Temporary deferment for college and university students and instructors in certain medical, engineering and other technical fields is authorized in a new bulletin to local Selective Service Boards, enlarging previous deferment provisions, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced.

Students who will be deferred until the end of the academic term which is in progress on March 1, 1943, include:

1. All medical students (including hospital internes and residents), dental students, veterinary students and all pre-medical, predental, and pre-veterinary students who have completed one year of study in approved engineering curricula.

3. All undergraduate and graduate students in approved colleges and universities who are specializing in chemistry, physics, or bacteriology and are within two years of the completion of the specialized curricula.

All full-time instructors and all part-time instructors also devoting the balance of their time to study in any of the curricula above shall be deferred until July 1, 1943, or until otherwise directed by the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt said.

Simultaneously, Mr. McNutt urged all male university and college students to remain in school until called for military service. Students in the 18-19-year-old group should not hesitate to enroll to begin their college training at this time, he added.

47c-1942

Columbia, S. C. State
June 10, 1942

More Negroes To Be Drafted Springs Says

Immediate increases in the number of Negroes called from South Carolina for military training and service under the selective service system can be expected, United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank told Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, over the telephone yesterday afternoon.

Culminating a program instituted by Senator Maybank and General Springs more than a year ago, Senator Maybank's message to the state selective service director came as the result of a series of conferences between the senator, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, and Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

Direct affirmation of the new policy of calling more South Carolina Negroes into the armed forces came with a supplemental call for Negroes to be supplied during July. The total call is almost three times the number called in any one individual month during the past. Actual figures cannot be released, General Springs said, since all figures concerning quotas and calls on a statewide basis are considered military secrets.

According to figures released at state selective service headquarters several days ago, approximately 32 per cent of all men inducted into the armed forces from South Carolina since the selective service system was placed in operation on October 16, 1940, have been Negroes. The proportion of white and colored registrants in the state is 58 per cent white and 42 per cent Negro.

General Springs hailed Senator Maybank's announcement as a further step toward equalizing the burder of service and sacrifice among the white and Negro populations of the state.

"Both Senator Maybank and myself have always thought that the Negroes should furnish their proportionate number of men in the armed forces," General Springs said. 'To drain the state of its white population of young men and leave the Negroes is obviously unfair to both races.

"The Negroes, as patriotic citizens, wish to take a part in the national war effort and our efforts to secure an increase in the number of Negroes to be called for service have been met with approval by many Negro leaders."

The selective service system has had nothing to do with the number of men to be called by the armed forces or the number to be supplied from each race, General Springs pointed out. All requisitions for men for the armed forces emanate in the war department and are relayed to the various states by national selective service headquarters.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 10, 1942

Send-Off Party Set For Negro Selectees Friday

Plans for a "send-off party" for a large group of negro selectees who will leave Tuscaloosa Friday morning for examination and possible induction into the U. S. Army were announced today by the Tuscaloosa Negro Elks Lodge.

This celebration will be held Friday at 8:30 a. m., at the local bus terminal. Fruit, cigars and cigarets will be given to the men. Special music will be furnished by the Bama Cotton Pickers and Dukes of Rhythm. Dr. A. B. McKenzie will speak briefly. One other speaker is to be chosen.

Similar parties will be held for groups of negro selectees who are to leave June 15 and June 16. All friends and relatives of men leaving are invited to attend.

Send-off-parties were held this week for white selectees leaving for examination. Men now designated for examination are required to apply to their local boards if they wish brief furloughs in which to adjust business matters. Legislation providing for automatic furloughs has not yet received final passage. Approximately 375 men from this county are to be examined this month.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 11, 1942

Increase Seen In Negro Call

Induction Into Army Expected To Triple During July

During July, almost three times as many South Carolina Negroes will be called into the army under the selective service act as have been called in any previous month, it was announced this morning from the ofice of Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director.

This statement followed a telephone conversation between General Springs and Senator Burnet R. Maybank in which the senator said that he had conferred with Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff, concerning the proportionate numbers of Negro and white men called into service from this state.

Actual figures as to the number of Negroes to be called in July cannot be released, General Springs said, since all statistics on quotas and calls on a state-wide basis are considered military secrets.

Previous Figures

According to figures released at state selective service headquarters several days ago, approximatcly 32 per cent of all men inducted into the armed forces from South Carolina since the selective service system was placed in operation on October 16, 1940, have been Negroes. The proportion of white and colored registrants in the state is 68 per cent white and 42 per cent Negro.

General Springs hailed Senator Maybank's announcement as a further step toward equalizing the burden of service and sacrifice among the white and Negro populations of the state.

"Both Senator Maybank and myself have always thought that the Negroes should furnish their proportionate number of men in the armed forces," General Springs said. "To drain the state of its white population of young men and leave the Negroes is obviously unfair to both races.

"The Negroes, as patriotic citizens, wish to take a part in the national war effort and our efforts to secure an increase in the number of Negroes to be called for service have been met with approval by many Negro leaders."

The selective service system has had nothing to do with the number of men to be called by the armed forced or the number to be supplied from each race, General Springs pointed out. All requisitions for men for the armed forces emanate in the war department and are relayed to the various states by national selective service headquarters.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Southern U. Is Induction Training Site

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.—(ANP) President Felton G. Clark announced this week that the War Department had designated Southern university as one of the pre-induction training centers for the duration.

By this appointment, male students of Southern no longer need fear the call to arms unless a dire emergency arises as they will receive the preliminary training while going to college that they ordinarily would get the first few months in camp.

Presdent Clark pointed out that the young men previously reluctant about entering college this fall because of the prospects of being inducted into the armed forces will be permitted to continue their collegiate education under the new set-up.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NEWS

Approximately 200 male students of Tuskegee Institute registered here June 30, date of the fifth nation-wide registration. These young men came within the age limit of 18 to 20. In several instances it was noted that there were among the registrations men who were born June 29, 1924, thus making them come within the requirements for registration by one day.

The registration was under the general supervision of J. Julius Flood, Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute. H was assisted by Capt. Charles Ecton, Milton Love William A. Shields, J. T. Williamson, George A. Reed, Charles G. Gomillion, Arthur P. Mack, Arthur Glover and T. Ruprt Broady. Also assisting were Capt. Walter J Love. Capt. Frank L. Drye and Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion.

Columbia, S. C. Record
July 22, 1942

Negroes Contribute To United War Fund

The Negro division of Columbia's United War Fund campaign has contributed $734.90, Max Citron, treasurer of the local drive, reported.

Dr. D. L. Jenkins, chairman of the Negro division, reported that the response to the appeal to Negroes to contribute had been excellent.

Contributions were for the USO, Navy Relief society and China relief.

Sanford, Fla. Herald
July 22, 1942

Colored Branch Of Committee To Meet

The colored branch of the Send Off and Follow Up division of the Education and Morale Committee of the Defense Council will meet Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock at St. Paul's Church at Ninth Street and Pine Avenue, Mrs. E. F. Housholder, organizer of the Send Off and Follow Up Committee, said yesterday.

E. F. Housholder, E. B. Carter and A. B. Peterson plan to speak at the meeting, telling what steps can be taken to benefit the boys that go into the services. The colored committee will make plans for a send-off of colored draftees, who are to leave here July 30. Joe Crooms assisted in Contacting the colored committee members.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 31, 1942

WHITE AND NEGRO SOLDIERS

At hand is a copy of the two volume report of the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Seventh Congress and in volume two there are on pages 1063-64-65-66-67, an interesting bit of testimony on the regulations of the Selective Service System Regarding Deferment of Colored Persons.

The testimony was tied in with investigations of enrollees in CCC camps.

Congressman B. B. Hare, chairman of the subcommittee, presided over the hearings.

Major Keesling, of the Army, appearing before the committee, was asked what was the ratio of colored selectees to white. His answer was that the Negro population of the country amounted to 10.63 per cent of the total and that the ratio was therefore about ten to one. This would mean that for every nine white soldiers called, one colored man was to be called.

His attention was directed to the fact that this figure of a little over ten per cent was for the whole country whereas in the Southern States the white and colored populations were just about fifty-fifty. So if the ten per cent rule were followed in the South, fewer colored persons would be called and this would not be fair. The chairman said that in his home town of Saluda he had heard considerable complaint about the great number of whites who have been called into service and the very small number of colored.

Major Keesling asked for time to investigate the situation more closely and in a letter, also made a part of the record, he said in States where the white and colored populations were about the same or in any other ratio than that of ten to one for the whole country that the War Department had taken notice of that fact and called for white and colored selectees on whatever that ratio was.

And this is the fair and proper thing to do.

However, up to a short time ago, the ratio in South Carolina was reported in newspaper stories as being about three whites to one colored although the population is very nearly the same. The whites are slightly in the majority. It has been alleged in other Southern States that the actual ratio in these States was not being observed in the calls for men. A greater percentage of colored selectees than white have been rejected for various reasons.

Columbia, S. C. Record
July 27, 1942

Salvage Section Heads Are Named

Chairmen to head committees for South Carolina's participation in the National Scrap Harvest beginning tonight have been announced by T. E. LaGrone, of the war production board's salvage section.

Dr. D. W. Watkins, of Clemson college, was named in charge of collections in agricultural areas, with R. W. Hamilton, state AAA administrator, and Miss Lonny Landrum, of Winthrop college, state home demonstration agent, as assistants.

Heber Ballentine was appointed chairman for the rubber industry, and L. L. Trego, petroleum industry chairman. Paul M. Sealy, of Rock Hill, will head collections sponsored by the American Legion, and M. F. Whitaker, of Orangeburg, is Negro participation chairman.

The drive will be officially opened tonight at 8 o'clock, when Gov. R. M. Jefferies will make a talk over station WIS.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
July 31, 1942

TUSKEGEE AIDING IN WAR PROJECTS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 30—Doing its share in the nation's war effort, Tuskegee Institute, sent delegates to the recent four-day institute for Alabama Red Cross Chairmen and Executives, held in Birmingham, and recently entertained more than 1,000 civilians and soldiers at a USO dance in Logan Hall.

Tuskegee organizations represented at the Red Cross meeting included the motor corps, canteen, nurses aids, home nursing, production, Junior Red Cross, first aid and disaster and civilian defense.

The Tuskegee USO temporarily is housed in the Red Cross Health Center. Plans for larger quarters are being discussed by the advisory board of the Tuskegee USO. Ernest Raiford is USO director at the institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tells Court His Allegiance Pledged To 'Islam'; Not U.S.

WASHINGTON — Benjamin Mitchell, known as Benjamin Elijah X among local Moslems, appeared before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage Saturday and answered questions concerning his failure to register for Selective Service, with staunch declarations that he had "registered with Islam" and therefore was not amenable to the laws of the land in which he was born 40 years ago, at Winchester, Ark.

Mitchell was one of two Negroes who were booked last Saturday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for violating the Selective Service Act.

Clad in a neat brown jacket and tan trousers, the small, bespectacled prophet was not nearly so impressive as Prophet Elijah Mohammed Rassoull who wore a flowing white robe and fancy headdress when arraigned on a similar charge last month.

He was every bit as steadfast as the Prophet, however, and though he had a few shaky moments when Turnage sought to pin him down on some pointed question as to his readings in Mohammedan theology, he finally came with an answer.

Came from Chicago

"We don't get our teachings from literature," he said "We get it from Allah's apostle — the word of Islam, which means 'Peace'."

"Allah's apostle in these parts, Benjamin continued, is the aforesaid Prophet Elijah Mohammed Rassoull, whose more earthly name is Gulam Gogan, and who came here from Chicago.

The prophet languished in the District jail for seven weeks before his wife, Mrs. Clara Mohammed bailed him out with $5,000 — most of which was in $1 bills — which she told reporters was obtained by passing the hat among the faithful.

Benjamin Elijah denied with some fervor, however, that he belonged to a religious "cult," insisting upon the unadorned term, "religion." He also said, in reply to Turnage's question, that he still would refuse to register if the opportunity were offered.

Bail Set at $2,000

"I registered with Islam back in 1938," he maintained, "and I am required by the Nation of Islam not to register with anyother nation."

Turnage set bail of $2,000 both for Benjamin Elijah and William Maurice Fagin, 22, a native of Washington and dubbed "William X" by fellow followers of Islam (each Moslem of the order, it seems, appends "X" to the name given him.), and ordered them held for action of the grand jury. Benjamin Elijah said he was a carpenter employed by the Public Buildings Administration, while William X said he was a sign painter.

FBI men said the latter is brother-in-law of John Mills, who already is serving a term of from one to three years for failing to register under the Selective Service Act.

Augusta, Ga. Labor Review
August 14, 1942

Negroes Co-Operate in Salvage Drive

At the meeting of the Negro scrap collection committee, headed by Dr. L. A. Pinkston, yesterday afternoon, plans were inaugurated for the full cooperation of local colored citizens in the drive.

The committee is appealing to all colored citizens to participate in this patriotic effort by turning over all their salvaged metals, rubber and rags for National Defense. Place the materials on the sidewalks today so that city trucks might pick them up Wednesday morning at 8:00 o'clock.

The committee stresses the fact that full cooperation in every way is the need of the hour for a complete victory by the United Nations for the freedom of all the peoples of the world.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
August 9, 1942

WAR INFORMATION CENTER IS OPENED AT NEGRO LIBRARY

The war information center at the negro public library will be officially opened to the public tomorrow, it was announced by Mrs. Nancy Stoner Benson, district supervisor of the WPA war service program.

The Buncombe county Civilian Defense council and the library board are sponsoring the center which is scheduled to operate each week, Monday through Friday from 9 a. m. until noon and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Activities of the project will be directed by Irene Hendrick, librarian. She will be assisted by Ruth Brown of the WPA in this wartime library service.

The purpose of the center is to make available to the public the latest authentic information concerning the war and the many war efforts in which the United States is now engaged. "What you can do for victory" is the subject of the first week's featured display. Each week a new phase of America's all-out war program will be emphasized.

Books, pamphlets, charts, maps, newspaper and magazine articles as pictorial material will be on display regularly. Books may be borrowed for one week; pamphlets for a three-day period. Renewals may be made when they are requested.

Jennings, La. News
July 30, 1942

Only 7 Negroes Out Of 36 Sent Accepted By Army

Only seven negroes out of 36 sent for army induction in the last ten days were accepted for military service, records to the draft office today indicated.

Of the eight sent on July 21, only a single registrants was inducted and the seven others rejected while in the group leaving last Sunday, six were accepted and 29 were rejected.

Illiteracy was the main reason slated on the rejection although quite a few were returned for flat feet which eliminated them for military service.

47c-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

SAME OLD STORY:

Okay To Be An Enlisted Man But Don't Try To Be An Officer

JAN 17 1942

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—"I received a disappointing rebuff today. About four weeks ago, applications were taken for the next session of the officers candidate school, which starts in January. I applied with about 15 other Negroes. Ten of our applications were accepted—the minimum qualifications was a grade of 110 on the army intelligence test. I was safe with 126.

"Two of us, another fellow and I, survived the first interview and took the physical examination. A rating scale was filled out for us by the company commander. High blood pressure disqualified the other follow. I went to the final board interview last week. Only simple routine questions and questions of opinion were asked.

"Today my application, physical report and rating sheets were returned with a form showing reason for rejection. The form indicated three possible means of disqualification: (1) not sufficiently recommended by commanding officer; (2) response to interrogation applicable to leadership and practicability unsatisfactory; (3) military bearing and appearance unsatisfactory.

JAN 17 1942

"They check number 2 against me. My company commander gave me the highest recommendation a man can get, and my military bearing, etc., was good. It is abviously because of not wanting a Negro in the officers' candidate school. They have not had any in the past. My company commander practically said so himself today when he gave me the report."

This is an extract from a letter from a disappointed Negro who thought he had a good chance of becoming an officer through the present methods of infiltrating officers into the army from the ranks.

I UNUSUAL POST

The outfit to which he was assigned was not an ordinary type of military unit, but one of the higher branches to which he had been assigned because of his high rating in intelligence tests.

The utter despair of thousands of Negro youths is summed up in this letter, which would probably never reach the public had it not been for a sympathetic person interested in the welfare of such young men. JAN 17 1942

Hundreds of young men are receiving the same treatment, it is said, and in one camp, where they are admitting Negro youths to the officer candidate schools, the proportion is ridiculous. In the camp tself, there are about 4,000 Negro troops to 18,00 whites, or about 4 whites to 1 Negro. In the officers candidate school, the ratio is 150 to 1, since there are 300 whites and two Negroes in the school.

47c

Two Negroes In Wrong Camps— And They'll Stay

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

By United Press.

ELGIN FIELD, Cal., Jan. 20.—Two Negro soldiers who served at wrong camps for six months are going to remain at those posts with official approval, Army authorities said here today.

JAN 20 1942

When one of the soldiers applied for Government insurance, he discovered he should be at Fort Bragg, N. C., and his cousin there should be at Eglin Field. Due to a similarity of names, the two recruits had been given the other's service record.

JAN 20 1942

Willie Lee Stallsworth of Monroe, Ala., will remain here while Willie Frank Stallsworth, of Atmore, Ala., will stay at Bragg. Army authorities have decided it is easier to exchange their service records.

47c

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

7,507 Alabama Draftees Failed Physical Tests

JAN 9 1942

Re-Check Shows More Favorable Percentage Fit To Serve

Physical defects caused the rejection for general military service of approximately 37 per cent of the 20,333 Alabamians examined between Oct. 1, 1940 and Sept. 30, 1941, by physicians on the staffs of local Selective Service boards, according to a tabulation prepared by the State Selective Service headquarters for the State Department of Health and made public Thursday by the State Health Department.

Of the 7,507 persons prevented by their physical condition from qualifying for general military service, 3,548, or 17.45 per cent of all those examined, were found to be suffering from physical defects which did not prevent them from being available for what the military authorities called "limited military service." Thus those barred by their physical condition from any form of military service numbered only 3,959, or 19.47 per cent of the 20,333 examined.

JAN 9 1942

In making public these totals and percentages, the State Department of Health pointed out that this latest tabulation indicated a better physical condition among selectees than that indicated by a tabulation prepared in February of last year, which showed that approximately 40 per cent of the 3,520 selectees examined up to that time had been disqualified because of physical defects from general military service and approximately 24 per cent had been found unavailable because of their physical condition for any form of military service.

Mobile, Ala. Press
January 9, 1942

Colored Mobilians To Purchase Bonds

Mobile's colored population, which consists of about 30,000 persons, will be called on to buy defense stamps and bonds when Dean William H. Pickens, appointed by President Roosevelt to promote sales of stamps and bonds among the nation's colored population, appears her Sunday, January 25.

Pickens will deliver an address at the State Street Methodist Church, State and Lawrence Streets, at 3 o'clock. The appearance will be sponsored by B. F. Baker, principal of the Mobile Training School.

Colored schools, churches and other organizations already have pledged efforts to buy stamps and bonds during Picken's presence in the city and throughout the drive. Several organizations are reported to have pledged to buy as much as $1,000 worth of bonds.

A parade featuring the bands of the Mobile Training School, Dunbar High School, Heart of Mary, Owens and the NYA will move through the city and to the State Street Church when Pickens appears here. The procession will be reviewed by Pickens and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Mobile public, both white and colored, is invited to hear Pickens' address.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 11, 1942

Our Negroes Are Responding

FOR years we have been reading about Hitler and Goebbels propaganda to the effect that the Nazis figured upon overthrowing democracy in the United States through an "inside job." It was broadly hinted that the Nazis would be able to incite the negroes of America to help in this maneuver.

That Nazi theory has been given the lie in many ways. It has been proved wholly false right here in Tuscaloosa.

Many negro volunteers have gone from this community under the Selective Service Act. Many have volunteered for service in the Navy.

But this patriotism on the part of our negro population is not confined to the men of military age. It applies to all ages and both sexes.

Proof enough of this fact is shown in our negro city schools.

Central School on Ninth Street was the very first in all our county to complete a Yard of Dimes, totalling $5.10, for the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation. Central School has also given $49 to the Red Cross War Relief Fund, in addition to $29.50 subscribed in the Red Cross Roll Call of last November. Central School children have collected and sold waste paper to the tune of $20.20 to purchase a Defense Bond.

In many cases negro school teachers gave a full day's pay to the Red Cross War Relief Fund. In one specific case a negro teacher made her contribution when she had no coal at her home, and no other cash to pay for coal.

Other negro schools in our community have completed their Red Cross Relief Fund canvasses. Industrial High totaled $26.48, 20th Street contributed $19.39, Castle Hill gave $10.64, Southside (a one-room school) sent in $4.58 and Kaulton (another one-room school) totaled $7.85.

These gifts of money represented both patriotism and sacrifice.

Children in our white schools are doing the same thing. They are all fired with patriotic zeal, with the willingness to serve in every possible way that they can.

We adults, some of whom are sitting back with the "let George win this war" attitude, could learn a lot from our children.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 12, 1942

VOTERS SWARM TO PRECINCTS FOR REGISTRY

Heaviest Totals Are Reported From 'Boss-Controlled' Districts of City

Unofficial reports last night indicated that thousands of voters had visited their voting precincts yesterday, the opening day of the three-day supplemental registration, to qualify for the March 5 county democratic primary and that the registration was heaviest in the so-called "boss controlled" precincts where Negroes accounted for a large share of the registration totals.

The registration will end Friday night at 9 o'clock. The books will be open in all sixty precincts of the county from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. today and tomorrow.

Both organizations supporting the two candidates for county judge were in full swing yesterday bringing voters to be qualified. That their work was accounting for much of the heaving registration is not disputed in any quarter.

Many Negroes Register

There are indications that the Negro voters expect the "bars" to be let down in the democratic primary as they swarmed to their voting places, particularly in the controlled wards, to register. Prominent among the "colored" workers at the registration yesterday was Walter Robinson, republican committeeman from the Fourth ward. Robinson presided at a Negro rally several days ago held in the interest of the candidacy of Wiley O. Couch, candidate for county judge, and his interest in the registration yesterday presumably was in favor of Couch. The other candidate for county judge, the incumbent, Judge Will Cummings, also had colored workers busy yesterday bringing their followers to register.

The unusually heavy registration in the so-called "boss controled" precincts was stimulated to some extent, at least, by the attacks which E. B. Baker, candidate for district attorney general, has made upon what he termed "racketeers and gamblers." Several of the men identified with gambling activities in Chattanooga were seen yesterday around places of registration. Bill Grossman, who operates on the west side, was busy in both the Third and Fourth wards yesterday where registering was heavy. In the Fourth ward when the books closed last night a total of 1,050 certificates were outstanding. Practically all of these certificates were issued yesterday as the registration was light last August.

Robinson was busy throughout the day and when a photographer visited the precinct yesterday afternoon he kept a post between himself and the cameraman.

In the Fifth ward, where voting is usually "one-sided," a total of 482 had registered during the day. Couch is strong in that precinct also as he is being supported by Ace Baker and W. A. ("Piggy") Nolan, veteran democratic leaders in the Fifth. Likewise, the registration was reported to be heavy in the Eighth ward and in the Second, usually considered controled wards.

In other precincts the interest was not found to be lagging. Literally, a fleet of automobiles rolled out into service yesterday morning to gather up voters and get them qualified. They were manned by ward workers of the respective candidates. In campaign headquarters telephones were kept busy throughout the day and even in the various precincts, workers were busy at their telephones contacting their friends.

The effort being put behind the current supplemental registration is tremendous. The number engaged in this work without a doubt approaches the 1,000 mark, or may even exceed it. Rarely has such organization activity been seen.

No poll tax receipts are required and Negroes may be permitted to participate in the March 5 primary. This increases the interest and, therefore, adds to the total. By Friday night, when the books are closed, as many as 20,000 may have been registered.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 18, 1942

39,752 FIGURE S[illegible] FOR REGISTRATION

Certificates Issued in 3-Day Supplemental Bring Total to 49,291 in County

A total of 39,752 registration certificates were issued in the three-day supplemental registration held last week in Hamilton county's sixty precincts, bringing the grand total of outstanding certificates to 49,291, Secretary James A. Sherrill, of the Hamilton county election commission, announced yesterday.

All of the registration books had been received at the election commission's office yesterday, and from these Secretary Sherrill took the total. In the regular biennial registration held last August only 9,539 certificates were issued.

Until the current investigation of reports that persons were registered in several precincts under different names is completed, it will not be possible to estimate the number qualified to vote in the March 5 primary. However, all signs point to record-breaking voting then, and to a total which may even exceed the 30,000 mark.

Colored Activity High

Official figures on the registration show that activity was greater in colored precincts than in white precincts. In fact, the Fourth ward, usually a republican stronghold and predominantly colored, led all other precincts in the county. In this precinct there are a total of 1,956 registration certificates outstanding. The Thirteenth ward, Second precinct (East Lake) ran a close second with a total of 1,944. All but 388 of the 1,956 certificates were issued in the Fourth ward during the three-day supplemental registration last week, while in East Lake 484 of the 1,944 certificates were outstanding when the supplemental registration started.

The effort made to register colored voters last week is sharply reflected also in the Third ward, where the total of certificates outstanding is 1,229, with all but seventy-five issued last week. In both precincts of the Seventh ward, where Negro population is heavy, registering was unusually strong last week. In the first precinct of this ward there were only eighty-two certificates outstanding when the supplemental registration began, but when it ended the total was 1,033. In the Second precinct the total at the beginning was ninety-one and at the end 1,544.

The Fourth precinct of the Twelfth ward, which showed a total of 1,300, had only 168 certificates at the start. This precinct is more than 90 per cent colored.

In the Fifteenth ward (Brainerd), considered independent as compared to the Third, Fourth and other voting precincts that have heavy Negro populations, a total of 1,663 certificates were outstanding when the registration closed Friday night and all but 233 of these were issued last week.

Rural Precincts

In the rural precincts registering was unusually heavy at Eastdale, East Ridge, Red Bank and Soddy. In all of these precincts the totals passed the 1,000 mark, with Soddy having 1,227 and East Ridge only two less.

The official registration figures follow:

FIRST DISTRICT	Total Reg. Aug., '41	Total Inc. Reg. Feb., 1942
1st ward, 1st precinct ..	228	1,506
2nd ward, 2nd precinct ..	188	1,168
2nd ward	218	1,442
Third ward	75	1,229
Fourth ward	388	1,956
Fifth ward	176	1,420
Sixth ward	77	737
7th ward, 1st precinct ..	82	1,033
7th ward, 2nd precinct ..	91	1,544
8th ward	39	1,134
9th ward, 1st precinct ..	166	933
9th ward, 2nd precinct ..	129	701
10th ward	112	1,031
11th ward, 1st precinct..	264	1,477
11th ward, 2nd precinct..	207	1,202
12th ward, 1st precinct ..	121	851
12th ward, 2nd precinct..	200	511
12th ward, 3rd precinct..	150	811
12th ward, 4th precinct..	168	1,300
12th ward, 5th precinct..	47	393
13th ward, 1st precinct..	264	1,078
13th ward, 2nd precinct..	484	1,944
13th ward, 3rd precinct..	110	746
14th ward	109	463
15th ward	233	1,663
16th ward	226	1,152
17th ward, 1st precinct..	255	1,000
17th ward, 2nd precinct.	253	1,142
18th ward, 1st precinct..	138	869
18th ward, 2nd precinct..	132	564
19th ward, 1st precinct..	144	1,090
19th ward, 2nd precinct .	283	668
SECOND DISTRICT		
Apison	102	178
Bakewell	71	151
Birchwood	106	240
Daisy	180	675
Eastdale	153	1,007
East Brainerd	133	558
East Ridge	208	1,225
Fairmount	111	331
Falling Water	62	232
Ganns	87	260
Grandview	29	134
Harrison	56	271
Hixson	219	703
Kings Point	72	460
Lookout Mountain	102	414
Lupton City	65	375
Midvale	208	871
Mowbray	62	264
Coltewah	203	584
Red Bank	328	1,174
Sale Creek	140	429
Signal Mountain	139	541
Snow Hill	88	134
Soddy	262	1,227
Tyner	168	347
Valdeau	116	517
Wauhatchie	166	610
West View	147	421
Totals	9,539	[illegible]

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Induction Of 175,000 Is Army's Goal

FEB 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the current year the War Department and Selective Service plans contemplate the induction of approximately 175,000 Negroes.

This is based upon the overall increase in the Army and the percentage of Negro to white registrants.

Due to the present existing shortage in housing facilities it is probable that this increase will be distributed rather lightly in the early months of the year, but will increase materially during the late spring, when construction projects will have been completed.

The War Department plans to distribute Negroes to the various units of the arms and services.

One additional Negro Division is to be organized.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tobias And Jones Draw Out Capsules In Army Lottery

MAR 27 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —The third lottery drawing, the only one ever held during war times in the United States, saw Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national officer of the YMCA and member of the President's advisory committee on Selective Service, draw capsule 3340 from the huge goldfish bowl which has served on so many similar occasions, while Dr. T. Edward Jones, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and director of Freedmen's Hospital, representing the colored veterans of the World War, drew number 1817, from the same bowl in the exercises held last Tuesday afternoon.

Gen. Hershey and the Secretary were present while the two colored leaders were blindfolded and honored by the department.

'He' Is A She, So The Draft Board Blushes

By United Press.

BELZONI, Miss., March 30.—The Humphreys County Local Draft Board was embarrassed today after it had called Willie Collins for military service, for Willie is a woman.

The Negro registered in the first draft in Oct. 1940, and twice had been called for examination by the local board.

MAR 30 1942

Willie failed to show up, but later reported to the local board at Madisonville, Ky., where a medical officer discovered "he" was a woman.

Willie is 28, weighs 125 pounds, and was employed on the plantation of Dr. J. D. Westmoreland about 10 miles from Belzoni. Willie's employer and neighbors always thought "she" was a man.

47c-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

To Train 40 Negroes In Women's Army

MAY 31 1942

WASHINGTON, May 28 — (ANP)—Shortly after being sworn in as director of the newly formed women's auxiliary army corps, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby announced that 40 Negro women would be admitted to the training camp to established at Fort Des Moines, Ia., where the officers for the first 25,000 women in the corps will be trained. This step indicates an integration of the entire population in this aid to the army.

Negro leaders are expressing delight at this unexpected turn of affairs for they were beginning to believe that the WAAC was to be a "lily-white" organization.

It is hoped that a racially proportionate number of the women in this new adjunct to the army will be Negroes, with opportunities given them similar to those given other women. Many posts are to be filled by these women, to relieve men for actual combat duty. Clerical post; jobs with air raid listening posts and similar duties for which women are qualified are all a part of the extensive program.

From the war department comes the announcement that the enlistments or the training period at Des Moines are open to "citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45. They may be married or single. They must have had at least a high school education, be in good health and of excellent character."

All applications must be sent to the recruiting office of the army in the area nearest your home. The women whose applications are satisfactory will be notified as to the time and place of examinations. The applications of those who pass these preliminary tests will be sent on to the proper corps area, where they will be examined and sifted by a recruit officer and two women as assistants.

The pay is as follows: director, $3,000 a year plus subsistence allowance of 60 cents a day and $100 a month quarters allowance. The assistant directors will receive $2400 a year, plus the same subsistence allowance and a quarters allowance of $80. First officer: $166.67 per month, plus allowance of $40 per month for quarters and 60 cents a day for subsistence; second officer, $131.25 per month plus the same food and quarters' allowance; and third officer, $125 per month plus the allowances.

In the non-commissioned grades, auxiliaries may hold the rank of first leader at $75 per month and junior leader at $54 per month. An auxiliary will receive $21 per month for the first four months and $30 per month thereafter. They may also be graded as first class specialist with $15 per month in addition to base pay; second class specialist $10 per month in addition to base pay or third class specialist, $5 per month in addition to base pay.

MAY 31 1942

Every member of the WAAC will wear the appropriate uniform, insignia and accessories supplied by the government. The term of service is for one year and may be extended by the secretary of war for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter.

The signal corps of the U. S. Army has already started enrolling women and training them in certain phases of its work which can be handled by women, taking time by the foreclock and getting the jump on the WAAC.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Mixed Draft Board In Durham Sets Precedent

APR 30 1942

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)—Draft board No. 2 here has been one of the most active boards in this section, its slogan being "Keep 'Em Marching." C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is one of its members. Both races are serving on its board of medical examiners. Among them are: Drs. E. P. Norris, white, and A. S. Hunter, dentists; Drs. J. W. Cordice and L. G. Bruce, physicians. Mrs. Laura Bruce, record clerk at Lincoln Hospital, serves as clerk.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Opportunities for Specialists In Army to Men Over Draft Age

JUN 12 1942

BY ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — "Colored applicants will receive the same consideration in the army specialist corps as any other applicants," said Sam Boyd, assistant to Dwight Davis, director of the army specialist corps.

Designed to supplement and furnish the army with skilled workers, technicians and professional men who are not eligible for active military service, the corps offers opportunities in many fields for qualified men over the draft age.

All too few Negroes have taken advantages of this opportunity to serve the country and at the same time better their own conditions, officials identified with various departments believe.

Established by Executive Order 9078 as of February 26, the corps is a branch of the war department, under the supervision and direction of the secretary of war.

It will supply all branches of the army and other agencies of the war department with professional, scientific, technical and administrative personnel.

The corps is open to all citizens of the United States whose education, training, experience and general fitness to fill the positions will be the basis for selection. Physical qualifications are secondary to the ability to perform the designated tasks.

Members of the corps are subject to assignment for duty with the army in this country and in the theaters of operation. Their post of duty to be determined by the commanding officer of the organization to which they are assigned.

Appointments to the corps will be made for the duration and six months thereafter, with appointments for a lesser period made at the discretion of the director general.

There will be two classes of personnel who will have relative rank with officers and enlisted men in the army. They are to be known as officers and specialists. In other words, their titles will be the same as those for corresponding rank in the army up to that of colonel.

The members of the corps will wear a uniform practically the same as that of officers and enlisted men of the army. Both uniforms and insignia will be distinctive so that members of the corps will be readily recognized as such. The rate of pay is based upon the Civil Service Classification act and will, in general, be comparable to that in use for similar grades in the army.

This civilian corps will fill a gap in the military service fast growing in size. But these men will be commissioned on enlisted only as the army calls for them or indicates a need for trained men of a certain type. Applications now being received are being filed away carefully awaiting further developments in the plans. When the corps is completely organized, it will have at its finger tips complete information and records on men of every conceivable type of work, from cobblers and shoemakers to technicians and administrators of the highest type.

Thus far, few Negroes have made application, and these have been directed to Judge Hastie's office. All applications for consideration should be directed to the army specialist corps, where they will receive proper attention.

However, on the application blank, in direct opposition to Presidential instructions and the new Civil Service regulations, there is a distinct breach in that it specifically asks: "Race: White—Negro—Indian—Other (Specify.)

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 6, 1942

WHITE INDUCTEES DOUBLE NEGROES

Race Patriotic, But Illiteracy Cuts Rate, Skelton Says

Lieut. Colonel J. H. Skelton Jr., man power chief of Georgian Selective Service, declared Saturday that Army inductions in the state had averaged two whites to one Negro since the start of the draft.

"The War Department is calling upon Georgia for selectees in the same proportion of whites to Negroes that was revealed by the draft registration," Colonel Skelton added.

The state official explaind, however, that the ratio of actual inductions was not in the same exact proportion as the assigned quotas because rejections of Negroes have been about 50 per cent higher.

This, he added, was principally because of greater illiteracy among Negroes with physical rejections also cutting down the total.

"There is no problem regarding Negro service in Georgia," Colonel Skelton asserted, "the average of inductions has been two to one. The Negroes are very patriotic and many are volunteering. I don't think a local board in the state has any real problem in this connection."

He said the proportion of calls between Negroes and whites varied greatly from one board to another, however, because some boards have no Negroes registered.

Previously, congressional complaints had been reported in Washington that the proportion of Negroes and whites inducted was averaging 10 to one.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 5, 1942

Springs Says 32% of SC's Draftees Negro

A total of approximately 32 per cent of South Carolinians inducted into the army under the Selective Service system since its inauguration on October 16, 1940, have been Negroes, according to official figures as of April 30 released yesterday at state Selective Service headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state Selective Service director, in releasing the figures, said that the population ratio of Negroes to whites in the state was approximately 42 per cent Negro and 58 per cent white, according to draft registrations so far.

Of those registrants rejected at the army induction stations because of physical or educa-

tional standards, approximately 32 per cent were Negroes, while approximately 22 per cent were white.

Concerning the number of members of both races called by the armed forces for training and service, General Springs said that approximately 36 per cent were Negroes and approximately 64 per cent white.

Actual figures concerning the total number of Negroes or whites, or the total number of men inducted into the armed forces through the Selective Service system so far cannot be revealed, General Springs said, since such information is considered a military secret.

While the Selective Service system has nothing to do with the number of men to be called or the ration of Negroes to whites called, it has been the policy of the administration of the system in South Carolina and over the nation to be fair and impartial in the selection of the men for the armed forces. All requisitions for men are issued by the war department and are relayed to the various states.

"The requisition of Negroes for service in the armed forces has been almost in proportion to the number of Negro registrants," General Springs said. "There is a slight discrepancy due to the fact that there are not now, and have not been in the past, sufficient facilities to take care of a larger number of Negro troops.

"Selective Service headquarters in South Carolina has been advised, unofficially, that there could be expected an increase in the induction of Negro troops in the fall and that our calls for Negroes would be materially increased.

"It is unfortunate that due to the state's neglect in the past there is a great difference in the educational and physial standards of the Negroes as compared to the whites. For this reason, many more Negroes who have been sent to the induction station have been rejected for these two reasons than for the proportionate number of whites.

"We have been working for some time in an effort to have many of our illiterates, both white and Negro, accepted by the armed forces for training and it is my personal belief that some plan will be worked out in the near future whereby such illiterates might be accepted for special services and be given such education as is necessary to qualify them for combat service.

"It is our experience that the Negroes of South Carolina, like the white registrants, are more than anxious to do their part in the war effort. While we have had very few appeals from classifications of whites by local boards, we do not know of a single case wherein a Negro registrant appealed his classification on his own initiative. South Carolina stands out in the spirit of patriotism of both its white and Negro citizens."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 5, 1942

INCREASE IN NEGRO TROOPS EXPECTED

More Will Be Called in This State by Fall, General Springs Says

Columbia, June 4.—(AP): Predicting an increase this fall in the induction of South Carolina negroes, Selective Service Director Holmes B. Springs said today the state was now calling negroes for the army at the rate of nine to every sixteen whites, compared with a national ratio of one negro to ten whites.

"Selective service headquarters in South Carolina has been advised, unofficially, that there could be expected an increase in the induction of negro troops in the fall," Springs said. "Approximately 36 per cent of all men called from this state have been negroes."

A higher percentage of negroes than whites has been dropped by the wayside, however. Springs said 32 per cent of negroes called had not been inducted due to physical or educational disqualifications. The army rejected approximately 22 per cent of the white men.

The result has been that 32 per cent of the inductees from South Carolina have been negroes and 68 per cent whites.

"The requisition by the war department of negroes for service in the armed forces has been almost in proportion to the number of negro registrants," Springs asserted. The registration ratio is approximately 42 per cent negro to 58 per cent white.

"It is unfortunate," Springs commented, "that due to the state's neglect in the past there is a great difference in the educational and physical standards of the negroes as compared with the whites. For this reason, many more negroes . . . have been rejected (proportionately).

"We have been working for . . . some plan . . . whereby such illiterates might be accepted for special services and be given such education as is necessary to qualify them for combat service.

"It is our experience that the negroes of South Carolina, like the white registrants, are more than anxious to do their part . . ."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Selects From D. C. Join Up Tomorrow

Negro registrants from four local boards will reports to Fort Myer, Va., tomorrow in two groups for physical examinations prior to induction into the Army, District Selective Service headquarters announced yesterday.

The men in Board 13 will report at 8 a. m., and those in 1, 15 and 14-A will report at 8:45 a. m.

Local Board No. 13

Tracey L. Adams, Theodore R. Anderson, Alexander Barksdale, Samuel Boyd, Leroy A. Bland, Bernard T. Brown, James W. Brown, Leonard W. Brown, William A. Bryant, Delma T. Cabbell, Thomas P. Chisley,, Clinton E. Clemons, Johnson Coley, Garfield H. Creasman, William Darby, Willie J. Dodson, William J. Edwards, Roger Green, Thomas W. Hagar, Oliver Hailey, William H. Harrison, Otto Hart, Nathaniel D. Hightower, Edward D. Hill, James R. Holloway, Herbert Howard, James R. Jackson, Charles T. Johnson, Joseph R Johnson, Joseph J. Jones, Clarence S. Kinard, Letcher C. Lawson, Fred Lee, Joseph Lytle, Louis Mann, Andrew L. Martin, Hamilton Millard, Lawrence Moody, McKinley Morton, William H. O[illegible]tt, Clarence Parker, Robert B. Paul, James Payne, George T. Poitier, Phillips Proforo, Ellis J. Reid, Robert T. Richards, Willie G. Robinson, Rufus J. Sanders, Charles H. Scott, John W. Sellers, Willie T. Shropshire, Robert A. Sitgraves, Walter W. Smith, Pete C. Stevenson, Joseph H. Stewart, James Vaughn, John W. Whitten, Johnnie Williams, Billy M. Williamson.

Local Board No. 1

Francis Oden Barton, Robert Gilmore Brown, Cecil Aloysius Diggs, George William Hogan, Robert Lee Jones, Daniel Lawrence Mills, Walter Minnis Tate, Roland William Williams,

Local Board No. 15

Willie Aiken, Amos Brown, Connie Brown, Joseph Frederick Blackwell, Elton Sylevellion Cole, Orie Cole, George Mcsweeney Cook, Ernest Driver, Eddie Price Duff, Amos Evans, Elmer George Gardiner, Julius Elsworth Harcombe, Elma Harris, Joeph Leonard Herbert, George I. T. Jackson, Elmore Roosevelt Johnson, James Edward Johnson, James Fred Johnson, William Edward Johnson, Willie B. Jones, James A. Kelley, Archie Francis Kelsey, Dan Martin, Percy Monroe, Walter Solomon Newman, Alfonso Martin Outerbridge, James Pearson, Joseph Henry Poindexter, William Howard Robbins, Eddie Robinson Zephrie Scott, Ananias Scriber, James Adrian Simmons, Albert Thomas Sims, Raymond Taylor, Benjamin Franklin Thomas, Joseph Thomas, John Lorenzo Tillman, Donald Todd, Ellsworth David Tolvier, Russell Edward Weaver, Richard Wesley Willis.

Local Board No. 15-A

Peter James Baker, Ernest Linwood Chavis, D. B. Johnson, Celestus Marcus Smith, Leroy White.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
June 5, 1942

MORE NEGROES GO INTO DRAFT

Being Called At Rate Of Nine to 16 Whites In This State

Columbia, June 5.—Predicting an increase this fall in the induction of South Carolina negroes, Selective Service Director Holmes B. Springs said today the state was now calling negroes for the Army at the rate of nine to every 16 whites, compared with a national ratio of one negro to 10 whites.

"Selective Service headquarters in South Carolina has been advised, unofficially, that there could be expected an increase in the induction of negro troops in the fall," Springs said. "Approximately 36 per cent of all men called from this state have been negroes."

A higher percentage of negroes than whites has been dropped by the wayside, however, Springs said 32 per cent of negroes called had not been inducted due to physical or educational disqualifications. The Army rejected approximately 22 per cent of the white men.

The result has been that 32 per cent of the inductees from South Carolina have been negroes and 68 per cent whites.

"The requisition by the War department of negroes for service in the armed forces has been almost in proportion to the number of negro residents," Springs asserted. The registration ratio is approximately 42 per cent negro to 58 per cent white.

"It is unfortunate," Springs commented, "that due to the state's neglect in the past there is a great difference in the educational and physical standards of the negroes as compared with the whites. For this reason, many more negroes have been rejected (proportionately).

"We have been working for some plan whereby such illiterates might be accepted for special services and be given such education as is necessary to qualify them for combat service.

"It is our experience that the negroes of South Carolina, like the white registrants, are more than anxious to do their part."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 14, 1942

Negro Girl, 10, Passes Exams for Air Raid Warden

TALLAHASSEE, June 13.—(A.P.)—Forty Florida Negroes—preachers, teachers, agricultural agents and artisans and a 10-year-old girl—received certificates as qualified instructors in air raid protection at the state defense council's course here at Florida A. and M. college for Negroes.

Dr. Harold Richards, state defense council official and director of the course, paused in his presentation of candidates to Maj.-Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the state air raid protection services, when he reached the name of Joyce Marshall, 10, of Tallahassee.

"When little Joyce came to the opening class of the course," Dr. Richards commented, "we thought she had just wandered in.

"But she kept coming, attended every lecture and read the literature. When a trial test of true false questions was given she missed only three of 20 and in the comprehensive examination on war gasses, demolition, decontamination, incendiary bomb handling and other technical defense problems, she passed with a grade well up in the list.

"She is entitled to an instructor's certificate but it will be marked with an explanation that, because of her extreme youthfulness, she should teach classes of appropriate youthful levels."

Joyce's father and mother are instructors at the Negro college.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 5, 1942

White, Negro Soldier Ratio Called Unfair

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP)—Complaints of two southern congressmen have been lodged with a house subcommittee regarding the drafting of 10 white men to one Negro under the selective service law.

In testimony given in connection with the 1943 labor and federal security appropriation bill, both Representative Hare, Democrat South Carolina, chairman of the committee, and Representative Tarver, Democrat, Georgia, said the ratio is unfair to states that have a heavy Negro population.

Tarver said states which have almost a 50-50 ratio should not have to send 10 whites to every Negro, but he thought the ratio ought to be apportioned more equally.

Major Francis V. Keesling Jr., legislative officer of the selective service system, said that while the national ratio is 10 to one, adjustments were being made to conform as far as practicable with individual state populations.

47c-1942

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CRASH OF TRAIN, TRUCK KILLS 3 NEGRO SOLDIERS

APR 2 - 1942

Three Negro soldiers were killed and three others were injured when a truck containing 12 Negro soldiers headed for guard duty at the Kellogg airport, near Camp Custer, Mich., was struck by the Maple Leaf train of the Grand Trunk railroad yesterday.

Those killed were Private William Cromwell, 24 years old, Louisa, Va., Private Eleck Mack Jr., 23, James Island, S. C., and Private Sidney Isadore, 28, Battle Creek, Mich.

Those injured and taken to the post hospital were Sergt. Hilliard Jones, Chicago; Private Amos Buell, 28, 5000 Calumet avenue, and Private Charles Roberson, 23, 431 East 50th street. Army authorities reported the railroad tracks are at the top of a hill and the driver did not see the train approaching. He was uninjured.

Bicycle Strikes Truck.

Walter Idt, 26, was killed when the racer bicycle he was riding smashed against the rear of a parked truck at Cicero avenue near Albion avenue, Lincolnwood. He was identified in the county morgue after a relative had seen a newspaper story concerning the accident.

Albert J. Behrendt, 48, 1639 North Kedvale avenue, a call clerk for the Chicago Relief administration office, 2614 West 25th place, died yesterday in the County hospital of injuries suffered Monday in a collision of two automobiles and a street car at Harrison street and Campbell avenue. Also injured were Willard Welch, 34, 724 North Central Park avenue, driver of the car in which Behrendt was riding, and Mrs. Anna Hodgins, 42, of 2453 Lexington street, a passenger on the street car. Both were taken to the County hospital.

APR 2 - 1942

Driver of Other Car.

William H. Rabe, 32, of 331 South Washtenaw avenue was the driver of the other car.

George Kondos, 80, of 4813 West Cermak road, died in the Loretto hospital yesterday of injuries suffered when he was struck by a car at Cicero avenue and Cermak road. Lido Pricucini, 16, of 1623 South 51st court, Cicero, was the driver.

Up to 4 p. m. yesterday 202 persons had been killed by automobiles in Cook county since Jan. 1. Of these, 161 were killed in Chicago where 5,015 were injured.

Black Eagle, Barred as Flier By Age, Enlists in Ground Army

APR 2 - 1942

New York

The Black Eagle came home today.

For 18 years Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, the Black Eagle of Harlem, has been flying planes—after his own fashion—in all corners of the world. He has fought wars for a number of nations. He sailed for Finland and became a captain in the Finnish Air Force 13 days after the Russian-Finnish war ended, and he once crashed Haile Selassie's private airplane right at the feet of the Lion of Judah.

APR 2 - 1942

It has been a full life, but something has been missing. Col. Julian never has had the opportunity to fight for the United States. Now he has—as a buck private.

"Your humble servant," Col. Julian said today in his quarters at Harlem's elegant Hotel Theresa, "is going into the army as a buck private. Now—is that news?"

It was the first news of the Black Eagle's doing since last December, when he had been reported organizing a group of young Negroes to be known as the Suicide Squadron. He did not comment on the fate of the Suicide Squadron today, but he did reveal that he couldn't get into the U. S. Air Corps because of the age limit of 28.

APR 2 - 1942

Now, he reported, he has been put in Class 1-A in the draft—he gives his age as 35—but has enlisted, instead of waiting.

"My blood tests came back perfect, negative and excellent," he said.

Conway, S. C., Horry Herald
March 26, 1942

NEGROES 40 PERCENT

Columbia, S. C., March 23rd.—South Carolina Negroes ordered to report for induction into the armed forces under the Selective Service act since the system was inaugurated in October, 1940, have numbered in almost exact proportion to the population differential, Brig. General Holmes B. Springs, state Selective Service director, said yesterday.

While the actual number of either white or Negro selectees is necessarily a military secret. General Springs revealed that approximately 60 per cent of the total number of selectees were white and 40 per cent were Negroes. This is in contrast to a population in the state made up of approximately 58 per cent white and 42 per cent Negro, according to the 1940 census.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES PARADE TODAY

APR 16 1942

Selectees to Leave Soon Will Be Reviewed This Afternoon

Memphis will honor negro selectees called to leave in the near future for Army serviec with a parade at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and special ceremoneis at Handy Park.

The prospective selectees will meet at 2:30 o'clock at Booker T. Washington School for refreshments. They will form an hour later in front of theschool for the march north on Lauderdale to Vance, west on Vance to Main, north on Main to Beale, east on Beale to Handy Park, where Mayor Chandler will speak.

APR 16 1942

Included in the parade will be police escort, color bearers, Army jeeps, the Booker T. Washington Drum and Bugle oCrps, Manassas High's Drum and Bugle Corps, negro Boy Scouts, the Booker T. Washington band and members of the Parade Committee.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Memphis Negro Selectees Given Gala Sendoff Parade

APR 17 1942

Several hundred negro selectees from Memphis marched along South Main and Beale yesterday afternoon in a gala sendoff parade arranged in their honor on the eve of their departure to Army camps.

Led by seven Second Army scout cars, the 20-minute parade formed at Booker T. Washington School, marched north on Lauderdale to Vance, west on Vance to Main, north to Beale, and wound up at Handy Park, where the selectees were given a farewell address by Mayor Chandler.

Old Glory floated near the head of the column, borne by a color guard composed of four members of American Legion Post No. 27, a negro organization.

APR 17 1942

Bands Follow Flag

Martial music from the drum and bugle corps of Booker T. Washington High School, led by a dozen majorettes clad in the gold and green school colors, preceded the ranks of the marching selectees. Next in line of march was the drum and bugle corps of Manassas High School, followed by more than 100 negro Boy Scouts. Booker T. Washington High School band brought up the rear.

Several thousand negroes assembled in Handy Park for the special ceremonies marking Memphis' farewell to the selectees. As chief speaker, Mayor Chandler told the prospective soldiers that they were about to contribute their share toward defending America.

"This great crowd," said the Mayor, "attests to the loyalty of the colored people of Memphis."

He assured them of the full spiritual support of all those around them, adding that their contribution to the cause of democracy would bring honor to their race.

APR 17 1942

All except seven of the prospective soldiers will depart for Army induction centers Saturday, the remainder being scheduled to leave next week. Induction will follow successful completion of regulation physical examinations.

The parade and accompanying ceremonies were arranged by the Executive Committee of the negro American Legion Post No. 27, at the request of Mayor Chandler.

Master of ceremonies yesterday was Dr. R. Q. Benson, dentist. B. T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, also was included on the program.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Doctors Told To Enroll For Service

APR 17 1942

Will Treat Big Number of Men Now Deferred

NORFOLK, Va.—(S N S)—An organized effort to get colored physicians in this county registered with the Selective Service System so that they might be available for designation by the service to the job of rehabilitating the nation's deferred Army selectees got underway recently with the office of Dr. John T. Givens, executive secretary of the National Medical Association cooperating.

Dr. Givens issued a statement here last week calling for all physicians who could serve in the physical rehabilitation plan to get in touch with their local and state medical associations.

At the same time, the Norfolk physician sent out letters to the secretaries of the societies asking them to cooperate in the campaign to improve the health standards of rejected selectees.

1942

Lt. Col C. G. Parker, Jr., deputy director of the Selective Service System, has asked the NMA to assist in developing a nucleus of qualified physicians, dentists and facilities for this work.

All of the doctors who are connected with the established medical societies were urged to list themselves as available for service through their local secretaries or through Major Campbell C. Johnson, Selective Service office, Washington, D. C.

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Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 1, 1942

Nation's First Negro Soldier Served In Virginia Militia

The first Negro soldier in this country appeared in the Virginia militia of 1652, according to "A Brief Consideration of the American Negro Soldier," published recently by the Virginia Works Projects Administration.

From 1652 on, the Negro has played a large part in the military affairs of the nation, says the bulletin, written by Samuel A. Madden, WPA supervisor of Negro adult education in Virginia and issued by the education and recreation department of the Virginia WPA

In the War of 1812, Negro sailors comprised one-sixth of the naval forces of the United States. John Johnson, struck in the hip by a 24-pounder that tore away the lower part of his body, exclaimed, "Fire away! no haul the colors down!"

During the War Between the States the WPA publication tells how Negro pilots and stewards of south Southern boats brought their ships and cargo north. The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steamship, "Planter," who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officers to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal Government.

Mr. Madden tells of Crispus Attucks, who died in the Boston Massacre; of Lemuel Hayes, one of the Massachusetts Minute men, and of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution

Nearly 400,000 Negroes served in the Army during the first World War, half of them reaching France. One hundred and ninety-four officers and men received various decorations.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Uniformity

Colonel **Hubert Fauntleroy Julian**, the Black Eagle of Harlem who once challenged Hermann Göring to an air duel, once cracked up Haile Selassie's plane at the royal feet, enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private. "My blood tests," he reported to the press, "came back perfect, negative, and excellent."

President Roosevelt's bodyguard of the past five years, **Thomas J. Qualters**, 37, volunteered for the Army Air Corps, got the rank of captain and was assigned to Intelligence. He leaves his post as bodyguard to go on active duty May 1. "I was too young for the last war," he explained to his boss, "and I wouldn't like to pass this one up."

Apparently recovered from a long illness that had forced him out of action with the British, 52-year-old Colonel **Kermit Roosevelt**, son of the late "Teddy," left Los Angeles for San Francisco to see about getting into the U.S. Army.

Tyrone Power applied for enlistment in the Naval Reserve, passed his physical exam. The Navy said he would probably be made a chief petty officer assigned to morale and recreation. He gets a few months' grace to finish his picture-making.

APR 20 1942

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 15, 1942

Forum

SUGGESTS CONFERENCES ON RACE RELATIONS

To the Editor of The Record:

The white citizens of South Carolina are alarmed because of the great discrimination between the number of Negroes and whites who have been inducted into the army. It is reported that although the Negro population of South Carolina is almost 50 per cent of the total, to date only 6,000 Negroes have been inducted into service as compared with forty-one thousand whites. A recent release from Brig. Gen. Holmes Springs, states that 40 per cent of those selected from the state were Negroes. However, 31 per cent of the Negro selectees were rejected as compared with 19 per cent of the whites. Illiteracy was listed as the greatest factor in causing rejection of both whites and Negroes. We suspect that health was a close second. Thus South Carolina is hindered in contributing its full share to national defense. The blame for this state of affairs stands out in bold relief. Those who have shaped the educational and economic policies of the State must shoulder the responsibility. This is no discredit to the Negro. From Bunker Hill to Pearl Harbor he has stood ready to give the last measure of devotion. If there is some question now as to his loyalty (and there is), this too can be easily explained. The Columbia State on January 30 in an editorial, reports that "at least two thousand South Carolina Negroes are trying eagerly to get into the army, but there is no place for them." The Negro even at this eleventh hour is fighting for the right to fight.

Many Negroes were rejected because they were not fourth grade students. This suggests a starting point for South Carolina. "A Guide to the Palmetto State," prepared by the Writers of the Work Project Administration, states that "South Carolina has the greatest proportion of illiterate Negroes in America." This flagrant fact causes the proud South Carolinian to hang his head in shame. South Carolina's neglect of its more than 800,000 Negroes constitutes a millstone about its neck. There is irony in the fact that sons of those who have neglected the Negro must now give their lives in this titantic conflict. Will South Carolina right this wrong? Will South Carolina provide adequate schools and well-prepared and well paid teachers for the Negroes? To go all out for this and for other much needed reforms will be a great boon to morale building. In the interest of national morale it is hoped that South Carolina will make a forward step in this direction. Bishop A. T. Shaw of the Methodist church, at a conference called by Archibald McLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures said, "we cannot flim-flam our people into loyalty any more." In short, morale among this underprivileged minority cannot be artificially stimulated. Band playing and flag waving will not do it. It is too much to ask the Negro to forego his struggle for democracy at home for the "duration," while he fights to establish it abroad. In fact, the most convincing argument that we are sincere in our attempts to establish democracy abroad is to begin such an experiment at home. Just as I am about to conclude this article the postman brought the March issue of "Southern Frontier" published by the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. I noted carefully the title of the leading editorial, "We Need Clean Hands to Win this War." The editorial begins by saying, "Unless enough white leaders of all organized groups get together with responsible Negro leaders and plan a joint strategy to attain harmoniously the four freedoms for Negro Americans and do this speedily, "professional agitators" are going to have a field day stirring up violence in the United States and giving aid and comfort to the enemy." We therefore suggest that each county call a fact finding conference to be attended by leaders from both groups. We suggest that representatives from these several county conferences be called to a statewide conference. The purpose of such a proposed conference would be two-fold: First, to modify the attitudes and policies of those in authority with respect to the Negro; second, to interpret the nature of the present emergency and the Negro's role in it.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers
None goes his way alone—
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own."

L. M. TOBIAS,
Department of Religion,
Morris College, Sumter, S. C.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 14, 1942

Whose Fault?

To The News and Courier:

The white citizens of South Carolina are alarmed because of the difference between the number of negroes and whites who have been inducted into the army. It is reported that although the negro population of South Carolina is almost fifty per cent of the total, to date only six thousand negroes have been inducted into service as compared with forty-one thousand whites. A recent release from Brigadier General Holmes Springs, states that forty per cent of those selected from the state were negroes. However, thirty-one per cent of the negro selectees were rejected as compared with nineteen per cent of the whites. Illiteracy was listed as the greatest factor in causing rejection of both whites and negroes. We suspect that health was a close second.

Thus South Carolina is hindered in contributing its full share to national defense. The blame for this state of affairs stands out in bold relief. Those who have shaped the educational and economic policies of the state must shoulder the responsibility. This is no discredit to the negro. From Bunker Hill to Pearl harbor he has stood ready to give the last measure of devotion. If there is some question now as to his loyalty (and there is), this too can be easily explained. The Columbia State on January 30 in an editorial, reports that "at least two thousand South Carolina negroes are trying eagerly to get into the army, but there is no place for them". The negro even at this eleventh hour is fighting for the right to fight.

Many negroes were rejected because they were not fourth grade students. This suggests a starting point for South Carolina. "A Guide to the Palmetto State," prepared by the writers of the Work Project administration, states that "South Carolina has the greatest proportion of illiterate negroes in America". This flagrant fact causes the proud South Carolinian to hang his head in shame. South Carolina's neglect of its more than eight hundred thousand negroes constitutes a millstone about its neck. There is irony in the fact that sons of those who have neglected the negro must now give their lives in this titanic conflict. Will South Carolina right this wrong? Will South Carolina provide adequate schools and well-prepared and well paid teachers for the negroes? To go all out for this and for other much needed reforms will be a great boon to morale building. In the interest of national morale it is hoped that South Carolina will make a forward step in this direction.

Bishop A. T. Shaw of the Methodist church, at a conference called by Archibald McLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, said, "we cannot flim-flam our people into loyalty any more". In short, morale among this underprivileged minority cannot be artificially stimulated. Band playing and flag waving will not do it. It is too much to ask the negro to forego his struggle for democracy at home for the "duration", while he fights to establish it abroad. In fact the most convincing argument that we are sincere in our attempts to establish democracy abroad is to begin such an experiment at home.

Just as I am about to conclude this article the postman brought the March issue of "Southern Frontier" published by the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. I noted carefully the title of the leading editorial, "We need clean Hands to Win this War". The editorial begins by saying, "Unless enough white leaders of all organized groups get together with responsible negro leaders and plan a joint strategy to attain harmoniously the four freedoms for negro Americans and do this speedily, "professional agitators" are going to have a field day stirring up violence in the United States and giving aid and comfort to the enemy".

We therefore suggest that each county call a fact finding conference to be attended by leaders from both groups. We suggest that representatives from these several county conferences be called to a State-wide conference. The purpose of such a proposed conference would be two-fold: First, to modify the attitudes and policies of those in authority with respect to the negro; second, to interpret the nature of the present emergency and the negro's role in it.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers
None goes his way alone—
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own".
By Markham.

L. M. TOBIN,
Morris College.
Sumter.

47c-1942

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 4, 1942

Statewide Meetings Called Today To Study Defense

Fervent and patriotic Georgians, a million strong, will devote evening church services and special community mass-meetings today to learning how best to mold themselves into an effective statewide organization against the day of pressing war-time need.

About two-thirds of the meetings will be held in churches, State Defense Committee officials said yesterday, and the others in public auditoriums where ministerial scruples prevailed against yielding pulpits.

A strong religious atmosphere will be invoked, with accent upon the flag and the dire necessity to provide in advance for first-aid, rescue, fire-prevention and like emergency efforts. Tire rationing and the federal automobile ban will be dealt with.

Data Distributed.

In Atlanta final information was given ministers at a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday. The state committee's complete outline for the services, with a model address containing all essential data, already had been distributed through the Christian Council.

Atlanta's Negro churches will participate fully in the program, it was announced by Ben Davis, county Negro defense leader, after conferring with their pastors. There will be some noon meetings, but the majority will be held at the usual evening hour.

In many instances throughout Georgia the speakers will be Army officers, veterans or members of bar associations.

Robert B. Troutman, chairman of the state defense committee, said every effort was being made to eliminate confusion which necessarily follows launching of a national war effort, and added, that progress had been noted.

Place for All.

"We realize that the defense of a democracy cannot be deputized," he said, "but we also realize that through voluntary service there is a definite and necessary place for all."

Troutman said the four major types of volunteer jobs scheduled under civilian defense—air raid wardens, fire-fighters, auxiliary police and nurses' aides—offered service opportunities for millions.

He warned, however, as did others in the state defense setup, against overlapping of duties and activities with other organizations already in the field, especially the Red Cross.

Training volunteers as nurses' aides and for administering first aid, for example, is being handled by the Red Cross, which has assumed full responsibility for them. The Red Cross home services schedule also includes canteen corps work, motor corps, surgical dressings, sewing and knitting.

Public Health Training.

Home defense officials said that a second type of work, less publicized than the tasks involving air raid protection, fire-fighting, policing and first aid, involved public health training, reduction in the threat of epidemics, and the proper use of wholesome foods.

Third, there is opportunity for additional thousands to aid in bolstering the morale of the men in uniform, and of those workers in industry who have been uprooted from their homes and local environment.

And fourth, there are defense training courses, where through talks, discussions, study groups and practical application, a more co-operative attitude can be assured.

Fulton county's tire rationing organization was perfected yesterday by creating an additional district, the sixth, which will be headed by John H. Merritt and embrace the territory bounded by Marietta road, Marietta street, Whitehall street, ePters street, Campbellton road and the river. Temporary headquarters will be located at 648 Lee street, S. W.

Huddleston on Board.

Merritt's place on the first district board was taken by former Alderman Press Huddleston.

While organization will be perfected by tomorrow in most of Georgia's 159 counties, it was estimated by T. M. Forbes, state rationing officer, that failure to receive blank certificates from Washington may delay actual start of operations until the middle of the week.

Forbes conferred yesterday with L. L. Gravely, Rocky Mount, N. C., southeastern rationing officer, who found organization proceeding satisfactorily. Grabely was on an inspection tour of his territory.

Cartersville (Ga.) Tribune-News
January 1, 1942

Negroes Plan Campaign For Bonds, Stamps

On Wednesday night a meeting of Negroes was held at the Baptist church on Summers Hill called by Dr. W. R. Moore, in the interest of the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds. Mr. Paul F. Akin, chairman of the Bartow County committee, Mr. Joe Nelson and Mr. M. L. Fleetwood attended the meeting.

Dr. Moore called on J. S. Morgan, principal of the Negro schools, to state the object of the meeting. He made a good speech and emphasized the necessity of every boy sticking together in the one aim of defending the United States.

Mr. Nelson made a short talk and then inttroduced Mr. Akin who spoke as chairman of the committee. He then called on Mr. Fleetwood who went into detail about the matter of buying the War Stamps and War Bonds and the advantages and necessities there for. When he concluded, several in the audience assured the committee they intended buying Stamps and Bonds at once.

After the speaking it was decided by the colored people to select a special committee to aid in the sale of the Bonds and Stamps. Mr. Akin, as Chairman of the County Committee, was asked to appoint the following, which he did: W. R. Moore, Chairman of the Colored Committee; J. S. Morgan, in charge of sales to school children; Walter Johnson for the fourth ward; J. F. Anderson from the third ward; Rosa Dyer from the second ward; and Bradley Wyatt from the first ward.

Close co-operation was promised by this committee of colored people, it is believed the result will be the purchase of many Stamps and Bonds by the colored people of the community.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
January 19, 1942

MEETING OF COLORED CIVILIAN DEFENSE GROUP HELD SUNDAY

Enthusiastic Meeting Held At Douglas High School Auditorium

The large crowd which attended the county-wide meeting for Civilian Defense at Douglas High School auditoriub yesterday afternoon went away high in their praise, better informed, and more enthusiastic on the Civilian Defense than ever before.

The ministers of the town promised one of the best programs to the public, and they truly carried out the promise.

Mr. I. Russell Griner, Thomas county chairman for Civilian Defen described in an impressive manner the Civilian Defense program. His explanations left no doubt in the minds of his audience the need for complete cooperation on the part of all.

The principle speaker for the occasion, Dr. Isaac Fisher, brought a message of patriotism, and loyalty that will long be remembered. Dr. Fisher pleaded with his people to offer their all to this great country of ours. He said that the constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights offered the greatest hope of any written documents in the world. Dr. Fisher desccribed in masterful eloquence the part that the negroes have always played in every war this country has been engaged in. He said the negro's loyalty was unquestionable, and that he, the negro, had set an example for the world to follow in his loyalty ot his country and flag.

Dr. J. W. Holly, president of the Ga. Normal College of Albany and chairman for the negro Civilian Defense division of Georgia, spoke concerning the state set up. He was high in his praise of the Thomas county organiztion, and said it was the best he had seen and he was going to use it in the negro division as a model.

Harry J. Martin, chairman of the colored division for Thomas county pledged his untiring efforts to make his assignment one of the best in the state. He stated that the people thoughout the county were offering their full support to the program.

The music for the occasion under the direction of Mrs. Cecil Edwards was well rendered and in keeping with the occasion.

Rev. G. H, Kennedy, reporter for the Interdenominational Ministers Union and master of ceremony, presided.

The services of the Boy Scout troop under the direction of their master, Edward Smith, was highly appreciated.

A Times-Enterprise's photographer, Mr. McLeod, was present and took shots of the speaker platform and the audience.

The meeting will long be remembered as one of the most instructive and enjoyable ever held in Thomasville.

Savannah Ga. Press
January 13, 1942

NEGROES PART IN DEFENSE OUTLINED

Number of Speakers on Program at Georgia State College.

Hundreds of negroes gathered in Meldrim Auditorium at the Georgia State College last night to hear several speakers outline the part they can play in civilian defense.

Mrs. Shelby Myrick, state chairman of Civilian Defense for Women, appeared as the opening speaker. She described a constructive program to be followed by the women of Georgia.

She said there is no place for complaints, and that men and women, regardless of race, creed or color, should get behind the government and win the war for the freedom of the world.

Serving as chairman of the meeting was Annie Clarke of Cordele, who declared that the colored women of the state "will respond 100 per cent.

"We mean to tour every county and go into the rural sections and touch those who have no knowledge of what is going on," she declared.

Other speakers included Cornelius King, assistant in the Farm Credit Administration, Washington; Dr. J. W. Holley, president of Georgia Normal College; B. F. Hubert, president of the college, and Shelby Myrick.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 17, 1942

Negro Citizens Register for Draft

Journal Photo by Irvin Cribb.

Hundreds of Spartanburg negro citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 registered yesterday in their schools for selective service. The scene above was taken at Alexander elementary school. In the picture, Addie J. Thorpe, left, and Lula B. Sexton, principal of the school, are shown registering Hunt Johnson, 44, of 375 North Dean street, left, and Cleve Thompson, 38, of 529 Evins street.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Requirements Of Registrants Are Listed

FEB 14 1942

Brig. General S. B. Hawkins Explains Law

FEB 14 1942

Three important requirements for Georgians planning to register with their local draft boards today, tomorrow or Monday were listed Friday by Brig. General Sion B. Hawkins, state draft chief.

He summarized them as follows:

1. Every male citizen and alien residing in Georgia, other than persons exempted on the Selective Service Act of 1940, as amended, is required to register on or before Monday, February 16, if he attained his twentieth birthday on or before December 31, 1941, and has not passed his forty-fifth birthday on or before the official registration date Monday.

2. Registration should be made at a designated place of the local board area in which the registrant has permanent home, or in which he may happen to be between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., nationally required opening and closing times. This may be in the local board office or other places designated by that board.

3. While anyone who is unavoidably away from his home Monday may register at the place most convenient that day, all registrants are urged to make every effort to register with their local boards to avoid future confusion. Any person who must [illegible] out of town is warned to [illegible]lly specify his home address.

FEB 14 1942

Places of registration for colored are as follows:

Board 1
E. P. Johnson school.

Board 4
Gray street school, Saturday only.

Board 5
Booker T. Washington high school closed Sunday.

Board 13
West Harvard avenue, College Park, closed Saturday.

Board 16
Schools at Alpharetta, Roswell, Sheltonvile, Saturday only.

DEKALB COUNTY

Board 2
Avondale Estates school and Hering street school.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
January 28, 1942

NEW HALL FOR SOLDIERS WILL BE DEDICATED

Defense Council Will Have Ceremony Sunday

The new Tampa federal community center at 214 North Boulevard for men in the nation's armed forces will be dedicated Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock under arrangements completed yesterday by Richard H. Lyle, Birmingham, regional director of the Federal Security Agency, and Lester M. Marx, Atlanta, regional director of the Federal Works Agency division of defense public works.

The building here is one of 260 similar projects in the country of which 51 are nearing completion in the southeast. It cost $43,000 and will be used for recreation and entertainment of enlisted men.

Sponsored By Defense Council

Raymond Novarine, field representative of the FSA, said the dedication program is under auspices of the recreation committee of the county defense council of which Miss Mabel Mabry is chairman.

Howard P. Macfarlane, chairman of the council, will preside at the program which will include music by the WPA orchestra, invocation by the Rev. A. H. Wilson, presentation of keys by Federal Works Agency to Federal Security Agency and thence to the USO, addresses by Mayor Chancey, Maj. Harold B. Hinton, representing Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank, commander of the Third Air Force, and Doyle E. Carlton.

Plans for the building were prepared by M. Leo Elliott, architect, and the contractor was George T. Taylor.

Similar Center For Negroes

A similar center for Negro enlisted men at 710 Harrison street, costing $9200 for renovation of an existing building, will be dedicated Monday night with a program at which Carl D. Brorein will preside and for which entertainment was arranged by Nash Higgins. Ivo DeMinicis was architect for the project and the USO has been designated to operate it through the National Catholic Community Service Unit.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
January 30, 1942

NEGROES TO BE INDUCTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP)—Secretary Stimson said that the War Department and selective service planned to induct approximately 175,000 negroes into the Army this year. Stimson told his press conference that a Second Negro Division would be organized and that negroes would be distributed also among the various arms and services.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Military Police For City

Soldiers to Scoot For Bed At 11 o'Clock Six Nights Per Week

Four stalwart Negro military police were installed in the Negro section of Oklahoma City Saturday night, armed with regulation guns and night sticks, by Zeb V. Nixon, captain of the military police.

APR 4 1942

Captain Nixon came over to the East Second and Fourth street areas Saturday afternoon and gave verbal instructions to night club owners and other hot spots regarding future regulations. Nixon said he would maintain headquarters at the police station and that the MP's would work right along with regular policemen.

According to Nixon, soldiers must be out of night spots and cafes by 11 p. m. six days each week, and on Saturday night not later than 2 a. m. He said he was working under orders of General Donivan, San Antonio, whose jurisdiction covers the states of Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

APR 4 1942

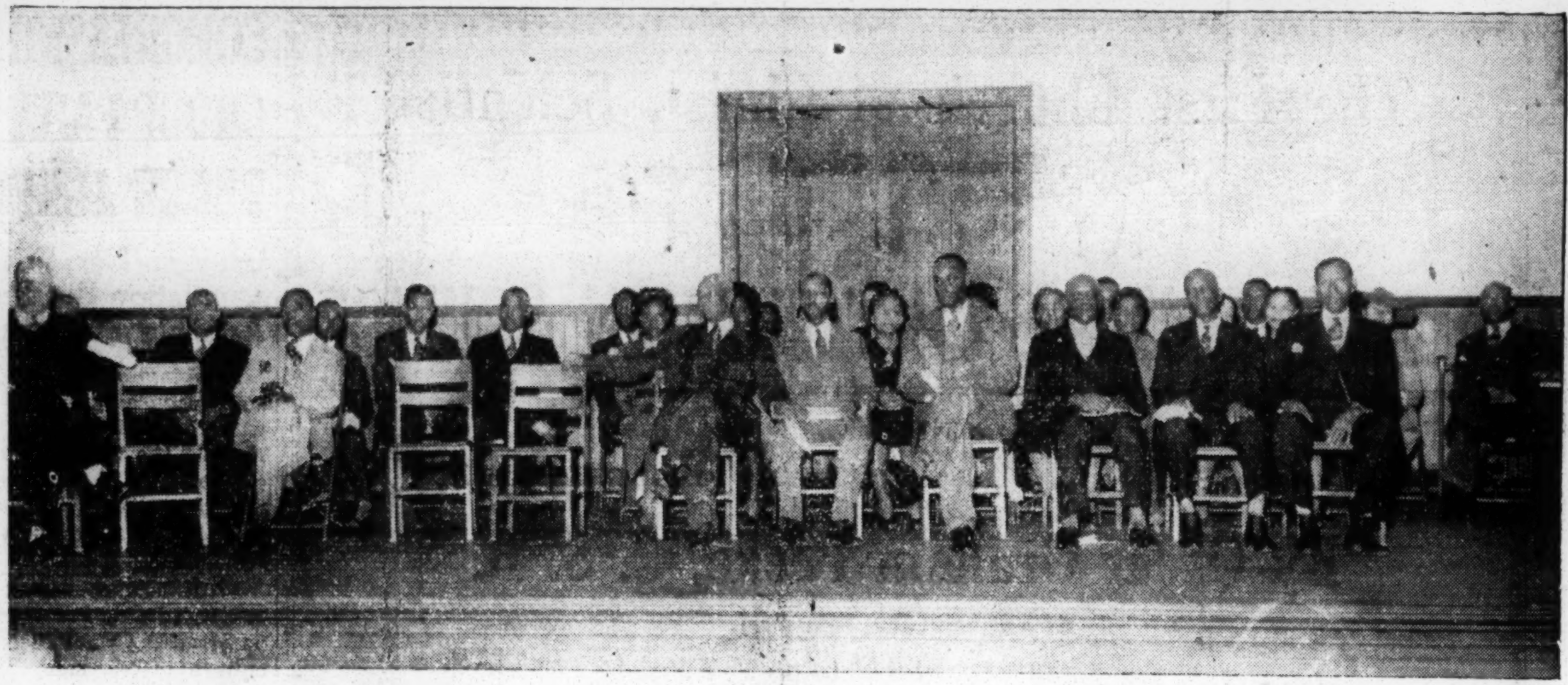
The new MP's will be dressed in regulation uniforms, with identifying bands on the sleeve of their jackets and will patrol in pairs, according to Captain Nixon.

The names of the new MP's follow: Corp. Douglass Brown, Private Adolph Upshaw, Private Fred Williams and First Class Private Lauren Jones, all of Fort Huachuha, Arizona.

47c-1942

Thomasville Ga. Times-Enterprise
January 20, 1942

CIVILIAN DEFENSE SPEAKERS AND SUPPORTERS ATTEND MEETING



(Photo by McLeod Studio)

A large crowd of colored citizens attend the Civilian Defense meeting Sunday at Douglas High School auditorium where they heard Mr. Russell Griner, head of Thomas county defense activities outline the various duties that they would be expected to perform in the interest of defense. Several prominent colored speakers were on hand for the occasion to lend their support and give their ideas of the situation confronting America and the American negro, among them being Dr. Isaac Fisher of Florida A. & A. at Tallahassee, Dr. J. W. Holly, president of Georgia Normal College of Albany who is also chairman of negro Civilian Defense division of Georgia. Many of the colored ministers of the city and other well known colored citizens were also in attendance to give their aid and support to the organization of Thomsaville's colored citizenry for defense.

LaGrange Ga. News
January 5, 1942

Negroes Show Spirit In Civilian Defense Rally

Approximately 800 Hear Local Leaders Speak Last Night

The rally meeting held Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, colored, with approximately 800 present, proved conclusively that the negroes of LaGrange are ready to give their whole-hearted support of the Civilian Defense program, their presence at the meeting and their enthusiastic endorsement of the addresses by local leaders indicating their interest and support.

Quillian Speaks

Hubert T. Quillian, president of LaGrange College, delivered an inspiring address to the large group of negro citizens assembled last night to hear their white friends discuss what the negroes can do in the present emergency.

Mr. Quillian spoke of the privileges of citizenship in a nation that guarantees freedom and justice to all, of the spirit that must guide us in the present conflict if the conflict is to be won on the far-flung battle front and at home.

Health Emphasized

Dr. S. C. Rutland, Troup County Health officer who is serving as chairman of the Emergency Medical Services committee of the Troup County Civilian Defense Council, discussed the importance of health among the civilian population both in ordinary times and in times of emergency and urged the colored people of LaGrange and Troup County to enroll in First Aid classes which will be formed at an early date.

"Our goal," Dr. Rutland said, "is one person, preferably an adult, in every family, both white and colored, trained in First Aid."

Civilian Services

C. W. Coleman, chairman of the speakers committee of the Troup County Civilian Defense council, outlined the various services the civilian can render and concluded with a forceful appeal to his hearers to do their part in taking care of themselves.

"Our boys are fighting the enemy on our battle fronts," Mr. Coleman said, "and it's up to us to look after ourselves here at home."

Mr. Coleman continued his impressive talk by urging the negroes of the city and county to register, beginning today, Monday January 5, at 8:30 o'clock at the City Hall, and indicate the service they can render in case of an emergency.

Negroes To Register

Registration will be continued every day this week, through Friday, at the City Hall, beginning at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and continuing all day and until 10 o'clock at night.

E. L. Warner, principal of East Depot school, and chairman of the Negro Civilian Defense Committee of the Fourth Congressional District opened the meeting with a clear-cut discussion of the Civilian Defense program proposed for the negroes of the city and county.

The Rev. J. K. Satterwhite, vicar of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal church, presided at the meeting which was arranged by E. L. Warner, district chairman, and the Rev. L. W. Strickland, pastor of Warren Temple Methodist church, and chairman of the Troup County Negro Civilian Defense committee.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the pastors of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal church and Warren Methodist church, the Rev. P. D. Hale, pastor of the First Baptist church, colored, and the Rev J. H. Hunter, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, colored.

Eufaula Ala. Tribune
January 14, 1942

NEGROES ARE LOYAL

While they are amusing, the answers of two Georgia negroes to questions concerning war service reveal the loyalty and simple earnestness of their race.

Tribune readers will recall the reply an Elberton, Ga., negro made when he received his registration papers. Unable to understand the rather technical document, he turned it over and wrote across the back: "I is reddy when you is."

Last week's Bainbridge Search-Light Reporter tells of a negro who was discussing the war with another black. "Is you ready to go to the war?" he was asked. "No, I ain't reddy, but I is ready to go, unready."

No finer spirit could be exhibited than that shown by these unlettered Georgia negroes.

Columbia S. C. State
January 24, 1942

Protection On Eastern Coast Being Hurried

In view of the fact that ships have been sunk off the Carolina coast, the Civilian Defense council in Washington has ordered that the civilian protection organization for cities on the eastern coast be completed within 30 days.

The Civilian Defense Volunteer bureau in Columbia has arranged, accordingly to set up special facilities for registering additional air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and auxiliary firemen. Registrars will be in the public library from 1:30 to 6 o'clock Tuesday through Thursday of next week.

A special registration office to ... Negro volunteers will be ... throughout the week at the Waverly library, 2314 Gervais street. The registration hours daily will be 1:00 to 7:30 p. m.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

City-Wide Registration Of Volunteers For Civilian Defense Will Begin Monday

JAN 23 1942

JAN 23 1942

Three Hundred Colored Assistants To Mrs. Charles S. Johnson To Work At Booths In City And County

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Registration for Civilian Defense during the week beginning next Monday, January 26 will take place throughout Nashville, and details of the registration have been issued by Frank W. Zeigler, who heads the division of information of the Nashville and Davidson County Defense Council.

JAN 23 1942

It is announced that registration centers will be opened in the business section, suburban areas and communities throughout the county each day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. A total of 1,082 registrants will be required, of which 782 will be white and 300 colored. There will be separate registration places for white and colored registrants. The list of centers will be given later.

The colored centers will be staffed by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, who is chairman of colored registration and will be manned at night by representatives of the local posts of the American Legion.

In regard to the coming registration, Mr. Zeigler states the following:

JAN 23 1942

The local Defense Council is more interested in securing the registration of competent and qualified persons who can give the time necessary rather than secure a large number of registrations from those not particularly fitted and who do not take the matter seriously. In other words, in this registration, no effort is being made to build up a high record of registrants.

"Those registering for Volunteer Civilian Defense duty are to "volunteer" in every sense of the word. There is no remuneration of any type in connection with any of these activities. Registration for Civilian Defense duty is not to be confused with registration for employment in defense work.

JAN 23 1942

Many inquire as to the type of emergency anticipated, and want to know what they would be expected to do. We must call upon our imagination to visualize the type of emergency that might happen. Nashville is producing great quantities of military needs. There must be no interruption in this production regardless of fire, flood, tornado, epidemic or any type of disaster. No matter what befalls we must be organized to carry on with a maximum efficiency.

"While it is not desired to frighten anyone, it may be considered logical for either sabotage or air attacks to come into the Tennessee Valley area and seek to destroy war industries and electric power development facilities."

The Nashville and Davidson County Defense Council is sponsored by Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, Judge Lytton Hickman, co-chairman and Paul R. Jarrett, coordinator.

JAN 23 1942

When persons register they will be informed of the many types of service they may render in an emergency.

S. C. WHITES ALARMED!

MAR 21 1942

Jealous of Negroes' Immunity from Being Called to the Army Under Selective Service.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Courier

COLUMBIA, S. C., Mar. 19—(ANP)—South Carolinians, white, have been much disturbed because of the great disparity between the number of Negroes and whites who have been inducted into the army. Although Negroes constitute almost half of the population of South Carolina, up-to-date there have been 41,000 white South Carolinians sent to the army and only 6,000 Negroes. The sentiment among white people who see the flower of their youth being drafted with the Negroes left behind, reached such a point that an appeal was made to Senator Maybank to look into the matter.

Reports from Washington from Senator Maybank who called upon the adjutant generals' office to inquire why there were so few Negroes being drafteed, were to the effect that the department said 17,500 South Carolina Negroes would be inducted during April. Maybank said further that there were 147,219 white boys registered and only 107,610 Negroes.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Leisure Club Opens for Negro Service Men

MAR 24 1942

MAR 24 1942

Supervised by the Pollyannas, the Lichtman Leisure Club, for Negro service men in uniform, opened its doors yesterday at 1439 U Street Northwest. It will be open each evening from 6 o'clock until 12.

Furnished and maintained by A. E. Lichtman, the club contains a living room, library, amusement hall and various recreation features. Members of the Pollyannas and hostesses selected by them, will be in charge daily.

Members of the Pollyannas are Ethel Rattley, president; Adella Parks, Ruth Savoy, Sallie Fisher Clarke, Evelyn Hunton, Ethel Murray, Caroline Calloway, Mayme Lewis Williams, Annozena Flagg, Eva L. Brown, Helen Curtis Jordan, Anne Burwell, Marie L. Wilson, Katye Harris and Ruth Houston.

47c

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

FEAR NEGRO WHITE POPULATION UNBALANCE MAY GIVE RACE TOO MUCH LOCAL POLITICAL POWER

MAR 21 1942

47c

Army Does Not Have Sufficient Facilities to Care For Colored Draftees in Segregated Units

THEY WANT TO BE DRAFTED

MAR 21 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—South Carolinians, white, have been much disturbed because of the great disparity between the number of Negroes and whites who have been inductd into the army. Although Negroes constitute almost half of the population of South Carolina, up to date there have been 41,000 white South Carolinians sent to the army and only 6,000 Negroes. The sentiment among white people who see the flower of their youth being drafted with the Negroes left behind, reached such a point that an appeal was made to Sen. Maybank to look into the matter.

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Colored observers point to two reasons for the disparity in numbers between the races. First, although 2,708 Negroes were placed in class 1-A recently, white boys had to be substituted because the army did not have enough facilities to care for the colored troops in the segregated units already set up. Second, a large number of colored boys have been unable to pass the literacy tests. South Carolina spends only $8 a year to educate her colored youth while she spends $24 per year for whites. The result is that white boys pass the literacy test with ease.

Sen. Maybank, while governor, made an honest effort to improve Negro educational facilities by coming out for equalization of pay for Negro and white teachers. The Ku Klux Klan lambasted him for his efforts. There is many a wry smile as the Kluxers' sons are inducted into service leaving their grinning black cousins behind.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alabama

ANNISTON, school addition, estimated cost $38,000. Construction of a 3-story addition to the Cobb School for Negroes to consist of 6 classrooms and attendant facilities and alterations to existing building.

Recreation center, estimated cost $20,000. Construction of a recreation center for Negro service men.

MAR 21 1942

CALHOUN COUNTY, school addition. This project calls for the construction and equipment of a 4-room addition to the County Training School for Negroes.

Eastaboga, school addition, estimated cost $7,000. This project calls for the construction and equipment of a 2-room addition to provide for 60 Negro pupils who are from from defense-conected families.

Phenix City, school addition, estimated cost $16,000. Construction of two classroom additions to each of two Negro schools.

Sylacauga, school addition, estimated cost $30,000. This project calls for the construction and equipping of a 5-classroom addition to the East Highlands Negro school.

47c-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Lee Heads Florida Defense

JAN 4 - 1942

TALLAHASSEE—(SNS) — While the Allied Nations gird for what will most likely be the most decisive and fateful year of the Great War around the earth—1942—Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College, will be holding the responsible position of key man in Florida's scheme for Negro participation in the Allied effort for "all out" defense and war.

Already in service, the official notice of Dr. Lee's appointment to the most responsible position in the State's defense efforts was as follows:

"Under the direction of the State Defense Council, a statewide Negro Defense Council has been organized under the chairmanship of Dr. J. R. E. Lee, President of Florida A. and M. College. This State Advisory Committee on Negro Participation in defense serves as an auxiliary agency of the State Defense Council and functions in the same manner as the State Advisory Commission, in that it offers advice and counsel on affairs of particular interest to those it represents."

Dr. Lee and his committee are particularly fortunate in being called to serve under a State National Defense Council which is so broad that it publicly declares that "It is the sense of the State Defense Council of Florida that Negro citizens should be organized to and should participate actively in every phase of state and national defense in which their services would be useful."

Serving with President Lee and under his chairmanship of the Florida State Coordinating Committee on National Defense are twenty-nine of the most outstanding and substantial colored citizens of this State.

The activities which the State Council recommends for Negro Participation are those of the agriculture; civil protection, finance and budget; food, health and housing; home and community services; information, education and morale; labor and personnel; transportation and communication; and water supply and fire protection divisions. These include practically every activity of civilian national defense efforts.

In pursuit of his duties, President Lee has been vigorously pressing various duties falling to him under the direction of the State Defense Council, traveling to various points in the State and carrying the message of urgency in giving support to the war task before the country.

JAN 4 1942

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Registration For Colored Is Arranged

ATLANTA, [AP] — Robert B. Troutman, chairman of the state's citizens defense committee, said Friday after a conference with J. W. Holley of Albany, chairman of the Negro's division, that arrangements had been made for registration of Negro volunteer defense workers.

JAN 10 1942

Troutman said registration of Negroes would follow the same pattern set up for white citizens. The work will start on Jan. 23. Registration will take place in Negro schools throughout the state.

A telegram from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant national director of civilian defense, congratulating the state on the patriotic church rallies held last Sunday was received by Troutman.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 9, 1942

What Registrants Must Know

NEXT Saturday and the following Monday more than 5,000 men of Tuscaloosa County will register for possible selective military service. Plans for registration, announced Saturday by Probate Judge Chester Walker, are simple indeed. Schools in most rural communities will be used for registration, as will be the case in Northport also. In Tuscaloosa proper, a central point will be in the former Kress building on Greensboro Avenue downtown. Other points will be at Jemison School for the Southside area, at Tuscaloosa Industrial High School for many of the negroes, and on the University campus for students.

It will greatly simplify the task of registration if all men affected fully inform themselves now on the questions which they will be asked.

In the very first place, it is important that a man on the age borderline determine whether or not he is required to register. That is a simple process. Registration is mandatory for any man who had reached his 20th birthday prior to 12:01 a. m., January 1, 1942, and had not reached his 46th birthday prior to 12 midnight, February 16, 1942. Central Standard Time applies on the hours used, as such time was in effect when the birth took place.

Registration will be held from 7 a. m., to 9 p. m., War Time.

Here are the nine simple questions which registrants must answer, according to General Ben M. Smith, state director of Selective Service for Alabama:

1—Full name; 2—place of residence; 3-mailing address; 4—telephone number (if available); 5—age in years, and date of birth; place of birth; 7—name and address of the person who will always know his address; 8—employer's name and address; 9—place of employment or business.

Green-colored cards containing these questions will be filled out by the volunteers who serve as registration clerks. The registrant himself merely answers questions, and signs his name.

No questionnaires will be given registrantts to be filled out by themselves. No registrants will be required to undergo any physical examinations at this time.

Later the various Selective Service boards will shuffle the registration cards, then assign serial numbers and order numbers. Physical examinations are given only after the boards have passed on the general qualifications of registrants and have determined that they should not be deferred for reasons of interest to the nation.

February 16 was designated as Third Registration Day by President Roosevelt. However, Governor Dixon authorized registration to be held also on February 14 in order to spread the time permitted and prevent interference with war production. It is necessary for a registrant to register only once, using either of the two days.

Each registrant will receive a registration certificate. Under the law, this certificate must be kept in the personal possession of the registrant at all times. Failure to possess the certificate, or to show it to authorized persons, constitutes a violation of Selective Service regulations and is considered prima facie evidence of failure to register.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Pleads Not Guilty To Draft Board Dodging

MAR 10 1942

A negro, who said he had been away with a band on a cross-country tour, pleaded not guilty Monday before U. S. Commissioner Wallace M. Sloane on a charge of failing to notify his draft board of his whereabouts and was bound over for grand jury action under $500 bond. The negro, Isiah Hamilton Bonner, told the arresting Federal agent that he recently had been ill.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Draft Evader Gets 2 Years

MAR 9 - 1942

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Edmund Holliday, 34, was sentenced to serve two years in prison by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward here Tuesday. Holliday's only defense for failing to register or report was that war was against his religion. "I am willing to take the consequences," he said.

Holliday is a member of an old religious cult known as the "Peace Movement for Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Judea." This is the organization which sought a few years ago to stage a mass migration to Liberia, a movement which the Liberian authorities promptly squelched. The group is led by a woman, Mrs. L. M. Gordon, former follower of Garvey and who seeks to emulate his methods. Mrs. Gordon, charged with having preached evasion of the draft, was arrested but managed to escape conviction on her promise to change her tactics and to strive to aid the government.

Opelika Ala. News
February 27, 1942

KNOW CECIL McGRAW?

Draft Board Seeks Information, Missing Negro Registrant

Local Draft Board number one is seeking information on Cecil McGraw, 33, negro registrant, whose address in Opelika was 24 Central Ave. McGraw had moved to Vincent, Ala., draft board officials said, but could not be located there. The board has received information that McGraw is dead but has been unable to verify this information. Any persons knowing any particulars about this man is asked to contact officials at Draft Board number one.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Helping Negro Morale

FEB 27 1942

Editor, The Telegraph:

It is fine to see Negro boys with police badges. Putting them in responsible positions makes them better citizens to live with us.

No one ever lost money or happiness by giving the underprivileged a break.

W. L. SHADDIX.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Boy Walks 100 Miles To Enlist But Is Rejected

MAR 3 - 1942

Otis Mannings, 22-year-old Negro youth from Monticello, figured that the Army's Fort Benning would be about the best place in the world to enlist—so this week he walked and hitch-hiked 100 miles from Macon to try his luck.

Saturday Mannings was on his way back to Monticello, still a civilian and with a dawning conviction that he was pretty important to the war-effort—as a farmer.

The Army admired Mannings' spirit, fed him and arranged for the chaplain to provide money for food and transportation back home—but it still would not take him in—either at Fort Benning or at Camp Wheeler, where he tried previously to enlist.

They explained to Mannings that although he was classified as 1-A by his draft board that he had been deferred because he worked on a farm. They could only suggest that he go back to his draft board and volunteer there for service, explaining to him that at the present time enlistments have been closed to colored men. White boys, they added, can still enlist but if they do it must be as unassigned soldiers, eligible for service in any branch of the Army.

Mannings said he saw the point and guessed he'd better go back to Monticello, but he assured Fort Benning officers that he would still "sure like to get in the Army."

On the way to the bus terminal, Mannings related his experiences at Camp Wheeler, where he was turned down by the recruiting officer and was standing near the entrance to the camp when the "commanding general" stopped and asked him what he wanted. After he had told the officer his desire to join the Army, Mannings said the "general" sent him back to the recruiting officer with a note.

"Recruiting officer got powerful mad at me. Said I made it look like he didn't know what he was talkin' about, even when I tried to tell him the 'general' spoke to me first."

Newberry, S. C. Observer
February 13, 1942

Estimated 2,500 To Register In Newberry County

Men Requested To Register At Nearest Center

Plans for the third draft registration, which will be held in the county next Monday from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M., have been virtually completed, it was announced today by the local Draft Boards.

Approximately 2,500 eligible men are expected to register in the county, it was estimated by local draft board officials.

The registration is for men between the ages of 20 and 44 years old, inclusive. Thirty schools in the county have been designated by the two draft boards as the centers where the men will register.

The registration will apply to all male citizens in the county born on or after February 17, 1897, and on or before December 31, 1921. Those who have turned 20 years of age since midnight, December 31, will not be required to register, the local Draft Boards announced. Also those who pass their 45th birthday before next Monday.

It was also pointed out that men who have previously registered will not be required to register again. Those required to register Monday are requested to do so at the registration center nearest their homes.

Registration cards and other material have been distributed by the draft boards to the county school teachers who will handle the registering of the men. All schools in the county will be closed so that the teachers can be available to handle the registration.

No announcement has been made from Washington as to how the new registrants will be classified or numbered, nor whether a lottery will be held.

Five white centers will handle the registration for the city and surrounding area. They are: Newberry College, Newberry high school, Mollohon, Oakland, and West End schools. The registration center for the negroes in the city and surrounding area will be at Drayton Street high school.

Other registration centers in the county will be located at the following schools: Whitmire, Long Lane, Hartford, Johnstone, Mt. Bethel-Garmany (the latter four will have special rooms for the registration of negroes), Mt. Pleasant, Prosperity school for whites, Prosperity school for negroes, Little Mountain school for whites, Little Mountain school for negroes, Fairview, Bush River, Chappells, Jolly Street, O'Neal, New Hope-Zion, Stoney Hill, Pomaria, Silverstreet and St. Phillips and Peak schools. The Jalapa, Dan Watkins and Elisha schools will be for the registration of negroes.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 22, 1942

Army Duty Calls Negroes

Columbia, March 21.—(AP): Brigadier General Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, said today South Carolina negroes ordered to report for army induction since the selective service system was inaugurated in October, 1940, have numbered in almost exact proportion to the population differential.

Census figures for 1942 show 42 per cent. of the state's population is negro.

A larger percentage of negroes were unfit for military service, Springs said, with 31 per cent of the colored selectees being rejected, compared to 19 per cent for whites.

Illiteracy was listed as the greatest factor in causes for rejection of South Carolina selectees, both white and negro. This problem will be discussed at headquarters here Wednesday, at a meeting of social-civic leaders with Major Robert H. Owens, of national headquarters.

Springs said indications were that calls for negro selectees would increase soon.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 15, 1942

Negro Quota In U. S. Navy Is Unlimited

The quota for Negroes in the Navy is "unlimited," Chief G. C. Gentry of the Navy recruiting station here said yesterday.

"Those who are about to be drafted can be taken into the Navy immediately," Chief Gentry said. "Many posts are open at present, up to officers stewards first class.

"The pay and allowances are good," he emphasized.

Knoxville Negroes may receive more information from Chief Gentry on the third floor of the Post Office Building.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

41,000 Whites, Only 6,000 Negroes To Army In Carolina

MAR 1 9 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C. —(ANP) — South Carolinians, white, have been much disturbed because of the great disparity between the number of Negoes and whites who have been inducted into the army. Although Negroes constitute almost half of the population of South Carolina, up-to-date there have been 41,000 white South Carolinans sent to the army and only 6,000 Negroes.

The sentiment among white people who see the flower of their youth being drafted with the Negroes left behind, reached such a point that an appeal was made to Senator Maybank to look into the matter.

Reports from Washington from Senator Maybank who called upon the adjutant generals' office to inquire why there were so few Negroes being drafted, were to the effect that the department said 17,500 South Carolina Negroes would be inducted during April. Maybank said further that there were 147,219 white boys registered and only 107,610 Negroes.

Colored observers point to two reasons for the disparity in numbers between the races. First, although 2,708 Negroes were placed in class A-1 recently, white boys had to be substituted because the army did not have enough facilities to care for the colored troops in the segregated units already set up. Second, a large number of colored boys have been unable to pass the literary test. South Carolina spends only $8 a year to educate her colored youth while she spends $24 per year for whites. The result is that white boys pass the literary test with ease.

Wide Disparity Causes Senator To Investigate

Senator Maybank, while governor, made an honest effort to improve Negro education facilities by coming out for equalization of pay for Negro and white teachers. The Ku Klux Klan lambasted him for his efforts. There is many a wry smile as the Kluxers' sons are inducted into service leaving their grinning black cousins behind.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 22, 1942

Number Negroes Drafted Are in Right Proportion

Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, said yesterday South Carolina Negroes ordered to report for army induction since the selective service system was inaugurated in October, 1940, have numbered in almost exact proportion to the population differential.

While the exact number of men selected from this state is a military secret, Springs said approximately 40 per cent of them were Negroes. This compares with 1940 census figures showing 42 per cent of the state's population is Negro.

A large percentage of Negroes were unfit for military service, Springs said, with 31 per cent of the colored selectees being rejected, compared to 19 per cent for whites.

Illiteracy was listed as the greatest factor in causes for rejection of South Carolina selectees, both white and Negro. This problem will be discussed at headquarters in Columbia Wednesday, March 25, at a meeting of social-civic leaders with Maj. Robert H. Owens, of national headquarters.

Springs said indications were that calls for Negro selectees would increase soon.

47c-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alexander Pledges Fairness To Negro In Defense Plans

JAN 25 1941

PETERSBURG, Va.— Speaking on the relation of the federal government to the individual, Dr. Will W. Alexander, administrative assistant to the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, Washington, told an audience composed largely of students and faculty members at the annual Founder's Day program at Virginia State College on Thursday night " . . . that one of the things that is true of every federal administrator that I have come in contact with is a deep concern and desire in seeing that his department will function fairly in connection with the Negroes of this country."

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the college, introduced the principal speaker and the other two speakers on the program which included an address by an alumnus, Miss Susie Shepperson, class of 1930 and supervisor of schools in Pittsylvania County, and a student at the college, Miss Daisy Belle Jones, '41. Music on the program was furnished by the a capella choir under the direction of J. Harold Montague.

FEDERAL SERVICES

Formerly the executive director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Alexander pointed out the growing number of services to the individual by the federal government, as he cited the relative powers of the states and federal government under the Constitution.

Using the grant-in-aid to illustrate a device by which the federal body gets the cooperation of the states in matters of vital concern, the speaker said:

"Some of the abuses that have taken place in the administration of the expenditures of Federal funds by the States have been notorious. Among them is the lack of equitable distribution of funds between the schools for white and colored people. The discrimination in the distribution of these funds have been disgraceful. We have just had a piece of legislation in Congress that marks a milestone in this connection.

EDUCATIONAL FUND

"An act creating an educational fund (National Defense Act) in which it was written into the act that in those States in which there are separate schools, there should be an equitable distribution of funds for education between white and colored schools. A precedent has been set and I hope that never again will Federal schools funds be furnished without some such wording in the very act itself."

Dr. Alexander expressed his belief that "the best and most intelligent government in this country taken as a whole is the federal government as he pointed to the large number of persons under civic service. By way of comparison, he also said that there was less political pressure in the federal government than in the state and local governments.

"There is no graft in the federal government. Anyone who can steal anything from the federal government is good. It just doesn't happen. The efficiency of our government in handling its funds, in my opinion is something of which every American citizen should be proud."

JAN 25 1941

LAUDS BLACK

The speaker lauded the recent decisions of Justice Black, "a southerner and former member of the Ku Klux Klan," who during the past two years has written at least three decisions involving the rights of Negroes.

"If any of you need assurance as to the progress of Democracy in America and are not familiar with the decisions of Justice Black, go get them and read them. They set a new high in the role of the Supreme Court as the final custodian of the rights and freedom of the individual," said Mr. Alexander as his audience broke forth in a thunder of applause.

In closing, the speaker gave his listeners some advice on securing jobs for Negroes in the national defense program.

"I have a feeling on this matter of jobs for Negroes in the national defense industries. What is needed more than anything else are groups of intelligent citizens, both white and Negro, working locally at the job of seeing that there is an equitable and fair amount of jobs being given to Negro workers."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SUBMITS PLAN TO U. S. LABOR BODY DIRECTOR

JAN 25 1941

Urban Leaguer Blames Advisory Group For Defeatist Attitude

NEW YORK.—A means by which the newly created office of production manager of the National Defense Advisory Commission might secure compliance of manufacturers with its "non-discrimination" order has been pointed out to Sidney Hillman, associate director of the agency, by Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Granger laid blame for the virtual exclusion of skilled Negro workers from defense projects almost wholly upon the Advisory Commission's attitude that it could not enforce its stated policy because it did not possess the necessary executive authority.

Granger wrote Hillman that "the Urban League, during the past two months, has carefully gathered data from all parts of the country showing that the restrictions placed against Negro workers by a large part of American industry will not soon be relaxed, even in the interest of national defense, unless the federal government takes definite steps to show the need for such relaxation, as well as its insistence upon it.

JAN 25 1941

War Department Order Important

Until the beginning of this year, Granger agreed, it was hardly possible for the Commission to enforce its ruling that firms receiving defense contracts give equal opportunity to workers of all races.

Since January 1, however, he indicated, conditions have changed considerably: first with the creation of the new office for production management, which has more power than the Defense Advisory Commission, and second, with the issuance of an order by the War Department on January 4 which permits defense contract holders to obtain special tax privileges only when certified by the Advisory Commission after investigation.

Certification may be made on one of three grounds—(1) a Certificate of Necessity; (2) a Certificate of Non-Reimbursement, and (3) a Certificate of Government Protection.

The certificate of government protection may be issued when the commission's investigation shows that the government's interests are adequately protected in its agreement with the contractor holding a national defense contract.

The War Department announcement further states that wherever the contractor is reimbursed directly or indirectly by the government for the cost of his new facilities this certificate of government protection is required in addition to the certificate of necessity before he can avail himself of the sixty-month amortization period.

Says Government Holds Interest

"The National Urban League holds that a contractor who arbitrarily refuses to abide by the National Defense Advisory Commission's policy of no racial discrimination in employment is not adequately protecting the interests of the government," Granger wrote.

"The interests of our government and the entire nation at this time demand that all groups in the population who are concerned with defending democracy shall feel themselves to have an active part in democratic processes and to be participants in the rewards of the democratic system.

"Industrial concerns holding defense contracts and denying to Negro workers the right to employment merely because of race are failing to protect the national interests in two ways. They are depriving the nation of the valuable skilled services of a large number of workers; they are also contriving to disrupt the morale of one-tenth of the nation's population.

"Among the greatest offenders in this respect are the aircraft companies of the country. Only two major aircraft concerns in the entire country have been reported to the National Urban League as employing Negro mechanics, and these employ only a few.

"According to the War Department's announcement, several important aircraft companies have applied for certificates of government protection entitling them to special tax privileges. The National Urban League urges that such certification and special tax privileges be withheld as long as these companies persist in defying the public interest and refuse employment opportunities to Negro workers.

"We hold that such action by the Commission will have a salutary effect in several ways. It will maintain democratic principles by refusing to award public favors to concerns which set themselves against the public interest. It will put some teeth in a statement of policy which previously has been ineffective. It will greatly hearten the loyal but harried Negro citizens of America by giving a sign that their government is prepared to defend their social and political rights as part of our preparation for the larger national defense."

Morganton, N. C., News-Herald
December 23, 1941

NEGROES UNITE FOR DEFENSE

James Avery Heads Burke County Club; Leaders Pledge Support.

Uniting in support of the nation's defense program, a Burke county club of Negroes was organized here Thursday night with James Avery as president and John Carson, secretary-treasurer. More than 20 Negro leaders from throughout the county, representing all churches and schools, attended the organization meeting held at the Negro funeral home.

The object was to form a group through which the colored residents could co-operate in every way possible with Uncle Sam's war effort and especially in the Red Cross and Civilian defense activities.

All ministers who were present and other leaders made talks pleding their best efforts for such undertakings.

47c

Newport News, Va. Press
January 26, 1941

Educators To Hold Conference; Study Institute Defense Meet

Adult educators from many educational walks of life—mission school community workers, WPA adult educationists, Y. M. C. A. workers, Negro college extension workers, and those who work in the interest of share croppers—converge on Washington Jan. 30-31 and Feb 1 to attend the Third Annual conference on Adult Education and the Negro, William M. Cooper, director of the Hampton Institute Summer school and extension department and secretary of the conference announced yesterday.

This three-day study and confab on adult education, the Negro and national defense, which will be held at Howard university, is one of Negro education's major conferences. It is sponsored by the American Association for Adult education, the Association in Negro Folk education, and the Extension Department of Hampton institute.

Official representatives from more than 20 states having programs in adult education for and among Negroes, as well as educational leaders from colleges, white and Negro alike throughout America, will report, discuss and listen to authorities and specialists in their attempt to formulate objectives and give direction to programs in adult education for Negroes and their contribution to America's mobilization for defense. The meeting is open to all persons interested in adult education.

Hampton Defense Conference

The first major discussion of the conference related to defense will be launched by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton institute, who will give a resume of the conference held at the institute in the fall of 1940. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of the administrative personnel, National Youth administration, will preside in this session Thursday and present likewise Judge William H. Hastie, civilian assistant to the secretary of war; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, National Defense Advisory commission, and T. Arnold Hill, division of Negro Affairs, National Youth administration. Adult education in the national emergency will be discussed by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, president of the American Association for Adult education: Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history, Howard university; and Dr. Lyman Bryson, adult educationist, Teachers' college, Columbia university.

Library of Congress to Entertain

A feature of the program of Friday related to the cultural development in adult education will be a visit by the conference to the Library of congress to view the most comprehensive collection of Negro paintings, drawings, and prints ever assembled as "illustrative of the contribution of the American Negro to American culture." The exhibit was assembled by Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard university; Archibald McLeish, of the library of congress; Mrs. Mildred Holzhauer, director of WPA Art program, exhibit section; and Holger Cahill, national director, WPA Art program.

The Friday night session will present a discussion of the most recent developments related to the psychology of adult learing by Dr. Irvin Lorge, professor of psychology at Teachers' college, Columbia university, who has completed additional experiments to those conducted by Dr. E. L. Thorndike, related to the adult's learning ability.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national secretary, Y. M. C. A; Dr. Rachel Davis-DuBois, consultant on intercultural education, U. S. office of education; William M. Cooper; James A. Atkins of the WPA Education and Recreation department; Miss Pauline Redmond, of the School of Consumer education; W. R. Chivers, sociologist, Morehouse college, Atlanta university; and Samuel A. Madden, of the WPA of Virginia, and others are scheduled to participate in the conference.

Exhibit a Feature

As in the previous conferences, a carefully selected number of exhibits, including as of first importance the literature and materials on adult education, will be exhibited throughout the conference. Howard university, through its extensive resources, is arranging a special exhibit on materials suitable in the field of adult education among Negroes. The literature and exhibits of the program are being selected and arranged by Samuel A. Madden, supervisor Negro WPA Adult education, Virginia.

The first conference on adult education and the Negro, as sponsored by the American Association for Adult education, the Association in Negro Folk education, and the extension department of Hampton institute, was held at Hampton institute in October 1938. The second conference was held at Tuskegee institute in January 1940.

The conference maintains a cleafing house for information relative to adult education for and among Negroes and has prepared and circulated more than 50,000 pieces of literature relative to adult education. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the Education of Negroes, United States office of education, cites the adult education conference as being one of the significant Negro education movements in America.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Five Schools Opened For Men In 24th Infantry At Benning

MAR 6 1941

Combat Training To Be Given Race Soldiers

Fort Benning, Georgia— (SNS)—Five 24th Infantry schools began class sessions at Fort Benning Monday, it was announced at regimental headquarters.

A Combat Intelligence School under the direction of First Lieutenant William W. Deaton; classes daily from 7:30 a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays and Sundays; duration, ten weeks.

A Chauffeurs School; under the direction of Captain James O. Younts; classes daily from 7:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays; duration eight weeks.

A Clerks' School; under the direction of First Lieutenant Deese E. Wright, classes daily from 7:30 a. m., to 5 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays; duration, four weeks. MAR 6 1941

A Message Center School; under the direction of First Lieutenant Donald D. Blackburn, classes daily from 7:30 a. m., to 5 p. m., except Saturdays and Sundays; duration, seven weeks.

An Elementary School; under the direction of First Lieutenant Louis J. Beasley, classes from 6:30 p. m., to 7:30 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; course will continue until each student has established a satisfactory proficiency in its subjects.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Defense: One For All; All for One

MAR 1 1941

In her address at Virginia State College Sunday, Mrs. Roosevelt, as was to have been expected, went directly to the heart of what is necessary to achieve a united America for adequate national defense. In simple words but with convincing logic she said:

> We have to decide just what we really want as a minimum for all the people of our nation. How we are going to achieve it I do not know. I don't care. I know we can't achieve it in one generation, but I know we must keep before us the fact that in the long-range defense there must be hope for every individual in the nation. They cannot feel that they are doomed, and their children after them.

There is no mystery about what Mrs. Roosevelt was referring to. Every one who is at all familiar with what is going on knows that as this nation girds for defense in the greatest crisis in its history, there are forces which are operating to fasten upon one-tenth of the population the very forms of economic slavery which they detest and fear at the hands of our actual and potential enemies.

As the nation calls upon its manpower to enroll for military training, no man is deferred on account of his race and color, but certain branchces of the armed service are arbitrarily closed to men of the Negro race. MAR 1 1941

As the nation spurs its industrial organization to do its utmost in the building of housing for its army, and for building the implements of war, certain brackets of employment are definitely closed to men of the Negro race.

Thus national policies are made; employment policies and opportunities are made and legalized which effectively close the door of hope to the race that constitutes one-tenth of the nation's population.

Until these policies and practices are defiinitely changed—permanently destroyed—there can be no national unity, no real national defense.

47c-1942

CAMPS

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Keep Northern Negro In North, Says Bankhead

He Asks Chief Of Staff To Help Avoid Racial Strife At Army Posts

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 2. — (AP) — Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, has suggested to Gen. Marshall, army chief of staff, that Northern negro soldiers be quartered in Northern States only, the senator revealed today in a letter to John Temple Graves, columnist for The Birmingham Age-Herald.

The letter, quoted in Graves' column, says "the best friends of the negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed."

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort," the senator's letter to Marshall said.

Bankhead then suggested that if negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern negro soldiers there and place the Northern negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars?"

The question of racial relations has been in the news in Alabama for several weeks. Horace Wilkinson, Birmingham attorney and a leading State political figure, urged formation of a league for white supremacy in a recent address before the Bessemer, Ala., Kiwanis club.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, refused to sign a Federal contract for the convict-operated textile mill because he objected to the fair labor practice clause, which binds the contractor not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Bankhead Told Negro Troops Will Continue To Come South

Chief of Staff Says Winning Of War Is Only Consideration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P) —Northern troops will be kept in the south "whenever necessary in the furtherance of our war efforts," Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, told Senator John H. Bankhead in a letter Wednesday.

Recently the Alabama senator had asked that northern troops be stationed in the north in order to keep down racial friction. There have been several outbreaks in southern camps when northern recruits resented the attitude of southern whites.

"The only sound basis upon which we can proceed in the prosecution of the war is to station our troops in accordance with the dictates of military necessity," Gen. Marshall replied.

WAR COMES FIRST

"Therefore, while our policy in general is, when practicable, to station northern troops in northern stations and southern troops in the south, and also to station Negro troops in localities where a commensurate Negro civilian population exists, the implementation of the police must be secondary to military requirements.

"Although requirements of the military situation must take precedence over other considerations during the emergency, the war department appreciates the sentiments of the civilian communities near our army posts and will deviate from the policy as outlined only when necessary in the furtherance of our war efforts."

Meanwhile, government officials here were said to be deeply concerned over reports of racial disturbances in the south. Reports have come in, it is understood that harmonious relations between whites and Negroes in the south have been disturbed by what are considered rash actions or remarks on the part of a few members of both races.

BIDDLE DENIES RUMOR

One official report, however, indicated that while there had been a few disturbances, both races were eager for a return to normalcy, and that passions that have been aroused have calmed down on both sides.

One report that the department of justice was concerned with race relations in the south was denied this afternoon by Atty. Gen. Biddle. At a press conference, he said that the department does not concern itself ever with problems of race relations, only if special allegations are made that constitutional rights have been violated, he said, is an investigation made.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS SAYS WAR DEPARTMENT MAY ACT BECAUSE OF VICE EXPOSE

The Associated Negro Press, in its deadline release dated August 31, stated that action by the War Department against the CHICAGO BEE was imminent, as a result of a story it printed concerning the proposed building of a "recreation" hall in Fry, Ariz., adjacent to the Fort Huachuca military camp.

An expose of plans laid by "substantial Chicago businessmen" to introduce vice on the premises of the "recreation" hall was the story referred to in the ANP release. The story appeared in last week's (Sunday, August 30) edition of the BEE.

According to ANP the War Department can do nothing in the matter but has "enlisted the aid of civil branches of the government to investigate and take such measures as are appropriate."

The BEE has received no official communication from the War department that any action against it is contemplated. There have been no statements issued by the War department to the press that the BEE would be "taken to task" because the story uncovered plans to inject vice conditions near a military reservation.

The editors of The BEE are investigating to determine how ANP secured information of a confidential nature about War department intentions to "crack down on the CHICAGO BEE."

The news-gathering agency which circulates to more than 100 newspapers, cites as its source of information "officials who ask not to be quoted." These "officials" are, however, quoted, though not named, in other sections of the release.

According to ANP, an "official" said: "The War department is as much opposed to gambling, marijuana smoking and prostitution as any other group of citizens, and to say that the government is sponsoring such a thing is unthinkable."

Actually, the CHICAGO BEE story made no such accusation. What it did say was that "Chicago businessmen and shady characters are conspiring to mulct soldiers and officers stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., of their meager earnings, sabotage their health, and seriously hinder the war effort."

The CHICAGO BEE refutes the statements made by the "official" and printed by ANP that it had made derogatory remarks about the War department, or inferred that that agency was consciously entering into an "off-color" proposition.

The BEE said "ostensibly the businessmen" and underworld overlords are operating under the guise of deep patriotism in providing a center where service men might relax during idle moments."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SENATOR BANKHEAD AND THE NEGRO

AUG 15 1942

THE WIDELY PUBLICIZED letter of Senator John D. Bankhead of Alabama to General George C. Marshall, urging that Negro troops from the North be removed from southern training camps, achieved one purpose at least—to attract national attention to the growing anti-Negro feeling in certain parts of this country. Said the Senator:

"The best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed.

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in the immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling has been aroused and when all the energies of both whites and blacks should be devoted to the war effort'.'

The Senator added that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern Negro soldiers there and place the Northern Negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

This suggestion for the segregation of Negro soldiers is typical of the white Southerner's way of thinking. To the Axis, an American soldier is an enemy regardless of whether he be black or white, yet to certain white men in this country, a Negro is still a Negro—a second rate citizen at best—even though he may wear the uniform of the U. S. Army and shoulder a gun in defense of his country.

If there are racial conflicts in southern camps. it will be because the civilian population of the white South refuses to respect the Army uniform when its wearer happens to be colored. And for the federal government to adopt Senator Bankhead's suggestion would be to endorse this attitude. The increasing hostility between the races in the South is due largely to the refusal of Negro soldiers to accept the segregation, discrimination and other undemocratic practices in the South.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Soldiers In The South

AUG 23 1942

THE War Department decided that the suggestion of Alabama Senator Bankhead that Negro soldiers be trained in the North was unsound.

That was about the only conclusion that the War Department could have reached. Any other decision would admittedly have placed the army in a most unfavorable light with respect to its power to prosecute a war. The War Department would have admitted that it could no longer prevent insults against army uniforms worn by colored soldiers. It would have admitted that it was unable to forbid the brutal treatment by prejudiced southerners which has been accorded Negro soldiers who are sent South of the Mason-and-Dixon line to train to fight for the United States.

In its answer to the senator from Alabama the communication from the War Department did not go far enough. I said nothing about the fact that there would be some attempt to stem the tide of racial hatred that is manifested against colored trainees in the South. It did not say that it was in a position to see that justice was done and would cooperate with all agencies to that end.

We had rather hoped that the War Department would have taken that opportunity to assure the many thousands of colored soldiers and their friends and loved ones that a new order would obtain in the South hereafter.

Whether the senator from Alabama made the suggestion out of deference to the colored soldiers or because he was expressing the attitude of his constituents regarding their desires not to have colored soldiers around is left to conjecture.

But if he is interested in the protection of colored soldiers he will not stop there but will ask that the Federal government take definite steps to protect all soldiers in the South. He will go even further and demand that discrimination based on color against any person wearing a uniform in a public place be made a Federal offense. If the good senator from Alabama does not do that we are compelled to view his request as one made in the interest of those millions of southern whites who do not want to see a Negro dressed in anything save overalls—and ragged, dirty ones at that.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BANKHEAD REQUESTE IS REJECTED BY ARMY

Negroes to Be Stationed Where Military Policy Dictates

AUG 14 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has rejected the suggestion of Senator Bankhead of Alabama that Northern Negro troops be stationed only in the North to avoid any possible racial difficulties, aides to the Senator disclosed today.

General Marshall said in a letter to the Senator that military policy must dictate the locating of troops, although full consideration is given to the sentiments of civilian communities adjacent to the posts.

Mr. Bankhead's letter to the general followed a disturbance involving some Negro soldiers at Jacksonville, Fla.

"The War Department has given careful study to the assignment of troops," General Marshall said, "and fully recognizes that harmonious relations between the soldiers at any particular camp and the adjacent civilian population is conducive to high morale and contributes to military efficiency.

"I am convinced, however, that the only sound basis upon which we can proceed in the prosecution of the war is to station our troops in accordance with the dictates of military necessity.

"Therefore, while our policy in general is, when practicable, to staotin Northern troops in Northern States and Southern troops in the South, and also to station colored troops in localities where a commensurate Negro civilian population exists, the implementation oft he policy must be secondary to military requirements."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Jimcro Stirs Unrest at Army Camps

OCT 24 1942

FORT BRAGG, NC.—Rebellious unrest of Negro soldiers at sudden replacement of Negro Post Exchange (PX) staff by whites is spreading because of antagonistic attitude and contemptuous treatment offered them by newcomers, it was revealed here this week. The new white clerks are said to greet any complaint from Negro soldiers about prices with angry retorts that "we don't have to take any orders from niggers."

The prices of various items in the PX have been changed arbitrarily every two or three days since they took over. When they first took over, some of the Negro troops were preparing to chase them off the post by force if necessary, are said to have been restrained by guards who persuaded the soldiers to report their grievances to the higher authorities.

The condition has aggravated resentment of the Negro troops which burst forth recently when the all-Negro staff of the PX was ousted. According to one of the dismissed clerks, the whites just moved in and no reasons for the change have yet been made public.

47c-1942

CAMPS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT ABOUT THE NAVY DOOR, MR. PRESIDENT?

JAN 31 1942

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1942

Mr. Joseph Curran, President
National Maritime Union
346 West 17th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Curran:

I am informed that the discrimination against colored seamen, referred to in your telegram of January 2nd, was eliminated by the action of the United States Maritime Commission on the day it occurred.

It is the policy of the Government of the United States to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

The policy was stated in my Executive Order signed on June 25, 1941. The order instructed all parties making contracts with the Government of the United States to include in all defense contracts thereafter a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as in any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

JAN 31 1942

With the refusal of certain steamship companies to employ Negro seamen, President Roosevelt, in a letter to Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Commission, has stated, "Questions of race, creed or color have no place in determining who are to man our ships." Curran laid the matter before the President in a telegram when certain large shipping companies refused to do "business as usual" if they had to hire Negro seamen. The Grace Line and United States Lines were the major offenders cited by Curran to the President.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Train Negro Soldiers in The South

JAN 24 1942

Despite the fact that a recent race riot occurred in Alexandria, Louisiana, between white civilians and Negro troopers, the Black Dispatch still insists that Negro soldiers should be quartered in the South. We say this in spite of the fact that a number of foolish Northern blacks insist that Negro soldiers be trained in northern centers.

The important responsibility of the government is to see that Negro soldiers are respected in the South, and every other place where the Stars and Stripes are unfurled. On never solves his problems running from them; somehow, and in some way, men must face their difficulties in life.

Fundamentally, this is the difference between the Northern black man and the Southern. The Northern Negro ran from something the Southern black man has been willing to face. The black man who has stayed in the South is fighting for a little of heaven below the Mason and Dixon line. It is in the hills where the magnolias bloom that we demand peace, tranquility and happiness just as much so as anywhere else in America. This is where our fathers and mothers are buried and here is the place where Southern black men will make our last ditch fight for guarantees of the constitution.

Is it not a silly and cowardly suggestion to government when we say "Move Negro soldiers out of the South because they cannot get protection there"?

Why would it not be better to demand that the uniform of the United States army be respected and that anyone who assaults a soldier in the uniform of the United States be tried and severely penalized in federal courts? Some day we must, and will, reach this place and point in national morals and Negroes should just as well father the thought as anyone else. Why should a Negro soldier go forth to fight for something in foreign lands which he does not possess at home,

It makes no difference whether the boys come from Philadelphia, New York or Chicago, Negro soldiers should have the respect of all citizens. A northern black man should be respected just as much in the South as a southern white man is respected in the North. We should have no other rule or custom if this is a democracy, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

One of the rules that should be insisted upon is that Negro troopers should be in charge of Negro M. P.'s. These Negro military police should be armed with guns and given the same authority as white M. P.'s. Any other regulation is silly. Knowledge that armed Negro military police are down in the Negro district and will enforce the law without regard to race or color will keep every undesirable white man out of that section, and knowledge that white officers are up in the white section clothed with similar authority will bring about the same result.

But it is wrong to send a herd of unarmed Negro pimps out among thousands of Negro soldiers to give information to armed white M. P.'s, and expect order to be maintained. Such a program begins with the thought that law must be enforced by white but not by black citizens.

Civilization must some day come to the South, but it will never arrive through the efforts of whites who are controlled by false pride, or through Negroes who run every time a discordant note is struck in American life. We insist that Negro soldiers be trained in the South and that the South be required to respect citizens training to defend our national institutions.

The view we present here results from objective thinking. We yearn and long for the day when America will have democracy that is actual, and not alone ritual. We are asking now in war what later on we want in peace, and we understand and know that democracy in the end will not be worth the snap of your finger in the North unless it is a living force and reality in the South. One of the freedoms we are fighting for is "freedom from fear." We must have physical safety before we have freedom from fear. We fight in war for that which we hold precious in peace.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTH

JAN 24 1942

Another clash between colored soldiers and Southern whites took place a few days ago. It is the same old story of stationing Northern colored troops in Dixie. It is foolish business, which Army bigwigs persist in doing despite reiterated protests and warnings. Northern bred soldiers cannot stomach the epithets and the overbearing attitude of Dixie low-brows. Under the difficulties of restraining men whose resentment to insults takes the form of violence—yes, we have them, too—a riot easily starts and some get hurt, or killed especially when there are white military police present whose fingers itch to pull triggers.

JAN 24 1942

There will, of course, be another army investigation, which in all probability will get nowhere. After months of probing and an accumulation of stacks upon stacks of testimony in the case of the Fort Bragg rioting the War Department announces that it still is unable to name the person or persons guilty of the shootings. It all amounts to the army "whitewash" which many predicted before the Fort Bragg investigation got underway. The outcome of the Fort Bragg inquiry does not breed any confidence that an investigation by army heads of the latest clash will be productive of any better result. The sensible course is to keep Northern colored soldiers out of the South.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Parents Resent Son's Treatment by Navy

JAN 24 1942

Taking exception to the fact that her son, who applied to be an amateur radio technician in the United States Navy was instead offered a messman's blank to fill out, Mr. and Mrs. Arrindell Barrow, of 1800 Seventh Ave., directed a letter to President Roosevelt last week, declaring "that they find it humanly impossible to give their sons their blessing as they go forward to do their part for our country."

JAN 24 1942

The letter to the Chief Executive said:

"My boy has the requirements; he has been making radios and working with them for the past eight years, but he was never even asked for his requirements. He was jusat handed a messman's pamphlet.

"As an American mother who has two sons, the oldest about to enter the army and the youngest who has been most enthusiastic to serve his country by entering the navy, I am extremely disappointed to find such vile un-American practices existing in our armed forces where every individual basicly makes the same sacrifice.

JAN 24 1942

"I refuse to believe that such discrimination exists; therefore, I am appealing to you as commander-in-chief of our armed forces to enlighten me as to what are my obligations to the government and the government to me and my family as citizens, when my rights as a citizen are thusly abridged in contra-distinction to that of other citizens.

"My son being qualified should not be denied the right to enter his choice branch of the service in performing his sacred duty.

"If this horrible situation which I believe does exist, I find it humanly and truthfully impossible to give my sons my blessing as they go forward to do their part for our country."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Fair Practice Group Eyes Navy Race Ban

JAN 24 1942

In a letter to Congressman Emanuel Celler, dated January 12, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, informed the Representative from the 15th New York District that the Committee had a personal interest in the fact that colored men could not enlist in the United States Navy other than messmen and the group wanted to correct the situation.

The letter, in part, reads:

"The Committee on Fair Employment Practice as Secretary Knox states is actively investigating all complaints of discrimination against persons because of their race, creed, color or national origin in defense industries or in the Government service which reach it.

JAN 24 1942

"If you have complaints of discrimination in defense industries or in the Government service which reach you, I suggest that you advise the complainants to forward their complaints to my office. For your information I transmit herewith six copies of a release 'How to Submit Complaints' which outlines the information required by the committee to permit it to investigate a case.

"The Committee has no authority to intervene in cases of discrimination involving service in the armed forces of the United States. This is a problem in which members of the Committee all have a personal interest and they are doing what they can to correct the situation, but officially they are without authority.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Florida Service Club Rated Nation's Best

MAR 28 1942

By OLLIE STEWART

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. — News item: "Camp Blanding Service Club No. 4 gets highest rating at morale meetings in Washington."

The above is a tribute to the efforts of the hostess staff here at Camp Blanding, consisting of Mrs. Childs, Miss Scott, Mrs. Evans and Miss Garlington. And it means that of the many service clubs throughout the nation, the service club for colored at Blanding is tops.

I heartily agree with the verdict. It is a pleasure to hear the soldiers praise the excellent care taken of them and their wives and mothers by Mrs. Childs, who is senior hostess, and Miss Scott, junior hostess in charge of the guest house.

Cafeteria Food Is Good

Various companies give dances in the big club auditorium each week. The cafeteria is open daily for men who want a change of diet, and a hot meal when they have leisure time. Mrs. Evans has charge of the cafeteria and the food is good as well as reasonable.

The library has a record I haven't found anywhere else. Miss Ebbie Garlington, librarian, reports that there are 1000 registered borrowers among the men in camp. The library is crowded every night, and books of every type are circulated.

Miss Garlington has likewise organized a Spanish class for the men that is extremely popular.

All the Newspapers

And practically every colored newspaper and magazine now being published is on the racks in the Blanding library, aside from a large assortment of white daily papers and magazines.

When I was here in the summer, a large tent theatre was in operation. Now the colored area has a modern theatre building, one of the two on the post with a well-equipped stage for in-person entertainers.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED IN FORT DIX 'BRAWL'

APR 4 1942

White M. P., Two Negroes Slain In Exchange Of Gunfire

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3.—(AP)—Authorities of this military post said Friday that the killing of a white military policeman and two negro soldiers, and the wounding of five negro soldiers, during a gun battle was "merely a brawl" without racial significance.

Col. C. M. Dowell, post commandant, stated after an investigation of the bloody 15-minute clash between M. P.'s and occupants of a negro barracks that there had not been "the slightest antagonism between white and negro soldiers here at any time. Thursday night's incident was merely a brawl, which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

The fusillade of bullets on the darkened plains ended when negro and white officers ordered both sides to halt firing.

The incident, as reconstructed by Major Woldike, post public relations officer, occurred after a score of military police hastened to lay siege to the barracks from which gunfire answered a bullet "fired over the head" of a negro soldier.

The negro had fled from the Waldron Sports Palace, in nearby Pointville, Major Woldike said, after grappling with an M. P. who intervened during an argument among soldiers waiting to use a telephone.

The dead: APR 4 1942

Pvt. Manie W. Strough of Honeycamp, Va.

Pvt. Isaac W. Brown, negro, of Henderson, Tenn.

Corp. W. E. Hall, negro, of Route 2, Conyers, Ga.

The wounded, none in serious condition and all in the post hospital:

Corp. Milloette E. Hammond, no address listed; Pvt. I. T. Martin, Greenwood, Miss.; Pvt. John T. Robinson, Route 3, Augusta, Ga.; Pvt. Wilbur Evans, Route 4, Waynesboro, Miss., and Pvt. Pinkey Reed, Route 3, Summit, Miss.

A Military Board of Inquiry opened an investigation. There were no arrests.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
JAN 12 1942

White And Negro Troops Clash At Alexandria; 30 Wounded

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Jan. 11.—(AP)—Negro soldiers were restricted today to nearby Camps Livingston and Claiborne by the Fifth Army Corps headquarters following a riot here last night in which 30 persons were wounded, including 28 negro soldiers, one woman and one State policeman.

Four of the soldiers, shot in the two-hour clash in the city's "Little Harlem" section, were in a serious condition, army officials said.

A company of white military police from Wisconsin, after becoming involved with the soldiers, called for help and was reinforced by city and State police.

Chief of Police George C. Gray estimated 60 military police, a score of city officers and 10 State troopers took part in rounding up 3,000 negro troops, dispersing 3,000 negro civilians and closing 15 saloons and cafes in a four-block area.

Practically all of the negro troops involved were from Northern states, principally New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, officers said.

Fifth Army Corps authorities announced that the negro soldiers were restricted to their camps but were not placed under arrest. Military police today continued to round up negro soldiers in the city, explaining that these were mostly non-commissioned officers with families in town who had weekend passes.

The negro section is patrolled by negro military police, who with the Wisconsin company, are under orders of Maj. Ray McKnight, assistant corps provost marshal. The first trouble was reported to have occurred in front of a negro theater when a Wisconsin policeman arrested a negro soldier and a crowd of negro soldiers swarmed the white officer and his prisoner.

Bullets, bricks, sticks and rocks flew fast during the riot, windows were broken and between 25 and 30 tear gas bombs, the city's entire supply, were used. The negro troops were ordered to the bus station, loaded into buses and sent back to their camps.

Fifth Army Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Edmund L. Daley, in explaining the riot today asked that no military officer be quoted directly, but said the 28 negro soldiers wounded were either shot, clubbed or otherwise bruised.

The army withheld the names of injured soldiers taken to military hospitals. A civilian hospital, where two of the soldiers were treated, listed them as Binnie Robinson, 24, and Lewis Lawrence, 22, addresses unknown.

May Frances Scales, 22, was shot in the hip by a stray bullet, officers said. One State policeman had a bandaged finger he said he hurt when he hit a soldier on the head with his flashlight.

The scene was quiet today and damage was confined almost entirely to broken windows.

Anniston, Ala. Star
April 26, 1942

COLORED SOLDIERS WILL ELECT 'QUEEN'

Popularity Contest Sponsored By USO Hostess Group

Greater scope of activity is now being attained in affairs of the colored United Service Organizations club on West Fifteenth Street operated under the direction of Ralph Metcalfe, Atlanta-born and internationally-known athlete. One of the more interesting events is a "Victory Queen" contest which is being conducted under the direction of his wife and in cooperation with the USO Hostess Committee headed by Corinne Patillo.

Among the young women selected as candidates for the "Victory Queen" are Frances Dunson, Julia Jackson, Gwendolyn Westfield, Maggie Grishom, Sara Peoples, Rita Nelson, Pearl Williams.

The "Victory Queen" will be determined by popular vote of the colored soldiers of Fort McClellan. She and her attendants will be feted on June 5.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
FEB 21 1942

Men Get "Reform School" Treatment at Ark. Camp

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a letter to the AFRO from a soldier who reveals conditions as they exist at Camp Robinson in Arkansas.)

The soldiers of the Ninety-second Engineer Battalion (Sep.), stationed at Camp Robinson, Ark., have no theatres, no service club, no guest house and post exchange with colored clerks.

Colored soldiers, the majority of whom are from the North, have to present Class "B" passes to white M.P.'s before leaving or entering the camp, while white soldiers on the other hand may have the privilege of leaving without going through such formalities.

Call Soldiers "Boy"

The white M.P.'s also have the habit of calling or referring to colored soldiers as "boy" and then apologize for it, due to the fact that the camp commander has given strict orders that everybody must do all that is possible to keep the colored men in their place.

The Ninety-second Engineers' staff officers even refrain from protesting against such conditions. But that is what a colored soldier is fighting for.

This battalion's authorized strength is estimated to be more than 1,000 enlisted men and officers and yet only 10 per cent may receive passes on what are called recreation days (Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday until midnight). These passes begin when the working day is complete at 6:30 p.m.

Keep 24-Hour Vigil

The colored communities of Little Rock and nearby towns welcome the colored soldiers but the army officials in this locality keep a 24-hour vigil to see that the men never get any privilege beyond that of a bad child in a reform school.

There may be some ruffians in the group but a person cannot judge the entire battalion by what one man does. Many of these men have been called from well-to-do homes and should not be treated as rascals.

Chaplain's Appeals Ignored

The colored M.P. must patrol his beat with only a night stick while the white M.P. has a night stick and also a pistol.

The officials' reason for this is that the colored man is not sufficiently trained to handle a pistol, but we all know that isn't true. The real reason is the lack of belief of the colored soldiers' capabilities.

A few of the organization's staff officers are so strong in their belief of white supremacy that they are willing to jim crow our chaplain. He has made several appeals to higher authorities but to no avail.

Anniston, Ala. Star
March 1, 1942

RELEASES FOR NEGRO PRESS PLANNED HERE

Effort Being Made To Combat Distorted News Stories

The public relations department of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan under the direction of Lieutenant Harold D. Steward, public relations officer, is preparing a series of news releases on Negro soldiers and their daily camp life.

Pictures of the colored soldiers on the drill field, in their daily recreational activities, and during their religious services will be placed in publications throughout the country.

The news campaign will be an effort to assist the Negro press in building the morale and creating a better understanding between the soldiers of all camps throughout the United States.

This campaign is also undertaken to finish press releases to Negro newspapers and prevent them from using sensational methods to exploit and distort news about colored soldiers that lower the morale of the colored civilians.

Press releases from Fort McClellan will be written about the colored soldiers by colored reporters who have been drafted into the United State Army under the Selective Service Act.

Negro journalists can be influenced to familarize the Negro population with the accomplishments and the possibilities of the part played by the Negro soldier and not the unfortunate incidents that have been far overplayed in the Negro press.

The National Negro press can be of great assistance in conveying the much needed appeal to the 13,000 Negroes who are presently dependent upon the Negro press for their army information and who are now being given, to a large extent, only the unplesant side of a Negro soldier's life.

This new army Negro press service will get into full swing during National Negro Newspaper week, March 1 to 7.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Why Special Rules?

CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON
Office of the Provost Marshal
Little Rock, Arkansas

FEB 21 1942

FEBRUARY 4, 1942.

Subject: Admittance of Colored Women to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

To: All Military Police Personnel.

1. Effective this date the following instructions with reference to admission of colored women to this camp will be enforced:

a. Those colored women desiring to visit colored selectees at the Reception Center will be admitted between 8 a.m., and 6 p.m. They will be directed to the Message Center of the Reception Center (3rd and Arkansas). After 6 p.m., any colored woman desiring to visit a colored selectee will be admitted only for grave cause and after M. P. on gate has obtained prior telephonic approval for her admittance from the Reception Center officer of the day (Telephone 696).

b. Colored women desiring to visit a colored member of the 92nd Engineer Battalion will be limited to relatives only. Should a relative of a member of the 92nd Engineer Battalion, desire admittance between the hours of 8 a.m., and 9 p.m., the offiicer of the day of the 92nd Engineer Battalion will be informed by phone (Telephone 541 or 542) and he will personally appear at the gate and authorize their admittance. Between 9 p.m., and 8 a.m., only emergency calls will be referred to the officer of the day of the 92nd Engineer Battalion.

H. V. McCOY,
Major, CMP, Provost Marshal.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The AFRO has had no word of special orders, affecting colored women only, in other camps.]

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Pittsburg Courier

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor)

Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 28 1942

When I am wrong, I am willing to admit it. So I want to take this occasion to retract previous statements here and elsewhere that Negro troops should not be stationed in the South. It will be recalled that I contended that Negro troops should be stationed outside the South so long as the Administration persisted in its policy of segregating them into separate units and refusing to protect them against the Negro phobia of the worst white elements. I predicted that failure to do this would result in frequent clashes and more frequent humiliations.

The clashes have occurred and the humiliations have been legion, as every Negro painfully knows. Nevertheless, I take back what I said before, and am now asserting that training the Negro troops in the South is the best thing that could possibly happen. Therefore, I wish to commend the U. S. Government for its farsighted policy and to also congratulate the Black Cabinet in Washington, D. C., for not being swayed by my superficial reasoning. Further, I urge that all Negroes as soon as inducted into the service be shipped to the South immediately, preferably Georgia and Mississippi, and that the current policy of giving the green light to military police and local constabulary to whip black skulls be continued indefinitely.

* * *

Why do I make this flip-flop? Why do I indorse a policy that has sent several young Negroes to the Kingdom, subjected numerous others to physical injury and the remainder to bitter humiliation? Have I suddenly gone Uncle Tom? Have I decided to emulate our outstanding leaders and glued a bandanna handkerchief to my graying poll? Have I decided, like so many other erstwhile radicals, to woo reaction "for the duration"?

No, my dearly beloved, my crawfishing comes from Machialvellian calculation. I am looking a long way ahead, folks, to the time when these black boys will rush into battle against the Axis. Being a "Race Man," I want to see our soldiers acquit themseives better than their white buddies. I want to see them come back covered with glory and medals, so that we all may assume a more important role in American life. If they conduct themselves with great skill and courage on the battlefield, they may return to a Dixie in which they may be able to vote, hold office and enjoy equality with others who have risked their lives for democracy. Who can tell? Stranger things have happened! Even lynching may be stopped.

* * *

So, my fr—a—a—nds, here is the layout: Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training. The best trained, most experienced soldiers are the most successful in battle. Thus, if Negro soldiers get the best military training, they are apt to be the most successful in battle. Follow me?

Well, suppose we had prevailed upon the Army moguls to train Negro soldiers in some part of the country where they would NOT be beaten up, shot down and humiliated? Suppose, as a result of this policy, the Negroes had been treated exactly like the white soldiers and made to feel equal and welcome everywhere and by everybody? Would the Negro not have been as soft and unprepared for warfare as his white buddies? Could we have been sure that he would ALWAYS do better than the white lads with equal training? No, say I. And the echo answers, No.

* * *

The present training for Negroes has been ideal preparation for modern warfare, which requires steady nerves, ability to withstand privation, experience in street and jungle fighting, and great resourcefulness. The white boys will have to wait until they actually start fighting the Axis to get such experience, whereas the Negro boys are getting it in the South long before they get to the front. It is excellent nerve training for young men in uniform to be insulted and humiliated, yet forced to restrain the understandably human urge to retaliate. It is excellent hardening for Negroes, supposedly training as warriors, to be assigned to washing, cleaning and digging for white soldiers supposedly their equals. The various clashes between Negro soldiers on the one side and combined military and local police on the other in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina and other parts of Dixie, have given our lads needed training in street fighting, which will stand them in good stead when they are battling for democracy in white Australia or black Borneo. As the crowd of local Crackers in rural Arkansas forced these lads off the public highway, so will the Jap and German strafing planes compel them to seek cover beside the roads in Libya, West Africa and India.

After spending several weeks or months down South without getting into any fatal trouble with local police and populace, a Negro soldier is more resourceful than a Japanese sniper in the Sumatran or Borneo jungle. He is well experienced in street and alley fighting. His head having been whipped often by military and local police, he is hardened for hand-to-hand fighting. Where the white soldier has only faced blank cartridges on maneuvers, the Negro has had his baptism of fire in Fayetteville and Alexandria.

So the Negro soldier will acquit himself better on the fatal field of battle for all this fine home training. And that's why I now believe all of our boys should be trained in Dixie.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Selectees Jim-Crowed At Camel Camp Program

MAR 21 1942

FORT RILEY, Kas. — Colored selectees at the Replacement Center here were discriminated against when the Camel Cigarette Company gave a program at one of the theaters on this army reservation Wednesday night, February 25.

Several men from the all-Negro eighth squadron went to the theater early for the free show. They took seats on the front row but promptly were told to move to the rear of the theater in a section reserved for colored soldiers."

When the Negro soldiers moved to the back, white soldiers were ushered to the front row seats.

During the course of the show, which is taken weekly to various army camps to "bolster the morale" of the men in the armed services, cigarette girls with the assistance of ushers distributed free cigarettes to the soldiers.

The "section reserved for colored soldiers" was passed up entirely, the Negro men in arms receiving no cigarettes.

Negro selectees have expressed deep resentment at this treatment and protests are being sent to the U. S. War Department and to the Camel Cigarette Company.

47c-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Here's What Ollie Stewart Said of Fort Jackson, S.C.

Reprinted from the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, November 15, 1941

(Eighteenth in a Series on Army Camps Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.)

By OLLIE STEWART

MAR 28 1942

FORT JACKSON, S.C.—This is another army post in which there isn't a single colored commissioned officer—and where the colored soldiers do no soldiering. All the colored units here are work units. In describing Fort Jackson, which is situated about five miles from Columbia, S.C., you have to use adjectives. On the surface, it appears calm and pleasant; but underneath, where the colored men are concerned, it is mean and nasty and dripping with prejudice.

There are approximately 40,000 soldiers stationed here (the city of Columbia has but 60,000—and only 1200 of these soldiers are colored. Among the whites are Chinese and Filipinos, but the colored are far, far away across the railroad tracks.

They are assigned to the following units:

The Quartermaster Detachment, with 138 men; the 28th Quartermaster Regiment (three companies), about 350; the 91st Quartermasters (railhead), 150 men; Service Detachment, 200 men; 240th Quartermasters (now on maneuvers), 300 men; 67th Quartermasters (pack troops), about 100 men, and the Headquarters Detachment (administrative), about 25 men.

These are some of the things the men will tell you:

Not long ago a detail was working in Columbia, unloading supplies for the post. A ramshackle warehouse floor collapsed under the weight of too much freight and several men were injured. One had a broken knee and another a fractured shoulder bone.

A city ambulance was called in order to rush the injured men to medical attention, but when the ambulance arrived and the doctor saw that the men were colored, he refused to touch them or treat them — even though they were suffering and even though they wore the uniform of the U.S. Army.

They had to live there in pain until a white officer took one away in his personal car, and a colored non-com removed the other in his car.

MAR 28 1942

KKK Raid Threatened

Not so long ago, also, a group of white soldiers representing an entire division sent word that they were going to turn Ku Kluxers long enough to chase the colored units clean off the post. They promised faithfully and solemnly that every colored soldier found on the grounds that night would be given a stiff going over.

Some few of the colored men ran off to the woods—they had no ammunition and most of them had no guns nor any place to get any. The rest drove nails into sticks and planks and sat down to wait. They were determined to go down fighting.

Late that night, when the Ku Kluxers were all set to invade the colored area, a white officer in the colored area saw all the lights burning and wanted to know what was happening.

The non-coms explained that they were waiting to defend themselves from the army Klansmen, and immediately the officer called up the officer in command of the white division and told him that if one white soldier entered the colored area that night to start a fight, he would give the colored soldiers guns and ammunition.

MAR 28 1942

The threat was effective, and the invasion was called off. But the evil lingers on. There is a lot of bad blood in Fort Jackson on both sides.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Three Soldiers Killed In Gun Battle At Dix

APR 4 - 1942

Five Wounded In 15-Minute Bloody Melee

FORT DIX, N. J.—(ANS) — A dispute of a "next" on a telephone in a near-by amusement center Friday had left two colored soldiers and a white military policeman dead and five soldiers wounded.

The soldiers fought a bloody 15-minute battle on the darkened plains of Fort Dix Thursday night.

The sudden, bitter outburst ended when Negro and white officers appeared on the scene and ordered the embattled white military and Negro enlisted men to cease firing.

A score of military police had been hastened to lay siege to barracks housing Negro troops from which it is alleged a fusillade had answered a bullet "fired over the head" of a flee Negro soldier.

According to Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, the battle was the "first manifestation of any ill-feeling among different races at the post."

ARGUE WITH M. P.

Negro and white soldiers reportedly had gathered as before in the Waldron Sports Palace, in the community of Pointville on the edge of the post, Major Woldike recounted, when a scuffle occurred among soldiers waiting in line to use the phone. The place contains a bar, a lunch counter, amusement and bowling alleys.

APR 4 - 1942

According to Major Woldike, an M. P. stationed at the place attempted to halt the argument and had words with a Negro soldier who allegedly lunged for the M. P.'s pistol, ripping the holster, but failing to grasp the weapon. The soldier is said to have run outside and the M. P. fired a shot after ordering him to halt. This shot brought forth a fusillade from the barracks across the roadside from the amusement center, it was stated.

The troops had been on the firing range in the afternoon and, although regulations require all troops to be searched upon leaving, some must have salvaged ammunition and taken it with them, the public relations officer said.

The summoned Military Police deployed on teh open spaces front the barracks. More than 50 bullets were fired before the shooting ended, according to reports.

The dead were listed as follows:

Private Isaac W. Brown, of Henderson, Tennessee.

Corporal W. E. Hall, no address available.

Private Manie W. Strough, white, of Honeycamp, Va., a military policeman.

Race Not Issue in Fort Dix Killings, Authorities Say

Houston Post
Houston Texas

APR 4 - 1942

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3.—(AP)—Authorities of this military post said Friday that the killing of a white military policeman and two negro soldiers and the wounding of five negro soldiers, during a gun battle was "merely a brawl" without racial significance.

Col. C. M. Dowell, post commandant, stated after an investigation of the bloody 15-minute clash between military police and occupants of a negro barracks that there had not been "the slightest antagonism between white and colored soldiers here at any time. Thursday night's incident was merely a brawl, which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

Ended by Officers

The fusillade of bullets on the darkened plains ended when negro and white officers ordered both sides to halt firing.

The incident, as reconstructed by Maj. Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, occurred after a score of military police hastened to lay siege to the barracks from which gunfire answered a bullet "fired over the head" of a negro soldier.

APR 4 - 1942

The negro had fled from the Waldron Sports Palace, in nearby Pointville, Woldike said, after grappling with an M. P., who intervened during an argument among soldiers waiting to use a telephone.

Ruled Off Limits

The Sports Palace was ruled Friday as "off limits" or barred henceforth to soldiers of the post. Located across a highway from the negro barracks, on the edge of the post, it had a bar, bowling alleys and lunch counter.

The dead:

Private Manie W. Strough, white, of Honeycamp, Va.

Private Isaac W. Brown, negro, of Henderson, Tenn.

Corporal W. E. Hall, negro, of Conyers, Ga.

A military board of inquiry opened an investigation. There were no arrests.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Race Relations in La. Camp Considered Good

JUN 7 - 1941

CAMP LIVINGSTONE, La. — (ANP) — Among the 32,000 troops stationed here are 6000 colored soldiers who mingle with the white soldiers, who are largely from Wisconsin and Michigan, in relationships that can be described as fairly cordial.

There are nineteen colored commissioned officers, fifteen medical officers, two dentists and two chaplains. Two of the officers are captains and all others are lieutenants.

The nearest city is Alexandria which has its prejudices, but none more pronounced than any other southern community. At one time there was a tendency toward considerable mingling of white draftees from Wisconsin and Michigan with certain types of colored girls. Their appearances on the streets with these women brought protests from residents and the practice has since been checked.

JUN 7 - 1941

Hospital Belies S. C. Attitude

The base hospital here has accommodations for 1500 patients with identical equipment in the colored and white wards. Some of the colored doctors are working in white wards, a situation that belies the attitude of certain high army officials who some months ago said the inclusion of colored doctors on the staffs of army hospitals was unthinkable.

The medical conferences and meetings are attended by colored and white officers alike with entire equality in the presentation and discussion of cases. Incidentally, most of the white medical officers are southern men.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 18, 1942

Furniture For Negro Soldiers' Fellowship Room Asked By Clubs

Federated Group Aims To Equip Lounging Quarters At McClellan

Complete furnishing of a fellowship room for Negro soldiers at Ft. McClellan is the object of a statewide drive of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, announced Sunday by Mrs. R. L. Ogden, state defense recreation and youth cooperation chairman, and Mrs. Harry Bradley, state national defense chairman.

Federated clubs throughout the state have been asked by the two chairmen to contribute articles of furniture needed for the room, which will be used in leisure-time hours of soldiers at the training center.

Clubs in the state should report or send their contributions to the Rev. Frank Ledford, special services officer at the fort, and Birmingham clubs may send their furnishings through Mrs. Ogden or Mrs. Bradley.

A report of each article sent for the Negro fellowship room should be made to one of the two chairmen, and all furniture sent directly to the fort should be marked "Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs Negro Fellowship Room."

Federated club members in the state have completed furnishing of six fellowship rooms for white soldiers at the fort, and expect to continue their work for both white and Negro soldiers.

Although 90 fellowship rooms have been furnished by societies, clubs, churches and labor organizations of the state, 36 rooms still lack furniture, according to the Rev. Mr. Ledford.

Articles needed to furnish a room include a piano, 10 lounging chairs, four floor lamps, one victrola, two sofas, four reading lamps, one radio, six card tables and a ping pong table.

A plaque, bearing the name of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, will be placed in the completd room.

All furnishings contributed by clubs should be new or second-hand in good condition, Mrs. Ogden stressed.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Fort Benning Soldier Writes About Conditions in Camps

Editor's Note: This article by William (Daddy Pete) Robinson, who describes himself as a 'soldier of the U. S. A. of the Negro race,' is reproduced in much the same language in which it was received. It came from Ft. Benning, Ga.

JUN 6 1942

BY WILLIAM (DADDY PETE) ROBINSON

My story which you are about to read is of the Negro soldiers who are now serving in the United States Army. What I would like to know and ask the President is what are Negro soldiers considered—soldiers or dogs? The way they are treated in the southern States you wouldn't know. It is unimaginable. Instead of getting prepared to fight the Japs or the Germans, it seems as though we have a greater battle here to fight. These southern non-coms are nothing but the white man's Uncle Toms.

The northern boy catches particular h——. The bus drivers in the South carry blackjacks and guns. These white M. P.'s are awful. I don't see how such a thing can exist in a democracy. Not the way the Negro soldier is treated.

A friend of mine received a letter from a friend of his in Shelby, Miss. He said he'd rather be in jail than to be treated the way the white people are treating the soldiers of the Negro group. He said they don't even want them to ride on the buses. Don't want to give them any transportation. The bus drivers, he said, will shoot or hit you with sticks just as if you were nothing at all. He said there was a riot, that soldiers from New York and other northern States went back to camp to get guns, but some how some one stopped the trouble.

JUN 6 1942

He said he was afraid to write the rest of the story. The people of the Negro race should really get together. Send the President a petition. So that the many mothers of these boys can see that their sons get treated like human beings. Like American citizens of the U. S. A., for which they are soldiering.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negro M. P.'s at Fort Dix Turn Tables; Beat Up White Soldier

(Special Correspondence)

AUG 1 - 1942

TRENTON, N. J.—South Jersey's ABC plan on handling colored soldiers (Jim Crowing 'em out of taverns, etc.) came near causing another riot here last Sunday, when a white soldier was ordered off North Willow Street (the colored section) and severely beaten because he refused to go.

The victim, Private 1942 F. Johnson, an MP from Fort Dix, was lying on the sidewalk when police arrived, suffering from body bruises and a kidney injury.

Around him were four colored MP's, Sergeant Don Blackmon, famous wrestling champion, who is well known in Harlem, Corporal Preston Conners, Private Julius Carrier and Private Omar Martin. The white soldier, they told police, failed to obey Sergeant Blackmon's order to leave the "colored district."

AUG 1 1942

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Sussman's investigation revealed, he told reporters, that the colored MP's were doing their duty. "In fact," Sussman said, "I have received many reports from Trenton that the colored boys are doing a fine job in maintaining order."

Local Police Captain Edward Barry did not agree, however, with the Army official's statement. "There appears," he said, "to be no reason why four soldiers should have to beat up one while trying to arrest him."

As a result of the opposing viewpoints and Trenton's policy of keeping white and colored people separate in public gathering places, the investigation was still under way this week but, like the riot several months ago at Fort Dix, the true story will probably not be told until after the war.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Senator Asks Army To Keep Northern Negroes in North

Birmingham, Ala., Aug 2 (AP).—Senator John D. Bankhead (Democrat), Alabama, has suggested to Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, that Northern Negro soldiers be quartered in Northern States only, the Senator revealed today in a letter to John Temple Graves of the Birmingham Age-Herald.

AUG 3 1942

The letter, quoted in Graves' editorial column, says "the best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed."

Bankhead then suggested that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern Negro soldiers there and place the Northern Negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

URGES ARMY TO KEEP NEGRO TROOPS NORTH

Senator Bankhead Says South Fears Racial Outbreaks

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator John D. Bankhead has suggested to General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that Northern Negro soldiers be quartered in Northern States only, the Senator revealed today in a letter to John Temple Graves of The Birmingham Age-Herald.

AUG 3 1942

The letter, quoted in Mr. Graves's editorial, says:

"The best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed.

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort."

Mr. Bankhead then said to General Marshall that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern Negro soldiers there and place the Northern Negro soldiers in the North, where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars?"

Louisville, Miss. Journal
August 7, 1942

ONE OF TWO THINGS HAPPENING

As we see it, there is one of two things happening in our country that is quite unhealthy, not only from the present war standpoint, but for the future of our whole country, North as well as South. Our War department is either ignorant of our people, or there is Hitler influence at work in our War department, either of which is a crime. The thing we have reference to, is sending Northern colored soldiers South for training or induction into the service. This lesson should have been learned during World War No. 1.

We are glad to see Senator Bankhead of Alabama, finally get up the courage to "suggest" to Gen. Marshall "that Northern negro soldiers be quartered in Northern States only."

Many observing Southern people have sensed what is happening in the South already, from a race viewpoint, and it does not look good for either the negro or the white people, and we might say, to those of the north equally with those of the south. There is a certain element of northern white people, and we might say of some sections of the South; Atlanta, for instance, who are posing as friends to the colored race, who are responsible for what is happening. These people are not friends to the colored race, as has been many times demonstrated, and will be again demonstrated, if there isn't a check put on them soon, and a better place could not be found to start than with the first lady of the land, and a number of National magazines.

The negro of the South who falls for the folly of believing: "now is the time to exert our equality desires," regardless from whom it emanates, is only placing thorns in his bed, and all right thinking and right living colored people realize this, and will not be led astray by cranks, fanatics or criminally inclined people.

Never was there a better place to apply that old slogan: "A stitch in time saves nine." A la Germany.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 4, 1942

Bankhead's Suggestion

Senator John H. Bankhead is not one of the latter-day liberals who dons a pair of colored glasses when he looks at problems affecting the welfare of his nation or that of his native Southland. He keeps his feet on the ground and makes no excursions off the deep end on any subject. Therefore, if General Marshall is as wise as we believe he is he will give careful study to a suggestion which the Alabama Senator has made in reference to training Negro soldiers in the South.

Through no fault of its own outside agitators have come into the South with a plan for revolutionizing its way of life. They have chosen the period of a great war emergency which demands national unity as the proper time to launch a social revolution having as its prime purpose the breakdown of Southern segregation laws and the fostering of social equality between races. That the South will resist with all its power this meddling by the spreaders of dissension goes without saying.

So, Senator Bankhead, in a forthright letter to General Marshall, suggests that if the War Department is determined to train Negro soldiers in the South that only Southern Negroes be trained here. Let Northern camps, he says, train the Northern Negroes. If that suggestion is followed the agitators will have little chance to tear down racial harmony and create strife.

The Southern Negro knows the South and its people. The intelligent members of the race know that the South's failure to give the Negro full educational and economic opportunities is the result of the South's own poor economic lot. Knowing these things they are not resentful. They also know, from experience, that segregation laws are as much for their protection as for the protection of whites. And they know it is unwise and undesirable to ask for social equality.

But the Northern Negro does not know these things. He has been encouraged and often made belligerent by radicals like Mrs. Roosevelt who do not have the slightest conception of the problems involved in maintaining smooth relations between the races in the South. Thousands of them now being trained in the South are being incited by their radical and unpatriotic advisers to demand and get social recognition because they wear the uniform of the United States Army. If trouble comes—and it surely will if these Negroes persist in following their present leandership — responsibility will lie directly at the door of those in Washington who have inspired it. No other single individual will have contributed as much to the chaos which will follow as has Mrs. Roosevelt.

If General Marshall can resist political pressure and follow Senator Bankhead's suggestion he will have done much toward relieving the feeling which is rapidly spreading throughout the South. It is far better to use a little common sense and tact in avoiding trouble than to wait until it has developed and then try to correct it. We hope General Marshall is smart enough to see how essential it is to maintain racial harmony as a means of encouraging national unity.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 6, 1942

Salute To Butner

The largest flag in the nation has unfurled its stars and stripes in the winds of freedom blowing over Camp Butner—symbol of assurance that the sun shall rise for all the world, not merely for Japan.

The flag-raising ceremony, an occasion of solemnity and reverence, Tuesday officially dedicated Camp Butner to the service of the nation. THE HERALD takes this opportunity to welcome the camp and its personnel to the community.

Camp Butner has chosen to set out its shingle in the heart of the educational center of the Carolinas. As Governor Broughton pointed out in his dedication address, the camp is within 20 miles of four great educational institutions, Duke University, the University of North Carolina, State College and Wake Forest College. These are the largest. Within this sphere are smaller women's colleges which have contributed to the higher learning and culture of the nation for hundreds of years. Within this sphere, also, is the North Carolina College for Negroes, an institution which has given its graduates, not only knowledge and culture, but a virile spirit of leadership that has been a God-send to the peoples of a one-time down-trodden race.

In the midst of this atmosphere of educational achievement Camp Butner takes its rightful place, not as just a waiting station for warriors destined to perform deeds of valor on far-flung fighting fronts of the United Nations, but as an institution of learning.

Camp Butner is little concerned with the romantical aspects of eighteenth-century literature, but the draftees and volunteers there are students just as surely as are the young men and women matriculating in the great universities of the land. The soldiers at Camp Butner, privates and officers, are there to learn. They are there to learn the technique and strategy of modern warfare. They are there to learn to survive when assailed by all the ruthless savageness of a cunning and malicious enemy bent on total destruction. They are there to strengthen their bodies, to broaden their minds, to practice cooperative living and unselfish teamwork in the hurdling of the many hazards besetting the perilous pathway to victory. They are there to learn to distinguish between a judicious use of smashing force and the shallow intimidation of a stupid bully.

Camp Butner has a tremendous job, manifold in its vital aspects and never-ending ramifications. It has problems unknown to the university. It has a duty to the youth of the nation and to the Founding Fathers of these United States.

THE HERALD, spokesman for the community, is proud of Butner and of the essential freedoms for which it stands. To its many soldiers and officers we offer the handclasp of friendship, the salute of respect, the pledge of cooperation in its task ahead.

47c Camps

Albany, Ga., Herald
August 3, 1942

Would Train Only Southern Negroes in South

BIRMNGHAM, Ala., Aug. 3 (AP). Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) belives that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South, they should be Southern Negroes.

The Senator revealed in a letter to John Temple Graves, columnist for the Birmingham Age-Herald, that he had suggested to General Marshall, Army Chief of staff, that Northrn Negro soldiers should be quartered in Northern states only.

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort," he wrote Marshall.

Bankhead declared that "the best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed."

If Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure," the letter said, "can't you place the Southern Negro soldiers there and place the Northern Negro soldiers in the North, where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
August 4, 1942

Senator John Bankhead, of Alabama, suggests that, if negro troops must be trained in the South, they be southern negro troops, rather than those from the northern states. Such a plan likely would meet with the approval of the negroes, themselves, too. A lot of the northern negroes are afraid of the treatment they would get in the South, while the southern negro usually believes that his best friends are in the South. Such a plan probably would meet with approval all around, but the Army may not approve. To the Army, a soldier is a soldier, regardless of color. All are treated alike.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 14, 1942

Army Chief Rejects Plan For Negroes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has rejected the suggestion of Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) that Northern Negro troops be stationed only in the North to avoid any possible racial difficulties, aides to the senator disclosed today.

General Marshall said in a letter to the senator that military policy must dictate the locating of troops although full consideration is given to the sentiments of civilian communities adjacent to the posts. Bankhead's letter to the general followed a disturbance involving some Negro troops at Jacksonville, Fla.

Marshall said:

"The War Department has given careful study to the assignment of troops and fully recognizes that harmonious relations between the soldiers at any particular camp and the adjacent civilian population is conducive to high morale and contributes to military efficiency.

"I am convinced, however, that the only sound basis upon which we can proceed in the prosecution of the war is to station our troops in accordance with the dictates of military necessity. Therefore while our policy in general is when practicable to station Northern troops in Northern stations and Southern troops in the South and also to station colored troops in localities where a commensurate Negro civilian population exists, the implementation of the policy must be secondary to military requirements."

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer Sun
August 28, 1942

Problem Affecting Negro Soldiers At Benning Emphasized

Vice conditions in the Columbus area were discussed by local and military officials at a secret session here yesterday. After the session Colonel Walter S. Fulton, commanding officer at Fort Benning, declared, "a new accord has been reached by us in control of the prostitution and venereal disease situation."

Special emphasis was given treatment of the problem of vice as it is affecting the Negro soldiery at Benning, Colonel Fulton said.

The session was barred to reporters, but each confree at the vice roundtable was interviewed as he emerged, only to say, substantially:

"You will have to see Colonel Fulton for any statement."

The "roundtable", called suddenly by Colonel Fulton and with no advance notice to others than the conferees, assembled members of the city commission, Mayor Edward S. Murrah and Police Chief John G. Newberry with army authorities.

At the conclusion of this one-hour session, leading figures in county government were called, including county commissioners and County Police Chief J. W. Satterfield.

Present also were Capt. J. A. Loveless, Benning venereal control officer, and Dr. W. H. Aufranc, of the venereal disease branch of the U. S. Public Health service. The latter two, recommended the revocation of beer and whisky licenses of two Negro resorts before last Tuesday's city commission hearing.

Dr. Arthur Fink, the army's district representative in the vice control campaign, sat through both branches of the session.

Colonel Fulton, emerging from the closely guarded round-table, said he believed that the vice situation among the white element of the Benning soldiery was definitely improving, but expressed concern over the fact that about 70 per cent of the prostitution and venereal disease blight is among the Negro troops.

What executive action was taken at the conference, if any, was withheld by the conferees. Colonel Fulton said he was satisfied with the cooperation being given by civil authorities in vice control, and expected even fuller coordination of military and local law-enforcement officers as a result of the conference.

Kansas City Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.

Jim-Crow Absent at Ft. Benning

OCT 9 - 1942

Negroes and Whites Learn Together To Be Officers

OCT 9 - 1942

By WILL V. NEELY

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Here at Fort Benning, deep in the southland, nestled among the Georgia pines and hills is America's large infantry school.

Like a gigantic chain, every week or so hundreds of embryo infantry officers are graduated and assigned to units of Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding army.

Among those graduated are a large number of Negroes gathered from every section of the United States. Upon arrival at Fort Bennig the candidate is met at the station and escorted to the casual battalion for processing. He is then assigned to a class in one of the numerous companies in the area.

OCT 9 - 1942

Negroes and whites attend classes together, share the same quarters and eat together in the same mess hall. They are given equal chances with the white students and act in the capacity of student company commander, first sergeant, platoon leaders and squad leaders.

One platoon in the 4th company, Second Student Training regiment, consists entirely of Negroes and its leader is Lt. J. McCarthy, a member of the school staff. The 4th company is commanded by Capt. Gilbert A. Williams with the assistance of a staff of highly efficient officers.

The officers give the colored students the same cheerful consideration and observation as the white students. Great interest is taken in the personal welfare of each man and the student soon learns to place the utmost confidence in his officers.

The training is the most rigorous possible under the present emergency and students have little time other than to study and keep abreast of the stiff schedule of the infantry school.

OCT 9 - 1942

Excellent food and high morale keep the students enthused in the preparation of their work and studies. They realize that the conditioning received at the school is a part of the government's plan for an army second to none.

To Uncle Sam it makes no difference whether a candidate is Negro or white as long as he has the qualities so necessary for the making of a first class officer.

Negro students know this and realize that the gold bars with which they are being decorated is a symbol of true American tradition and democracy.

Negro Leaders Flay Bankhead

Unanimous — and vehement — condemnation of Sen. John D. Bankhead's proposal that Northern Negro soldiers be quartered only in Northern camps came from national and New York Negro leaders yesterday.

The Alabama Senator, in a letter to the editor of a Birmingham newspaper, said he had asked Gen. George C. Marshall to place only Southern Negro soldiers in the South, and put Northern Negroes in states "where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

"Our people," Bankhead told Marshall, "feel that the Government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort."

'Abdication of Power'

Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, immediately wrote Gen. Marshall:

"To follow Sen. Bankhead's suggestion would be for the United States to admit its own impotence against Jim Crow. It would show that the War Dept. hasn't the guts to protect its soldiers in uniform if they have dark skins. It would be in effect an abdication of power by the Government, an admission that the South is stronger than the country as a whole and able to impose its prejudices no matter how detrimental to the war effort."

Other reactions in New York:

Charles Collins, chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee:

"To advocate that Northern Negro troops not be stationed in the South is to advocate separation of the Southern States from the Nation and the democratic cause for which we fight. Such a procedure would harm national unity and cater to the poll-taxers, lynchers, Ku Kluxers and fifth columnists who welcome any opportunity to separate North from South, white from Negro. It is not the Negro soldier who must leave the South, it is the system which segregates and humiliates him."

'Good Enough to Reap Rights'

Hubert T. Delany, appointed justice of the Domestic Relations Court by Mayor La Guardia last Saturday, a member of the National Board of Directors of the USO and chairman of the Harlem-Riverside Civilian Defense Council:

"Senator Bankhead fortunately does not run the country. It is ridiculous to permit racial or religious bigots to determine Army policy. The war and the peace to follow can't be won if the morale of Negro soldiers is to be further undermined. If a Negro American is good enough to wear a uniform, he ought to be good enough to reap the rights and benefits his country offers other men in uniform."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

White Troops Annoy Girls

SEP 5 1942

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The constant ramblings of groups of white soldiers through colored areas during the recent maneuvers created a huge outburst of dissatisfaction on the part of colored citizens who contend that the safety of colored women was threatened.

SEP 5 1942

Special note was taken in the First Ward around E. Sixth Street and in Second Ward around S. Brevard Street. On E. Sixth Street, white soldiers yelled at colored women who were on their porches or sitting in their doors.

On S. Brevard Street, one inebriated white soldier bought a half-dozen bottles of beer at a colored cafe and reportedly sent them to some colored girls. Other instances were also reported.

However, the maneuvers ended last week, leaving only the soldiers from Camp Sutton, Morris Field and the local quartermaster depot.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
August 18, 1942

TROOP TRAINING

We are incdlined to agree with General Marshal that the Department of War should allot troops for training in sections where there might not be reasonable fears that there cannot be amity and cordial relations established. It has been claimed that too many northern negroes are being placed in the south and that confusion and disorder has resulted.

The south can well afford to be be quartered with negro troops because it understands the negro and is will to do more for them than anyone else. However they do draw the line at those who come from another sector, who insist on breaking down an irrevocable rule of segregation that has been kept sacred for many years and at great cost.

The negro troops in the main are taking their medicine in the army just as white troops are doing it and are going to make good soldiers, despite the tradition of some of their critics that they are not of a type that really makes a force fitted to meet the Germans or the treacherous Japs. That will have no effect on the matter for there are enough jobs in this man's war to go around and every man can find something that he can do and do well.

There will be thousands of troops who will misbehave, white or black and there is no way around, never has been in fact. The communities in which they are lodged owe it to them to be courteous and friendly but not to give up their traditions and customs because of some alien and antagonistic elements. They are not going to be willing to do that when the question is one of purity of race, despite the abuses and elementally unsound phases that have been developed here and elsewhere. The job is to keep down those evils rather than to emphasize and magnify them.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 5, 1942

Bankhead Recognizes Issue

Senator John H. Bankhead has written General Marshall, Chief of Staff, a letter protesting against the friction that is being created between the races in the South and in referring to the influences from outside that are helping to create this friction he speaks of "the social and political pressure" that is causing Negro soldiers from the North to be stationed in the South.

The gravity of the situation, as viewed by Senator Bankhead, is reflected in these words "The best friends of the Negro in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed. Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the white and black should be devoted to the war effort."

Senator Bankhead then said to General Marshall: "If you feel obliged to have Negro soldiers in the South, as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern Negroes there and place the other Negro soldiers in the North, where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars?"

This is a fine and sensible stand but Senator Bankhead might have rendered an even more helpful service by demanding that the "social and political pressure" which now is being exerted in Washington in an effort to put over the racial equality movement should at least be relaxed for the duration of the war.

The purpose of American troops, white and black, is to defeat the common enemy and to use the Negro troops in promoting a senseless social experiment is outrageous.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
August 4, 1942

MAY BE WISE

Senator Bankhead's suggestion to General George Marshall that Northern Negro troops be trained in Northern States may be a wise suggestion.

Whatever friction there may be in the South it was not started by white people of the South.

Neither is it the work of Fifth Columnists from Germany or any other foreign foe.

The blame for it will have to be laid at certain doors here in this country.

It is incumbent on every white citizen not only in the South but elsewhere to discourage anything in the way of inflamatory talk or action.

And every move which will tend to eliminate friction should be regarded as a patriotic act.

We should deplore anything which tends to disturb the peaceful relations which have obtained as a whole in the South.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 17, 1942

A Word Of Caution

Within the next few days quarantine restrictions normally imposed on inductees will be lifted on thousands of recent arrivals at Camp Rucker. Men now confined to the post will be free to apply for leaves for the first time since their arrival. As Dothan is the largest town in the Rucker area it is natural to suppose that many of the new soldiers will move in this direction at the first opportunity.

Despite its meagre recreational facilities, Dothan will welcome the men from Rucker and will endeavor to make their visits as pleasant as possible. At the sam time all thoughtful persons will recogniz that, in any large group of men there will be found some who are not amenable to authority, either military or civil. It will be most unusual if a few of this type do not make themselves thoroughly undesirable guests. But the indiscretions of the few should not be used to the discredit of the many whose behavior will be exemplary.

* * *

Either by accident or design the War Department has seen fit to station at Camp Rucker a large number of Negro soldiers, a majority of whom come from Northern States. In some instances they are officered by men from these same States, men who are unfamiliar and unsympathetic with the ways and traditions of the South.

These Negroes wear the uniform of the soldier of the United States Army. As such they are deserving of the respect and consideration of Americans everywhere. And because Dothan and the entire Wiregrass have a reputation for harmonious relations between races; because more patriotic people cannot be found than those of this section, the Negro soldiers will be given fair and just treatment.

Yet it must be recognized that it is unfortunate for all concerned that Negro soldiers in such large numbers should be stationed here. In the first place, Dothan's normal Negro population is approximately 6,000, far too small to provide recreation and entertainment for the number of Negroes stationed at Camp Rucker. In the second place, the Negro soldiers, coming as they do from Northern States, are new to the ways of the South and will likely find them objectionable and unintelligible. In the third place, their white officers from the North—judging from some who have already made scenes here — are neither disposed nor qualified to give their troops the counsel and guidance that will enable them to fit themselves into the pattern of Southern life. In the fourth place, their arrival in the deep South comes at a time when certain ill-advised radicals are attempting to stage a social revolution which adds to the perplexities and difficulties of the problem.

* * *

For the benefit of the newcomers, and in the hope of exciting the sympathetic interest of the intelligent and level-headed members of both races, this newspaper sounds a word of caution.

Segregation of races has been practiced for centuries in the South. It is not a new thing designed for the humiliation of the Negro. It is the outgrowth of many years of experience and has been adopted as the only means of insuring racial harmony. Without segregation there would be strife and disorders beyond measure. This fact is well known to Southern Negro leaders and is accepted by them as being in the best interest of their race.

As a result, Negro soldiers visiting Dothan will find here, as in every other Southern community, that certain safeguards have been erected. They will not, for instance, be admitted to cafes and restaurants catering exclusively to white trade; they will find special provisions made for their comfort in theatres and other public places, but they will not be welcomed to sections reserved for white persons. In a majority of cases they will find these places plainly marked to avoid confusion and embarrassment.

Without attempting to enter into a debate on the merits of this system of segregation we merely point out its existence. Knowing the South and its peoples, knowing their temperament and their traditions, we also know that there is no power on this earth that can at this time change them. Those who take the advice of radicals who do not know these things and undertake to force a change are treading dangerous ground that will surely erupt and consume them.

* * *

A temperate approach and a tolerant attitude on the part of all concerned will do much toward helping all of us over a tough spot that none of us has sought.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 9, 1942

Army Sets Expenditure Of $132,000 On Quarters For Negroes at Cmp Croft

Building Program "Booms" With War Construction

Approximately $132,000 is to be spent to provide quarters for Camp Croft's negro service command in the Tenth Regional (negro) area, according to announcement made by government officials in Washington yesterday.

This announcement came in line with a number of indications that building was on the "coming boom" in the Spartanburg area. Planned are other Croft facilities—including an induction center—a $45,000 county health clinic and construction of permanent facilities for the air corps at the Fighter Replacement Training center at Memorial airport.

On Monday it was learned that the Van Winkle Construction company of Atlanta, Ga., had been awarded a contract on the low bid of $88,350 for the construction of 12 buildings in this camp area, the project to include 12 buildings—six 64-men barracks, two mess halls, two store houses and two lavatories.

$170,000 Cost Set

The $130,000 figure boosts to $17,-000 the amount known as earmarked for new building at the camp. Under the direction of army engineers a physical examination center will be built for the new Camp Croft induction center at a cost of $40,000.

Total expense of Croft projects at best can be estimated to cost several thousand dollars more than the top figure listed since they involve erection of four barracks, an administration building, a recreation center, a mess hall, a supply house and a bath house out of material being moved to Croft from the Newberry Civilian Conservation corps camp which is being abandoned. No estimate has been made on this expense.

Concerning the Tenth Regiment project, Captain R. H. Vogel, chief engineer with the war department's operations branch, yesterday advised Senator Maybank and Representative Bryson that bids on the program were opened July 3 at the Atlanta office of the Fourth corps area but that the contract award had not reached Washington.

The army official said that members of the negro service command include soldiers assigned permanently to camp maintenance duty, embracing chiefly common labor assignments.

This week, Brig. Gen. C. M. Wash, commandant, Third Air Force Fighter command, reported from Tampa, Fla., that the Spartanburg Fighter Replacement Training center at Memorial airport would be a "permanent installation" to be "expanded as necessary." In this connection, the army's air corps headquarters advised Senator Maybank and Representative Bryson yesterday that results of a preliminary survey of the airport to determine permanent installation needs have reached Washington and that the air corps has filed suggestions for a program, details of which were not immediately available. However, it was said that early action is expected.

High Priority Rating

Also from Washington, it was learned that A-8 priority had been given for the $45,000 clinic William M. Fine, Spartanburg contractor, submitted the only bid upon yesterday. Ed Dwyer, War Production board engineer advised Representative Bryson that this priority would be "high enough to take care of general materials necessary to complete the project." Dwyer assured Representative Bryson that special priority ratings for essential materials would also doubtless be granted.

Concerning the clinic, Federal Works agency advised newsmen that the bid must be checked against the cost of materials before the contract may be awarded. Priorities order must then come before the building program is started.

The clinic will be government-financed and would adjoin the present health department quarters on property adjacent to the General hospital. Present quarters will be used as a dormitory and for other purposes when the new structure is erected.

47c-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAMPS

A Modicum Of Democracy Seems To Work Well At Ga. Army School

By WILL V. NEELY

FORT BENNING, Ga. — (ANP)—Here at Fort Benning, deep in the southland, nestled among the Georgia pines and hills is America's large infantry school.

Like a gigantic chain, every week or so hundreds of embryo infantry officers are graduated and assigned to units of Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding army.

OCT 24 1942

Among those graduated are a large number of Negroes gathered from every section of the United States. Upon arrival at Fort Benning the candidate is met at the station and escorted to the casual battalion for processing. He is then assigned to a class in one of the numerous companies in the area.

Negroes and whites attend classes together, share the same quarters and eat together in the same mess hall. They are given equal chances with the white students and act in the capacity of student company commander, first sergeant, platoon leaders and squad leaders.

One platoon in the 4th company, Second Student Training regiment, consists entirely of Negroes and its leader is Lt. J. McCarthy, a member of the school staff. The 4th company is commanded by Capt. Gilbert A. Williams with the assistance of a staff of highly efficient officers.

The officers give the colored students the same cheerful consideration and observation as the white students. Great interest is taken in the personal welfare of each man and the student soon learns to place the utmost confidence in his officers.

The training is the most rigorous possible under the present emergency and students have little time other than to study and keep abreast of the stiff schedule of the infantry school.

OCT 24 1942

Excellent food and high morale keep the students enthused in the preparation of their work and studies. They realize that the conditioning received at the school is a part of the government's plan for an army second to none.

To Uncle Sam it makes no difference whether a candidate is Negro or white as long as he has the qualities so necessary for the making of a first class officer.

Negro students know this and realize that the gold bars with which they are being decorated are a symbol of true American tradition and democracy.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Where Jim Crow Blinks

OCT 24 1942

Shades of Edgar Brown, who pleaded sometime ago for a Jim Crow officer's training camp! If you want inspiration and discovery that democracy is actually creeping out from under the blanket of segregation, go down to Fort Sill and make observations around the Officers Training Center.

OCT 24 1942

We arrived at Fort Sill (Oklahoma) Monday afternoon, and in company with the director of the USO Center, Mr. C. E. Singer, and Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., we drove to the officers training center, and saw there what every white and Black American should know about.

We arrived around six o'clock when the officers were marching in from field work. We had wanted to see the officers at mess, but we did not go on the reservation with proper credentials to make this observation, but we did see an eyeful from our seats in the old Buick.

"Look yonder!" I called to my companions, as the first squad or section of officers came into view.

My excitement was aroused similarly as it was several years ago as I drove into Memphis and discovered a Negro running up a telephone pole. I thought that Memphis Negro was playing. We knew he would be if he ran up a telephone pole in Oklahoma. But we discovered when we arrived in close proximity to the Memphis black that he was working for the telephone company doing the same things white folk do for pay down in Oklahoma.

I could not believe my eyes Monday when I discovered that squad of white officers passing right before my eyes was actually commanded by a Negro. Marching straight and erect, with his piercing eyes constantly flashing at his white comrades, I saw him give orders that were instantly obeyed.

"Is he actually in command?" I turned to Director Singer and asked that question.

"Yes, he's in command, and if you'll stay here long enough you will see that democracy is actually practiced in this officers training school.

OCT 24 1942

We drove around into a more advantageous position for we observed that most of the units were discharged at a certain place.

Heavens! The squad that arrived when we stopped in a small, seemingly unused zone, had three Negroes marching, indiscriminately placed. They broke rank right before my very eyes, and the two Negroes and two whites dashed into the same hut.

Well blow me down! Do you know that on the government reservation at Fort Sill white and black youths are housed together? According to Director Singer, there has never been any difficulty or strained relationship of any kind. Those white and colored officers I saw dash into that hut were diving in home. Edgar Brown ought to see that.

OCT 24 1942

A New York colored trainee who knew Singer, walked up and we started talking with him.

"Yes, we eat and sleep together, and you'd be surprised to know that one of the boys in my hut is from Florida. I never had a better friend in my life. I believe he'd fight for every right I believe is mine."

Chaplain W. H. Gross, of Greenwich, Connecticut, a fine, tall specimen of black manhood, told us in his quarters that there were somewhere around seventy-five Negro officers in training.

OCT 24 1942

Our New York boy told us that he had received training at Forts Bragg and Benning. "But conditions were terrible there," he said.

"I've made this discovery at Fort Sill," he said. "If the army will get rid of its jim crow rules and segregation policies the men will get along together."

47c

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Fort Huachuca Largest Military Command for Negroes in the World

Nov. 14, 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona. —Just outside the gates of this historic post, squatting at the foot of Arizona's picturesque mountains lie the unincorporated community of Fry, Arizona. Like the proverbial mushroom, Fry sprang up over night and grew by the grace and nature of the military patronage that so generously contributed to its survival out of necessity and not by choice.

In Fry, one has found the good with the bad, and needless to say, the evil has tried to run rampant to such an extent that the good would soon be decidedly the second best in the field. Canteens, theatres, grocery stores, sandwich shops and the USO Center are landmarks of decency and respect, that are certainly assets to the military assembled here. They patriotically cooperate with the Post Command for the best interest of the soldiers and should be given every chance to live and thrive in a clean atmosphere.

Nov. 14, 1942

Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, post commander, and his staff demand that Fort Huachuca be exposed to only the best in the way of clean, wholesome recreation. The improvements now being inaugurated with the cooperation of the Federal Government's WPA, the State of Arizona and patriotically financed by colored business men, with the entire project under the control of the military, will undoubtedly give Fry that necessary clean bill of health.

The Command at Fort Huachuca realizing this fact, and because it feels a protective responsibility to those men who are preparing to fight the Battle of World Survival and Decency, makes it known that only the best will be offered these men of Huachuca. Good, clean recreation is provided for all men who are in the throes of rigid military training, because after a hard day in the field, relaxation is necessary so that the man who carries America's colors into the fray can greet the new day refreshed and better able to "carry on."

This is the type of American soldier that is needed to whip the Japa-nazis. With its theatres, sports arena, ball diamonds, football gridirons, swimming pool, service clubs, post exchanges, Fort Huachuca is a community in itself.

Mushrooming out of the vast sandy Arizona waste like a huge Military Taj Mahal, is Fort Huachuca, the largest Colored Military Command in the United States. Emblazed with a historic past that dates back to the days of Chief Geronimo and The Apache Kid, Fort Huachuca has stood as a rugged protective sentinel along our continental border. Here today on this same Post, thousands of brown-skinned sons of America are going through intensive training paces, preparatory to coming to grips with a ruthless enemy that is intent upon destroying the tenets of democracy which are dear to the hearts of all liberty loving Americans.

In spite of the fact that Fort Huachuca is somewhat removed from heavily popularized urban areas, it is one, if not the finest military camps in the country. Because of its climate, which offers 245 days or better a year in continual sunshine and health giving altitude, which has in the past been an invitation to hopeful civilian convalescents, there is no doubt that the most rugged, aggressive fighting men can be made on this Post.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Airfield At Fort Davis Incurs Protest

Nov. 19, 1942

Both Union Springs And Tuskegee Councils Oppose It

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 18.— A proposal by the War Department to establish an army air forces base at Fort Davis for the training of negro fliers with an auxiliary base nearby to harbor a negro unit of the WAAC brought an earnest protest today from the Tuskegee city council and the Macon County Board of Revenue meeting jointly.

At Union Springs, 20 miles south of Tuskegee the city council met and authorized a similar protest.

A representative of the War Department came to Tuskegee yesterday to ascertain the opinion of leading citizens. It was said at the joint meeting of the city and county governing bodies that he was informed the people of Tuskegee would look with disfavor on the plan. A similar attitude was said to have developed today in Union Springs. The protest, drafted by the Union Springs city council, it was said, would be sent to the War Department's representative and to Alabamians in Congress.

Nov. 19, 1942

Fort Davis, where surveys are understood to have been made for the two army bases, is seven miles north of Union Springs and 13 miles south of Tuskegee. According to the understanding of Tuskegee citizens consulted, provisions would be made for a personnel of about 3,500 negro troops and student fliers. It was not indicated how many members of the WAAC would be quartered at the neighboring base.

An air field for the training of negro fliers is already in operation about seven miles north of Tuskegee with a personnel of several thousand. It is understood in Tuskegee that the base will be maintained permanently and not closed with the conclusion of the present war.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ANDERSON PLANS ARMY CAMP PLAY

Will Visit Some Negro Units to Get Material for Fall Show About Soldiers

THE FLATBUSH TO CLOSE

'Dracula' Tomorrow to Mark End of Theatre's Season— 10 Attractions Sunday

Nov. 21, 1942

Maxwell Anderson disclosed yesterday afternoon that he is planning to visit some of the Negro Army camps this Winter and then write a play about Negro soldiers in the armed forces, provided he can obtain the proper material. The Playwrights Company would sponsor it, but not until next Fall.

The playwright also revealed that "The Eve of St. Mark," his latest work now at the Cort Theatre, is available to any camp desiring to present it. "Its theme," says Mr. Anderson, "makes it suitable for presentation by only five actors." "The Eve of St. Mark" also will be shown on a nationwide scale this season by the National Theatre Conference, an association of amateur groups.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Whites Protest Negro US Army Air Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A proposed Negro army air base to be established at Fort Davis, 13 miles south of here, with an auxiliary base nearby for Negro WAACs met with active protest from the Tuskegee city council and the Macon County Board of Revenue at a joint meeting last week.

A representative of the War Department came to Tuskegee last Wednesday to sound out the opinion of leading white citizens, and was informed at the joint meeting of the city and county governing bodies that the townspeople looked on the plan with "disfavor." Protest against the plan will be sent to the War Department's representative and to Alabamians in Congress.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Re-Tailored Uniforms Give M. P's Biggest "Headache"

Nov. 21, 1942 By KING

(See Photo on Page 18)

FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona—For a Post as large as Fort Huachuca, there have been comparatively few major crimes for the MP's to take care of. A close investigation has revealed that the major crimes here have been over exaggerated, and the public at large has generally been given the wrong impression, mostly from undue publicity.

It has been found that a great number of the crimes committed and blamed upon soldiers are committed by transient "Camp Leeches" who drift into the vicinity of various camps and prey upon the unsuspecting soldier. These "leeches" are gradually being thinned out by the MP's, with the close cooperation of the deputy sheriffs and other civilian authorities.

"Headache"

The violation of Army regulations concerning uniforms has given the Military Police their biggest headache. Since a great number of the soldiers stationed here have not been long removed from civilian life, some have had their uniforms tailor-made in "Drapes" and long coats resembling the "Zoot Suit."

MP's Cover Largest Area

With the exception of Alaska, there is no other camp with as much territory to be covered as has Fort Huachuca.

Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, Post Commander, requested that the War Department send a man with great experience to duty as Provost Marshall at this station and Lieutenant Colonel Walter C. Rathbone, Acting Corps Provost Marshal. Corps, Area Headquarters, was sent to this station early this year. Colonel Rathbone has over 27 years active military service.

Former Professor at Howard

Colonel Rathbone was assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Several of the members of his classes are now stationed at this Post as commission officers, some holding as high a rank as captain.

Men from various organizations, and different Posts in the country, write the Provost Officials here at Fort Huachuca, seeking transfers to this rapidly advancing organization, but due to the limited allotted strength, they have to be refused until vacancies exist within the organization.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

PROTEST PLANS FOR NEW ARMY SCHOOLS

Dec. 5, 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 3—City Council and the Macon County Board of Revenue are vigorously opposing the War Department's plan to establish a second flying school at nearby Fort Davis and set up a WAAC unit in the vicinity of the school for the training of Negroes. A joint meeting of the Tuskegee Council and the Board adopted a resolution opposing the plan. Dec. 5, 1942

A similar protest resolution was adopted by the Union Springs City Council. The resolutions have been forwarded to the War Department in Washington.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dudley Glass

Boys in the numerous Army camps are given to putting on amateur shows. Sometimes they call in a few girls for feminine roles sometimes several husky privates are commanded to take an extra close shave, don feminine apparel and try to talk like a lady.

Up to this time I have read of no amateur minstrel shows in the camps—and a minstrel show is a natural for soldiers, because it demands no femmes. In the glorious days of Al G. Field and Lew Dockstader, a woman in a minstrel show would have been contrary to precedent, subversive in nature and a violation of the constitution. Dec. 7, 1942

Why no minstrels? Perhaps because so many of these soldiers are from Up Nawth, a region so benighted and unfortunate as never to have heard an end man taking a fall out of the interlocutor. Minstrels were a southern product—or a national product whose market was confined to the south. Al G. Field on Broadway would have been as welcome as an Uncle Tom's Cabin show in Richmond.

It is true that Al Jolson insisted on blacking up for any of his series of "Mammy" songs and Eddie Cantor couldn't do even a picture without one sequence in burnt cork. But the nation-at-large never took to the men in gorgeous uniforms clashing tambourines or the traditional opening by the middle man — or interlocutor — "Gentlemen, be seated."

The minstrel show, in my early youth, was the favorite vehicle of the men around town who were called upon to raise money for some worthy cause. Nor did even the most puritanical sect, which would have scorned the tainted box office receipts of a play or musical comedy, reject the offering from a minstrel. There were no painted women in a minstrel show, therefore no sin. How can you have sin without women?

Long Gone

My, my, it's been a long time since Atlantans saw a professional minstrel show. Perhaps they have perished from the earth, else surely they'd have visited us. This was a great minstrel town, with hordes of fans. Atlanta produced a deal of minstrel talent, too. Billy Beard, the "Party from the South," now living here again and doing stunts for conventions; Green Adair, prominent in radio, and several others whose names escape me.

Atlanta's greatest minstrel fan was the well-beloved Lucien York, for years an executive of Rich's. The store got mighty little work out of Lucien, I am sure, when Lew Dockstader and his gang were in town. York knew them all, lived with them, ate with them—perhaps slept with them—and if the show played four performances he saw all of them from the first row, a species of torture which would have driven me to suicide.

Clayt Robson was another minstrel fan. Thousands will remember Clayt, professional lobbyist who had apartments in the old Kimball House, represented various interests and was liked by all. Indeed, Clayt grew so large—not only in figure—he must have weighed around 275 pounds—but in influence, that he did not visit the state capitol during legislative sessions nor call upon the solons in their rooms. He summoned them to his presence—and they came. It was my custom to pay a call on Clayt along about the shank of the evening, because his refreshments were excellent—and I liked Clayt, anyway. Dec. 7, 1942

Always there was a conference between Clayt and a senator or representative in the "other room." I never penetrated to the inner mysteries of that other room, having nothing to sell beyond my charming personality. But it was noteworthy that a bill opposed by Clayt Robson was nearly always adversed by the committee or mysteriously lost on the final night of the session, so it could not come up for a vote. Lobbyists rarely desire to pass a bill; they usually want to kill them. It is far easier to let a bill die from inattention or carelessness or lack of a quorum than it is to pass one.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chief Told Troops Are Coerced

NAACP Contacts Secretary Of War Stimson

Dec. 5, 1942

ST. PAUL, Minn., (ANP)—Vigorous protests have been sent President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson by the St. Paul Branch of the NAACP over the "breaking" of Regimental Sergeant Major Samuel Reed, former president of the branch, and wide spread reports that Negro soldiers at Camp Lee, Va., are being coerced and intimidated by their white commanding officer.

Reed, according to reports, was demoted by the commanding officer along with several other non-commissioned officers because of a list of recommendations submitted to him by enlisted men to correct "terrible ous service, limited use of service clubs for Negro soldiers, and discrimination and segregation practiced by the United States Army Air Corps.

The officer, who has been aggressive in all matters concerning Negro soldiers, is said to have been blamed for recommendations and as a result was "broken" and removed to Camp Dix, N. J., for shipment to "parts unknown." Dec. 5, 1942

Before his induction Reed was active in the fight to get Negroes into the home defense force.

FORCED TO STAND

Reports from authoritative sources said that many times Negro soldiers on leave have been passed up by bus drivers simply because they were Negroes. Complaints further stated that even when transportation facilities were available Negro soldiers were forced to stand in the aisles while white soldiers were seated.

Reed is a brother of Dwight Reed Jr., former star football player from Minnesota university now being trained at the officer's school at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he is on the camp's eleven.

47c-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Owens, Miss Mot Posts Under OC

FEB 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John B. Kelly, director of physical fitness in the Office of Civilian Defense, recently announced the appointment of Jesse Owens, Olympic track star, and Miss Charlotte Moton, former physical education instructor of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., as his assistant co-ordinators in the national office of the division of physical fitness in the Office of Civilian Defense.

JESSE OWENS

Mr. Kelly said they will assist him in coordinating physical fitness activities throughout the Negro communities. Miss Moton and Mr. Owens took office in Philadelphia.

FEB 14 1942

Mr. Kelly said he hopes every Negro in America will take an active part in the physical fitness activities in his community and said he feels that his office is fortunate in securing such people as Miss Moton and Mr. Owens.

Miss Moton, mentor of Hampton's famous women's creative dance group, has been granted a leave of absence from the college. Her work at Hampton will be taken over by Miss Marjorie Mann, New Bern, N. C., a Hampton graduate and former teaching fellow.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 25, 1942

Co-ordinator For State Gives Plans

U-T To Be Scene Of One Of 11 Regional Schools

NAHVILLE, March 24 (AP)—A program which contemplates the training of 100,000 Tennesseans in Civilian Defense activities was outlined today at a meeting of college educators with Will R. Manier Jr., State Defense Co-ordinator.

The program will open with a five-day training school at George Peabody College here April 6-10, at which a curriculum and faculty for 11 regional schools will be developed, Manier declared.

"It will be our purpose at the Peabody school to train college professors and others to carry the Civilian Defense program to colleges throughout the state and thence to every county," the State Defense Co-ordinator told newsmen.

To Start Simultaneously

The regional schools will be inaugurated simultaneously in 11 colleges and universities in the state April 20 to 22 and will be held for three days each week thereafter "until we feel that we have a personnel sufficiently trained to carry our program to every county," Manier said.

The institutions which will conduct the regional schools, Manier said, are:

Peabody College, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, the State Teachers Colleges at Memphis, Murfreesboro and Johnson City; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, University of Tennessee Junior College at Martin, Austin Peay Normal at Clarksville, University of Chattanooga at Chattanooga, Union University or Lambuth College at Jackson and the Agricultural and Industrial Colleges for Negroes in Nashville.

Experts to Teach

"The training school at Peabody will be conducted by experts in first aid, fire fighting and the various services of civilian defense," Manier asserted.

"It is our hope, too, that we will be able to give practical demonstrations in the handling of gas and incendiary bombs."

"It is our hope, too, that we will be able to give practical demonstrations in the handling of gas and incendiary bombs."

The State Co-ordinator said he hoped to reach more than 100,000 persons in the state through the regional schools and county training programs which probably will follow.

Winston-Salem N. C., Sentinel
March 15, 1942

City Negroes Organizing For Defense

The Negroes of the city are organizing their own branches of civilian defense, directed by the county council.

With Leander Hill, civilian defense co-ordinator for Negro organizations, at the helm of the committee, the Negro organization to date includes:

Approximately 400 registered volunteers.

Red Cross first aid classes with an enrollment of 269.

A complete unit of air-raid wardens — 350, with classes already under way. They are taught by 21 who have completed their air-raid wardens instructors course. Togo D. West and Delbert Banks are deputy chief wardens.

A medical emergency division, headed by Dr. J. D. Quick, is composed of two units, one headed by Dr. J. C. Jordan and the other by **co-ordinator for Negro organizations.**

Dr. J. W. Walker Jr.

Negro Volunteer Office

A volunteer bureau in operation at the Y. M. C. A. at 410 Church street is directed by Mrs. Beatrice Jordan.

Work will be started this week on selection of 700 residents to serve as fire watchers—and volunteers are urged to apply at the Negro volunteer bureau.

The auxiliary police force is being handled by the city police department.

And for first-aiders a Red Cross instructors' course is planned to start within a few weeks.

Serving with Chairman Hill on this committee are Jack Atkins, E. C. Hill, Ernest Johnson, N. M. Mark, Ed Graves, Clark S. Brown, O. A. Brown, Mrs. Nellie Bausman, George W. Hill, Charlie Peoples, W. A. Jones, and John Herring.

LEANDER HILL

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 11, 1942

Driesbach To Explain Duties Of Negroes In Defense Program

Role to be played by the Negroes in civilan defense and blackout of Birmingham March 17 will be described to the students of Parker Industrial High School by Jay G. Driesbach, assistant to the director of the Jefferson County Defense Council, Thursday morning at chapel period.

Principal W. B. Johnson will present the speaker.

All Negro air raid wardens, educators, members of ex-service men's grups and other organization leaders, gathered at the courthouse for a meeting Tuesday night which featured the address of Carl Wiegand, of the American Legion, and there pledged support of the civilian defense program.

In all solid Negro sections of the city, Negro citizens will serve as air raid wardens where they are willing to serve.

Area 6, under J. H. Berry, has followed this policy throughout North Birmingham, and Mr. Berry reports that the best organized sectors in his area are the Negro sections.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 13, 1942

NEGRO AIR WARDENS NEEDED.

Scarcity of air raid wardens from among the Negro leadership of Charlotte is reported by Chief CLIFF WESTBROOK.

This is a situation of need that should only require announcement.

Plentiful material for filling these gaps from among the Negroes is available.

And the public may feel assured, also, that there is an abundance of loyal and patriotic devotion within this race in Charlotte to respond to any call that may be made upon them to do anything of which they feel themselves competent.

Birmingham Ala. News
March 17, 1942

Negroes In Civilian Defense

From many sources connected with civilian defense we have heard reports of the fine spirit of cooperation and loyalty shown in various defense activities by our Negro population here in Birmingham. Some of the civilian defense leaders say, in fact, that in some instances the Negroes are going about their civilian defense duties in a more spirited way than the white people.

Obviously, it is a fine thing, in the first place, to have an enterprise such as civilian defense which calls for universal cooperation and in which Negroes can participate so fully, and, in the second place, to have the Negroes show such enthusiasm and loyalty.

In tonight's blackout we have a special occasion in which Negro participation will be valuable. In every possible way, they should be encouraged and helped and given the fullest consideration.

Augusta Ga. Herald
March 28, 1942

Defense Leaders Talk at Meeting of Negro Members

More than two hundred colored citizens heard local defense leaders in a mass meeting at Charles T. Walker School yesterday afternoon explain the several phases of the Civilian Defense set-up. Nearly every department of the program was represented by its leader.

Ranking officials of the Negro division of defense, captains and lieutenants and air raid wardens, members of the labor battalion, fire watchers and figthers, Red Cross first aid instructors, ministers and other key men and women were there and listened with rapt attention to the program as it affects the entire community.

Chairman of Richmond County Civilian Defense Council C. T. Sego spoke in general terms of the work and urged the full co-operation of every citizen.

Miss Dorothy Hains, chairman of the women's auxiliary, explained the registration of colored women, to be held at the churches next Sunday, stating that women are to play an important part in this war. Miss Haines asked for volunteer registrants among the teachers to conduct the registration Sunday.

Others who spoke on their particular branch of Civilian Defense were Henry Rhodes, chief air raid warden for the Tenth District, covering ten counties, and his assistant chief, Rodney Cohen, Sr., in charge of training; Chief Air Raid Warden Herbert Martin, of Richmond County and his assistant, J. L. Dantzler, Earl Pinkerton, chief of Negro air raid wardens, and Pickens H. Videtto, organizer of the labor battalion.

Marion S. Symms, head of communications, announced that a picture show, "The Bombing of Dixie", now being shown at the schools of the city, would be shown at Charles T. Walker School for colored people next Wednesday night, and urged a full attendance.

Questions asked from the audience clarified some points not brought out during the discussions, while Capt. William Rountree of the First Ward wardens, stated that his group had finished the first aid course, and was now ready for other instructions. At the close of the meeting, Dr. Drue King, native Augustan, now head of the medical department of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, was present and urged his fellowtownsmen to present a solid front in co-operating with the defense organization here. Doctor King, a former practitioner here, is spending a brief vacation in his home town.

Walter S. Harris, colored director of Civilian Defense for Richmond County, presided at the meeting.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 5, 1942

14 Colleges Are To Be Represented

Teachers Will Learn How To Conduct Regional Schools

NASHVILLE, April 4 (AP)—Faculty members of 14 Tennessee universities and colleges, 10 of them white and four Negro, are scheduled to begin a five-day Civilian Defense training course at Peabody College here tomorrow preparatory to opening regional schools at their own colleges.

The course at Peabody will launch a program designed to train 100,000 persons in various phases of Civilian Defense work, State Defense Coordinator Will R. Manier Jr., said today.

The white regional schools, slated for April 20-22 except at Memphis, will be held at State Teachers Colleg at Johnson City, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, University of Chattanooga at Chattanooga, Peabody, Murfreesboro Teachers College at Murfreesboro, U-T Junior College at Martin, Austin Peay Normal at Clarksville, Union University at Jackson, and Memphis State College at Memphis.

The Negro schools will be conducted at Knoxville College at Knoxville, State Agricultural and Industrial College at Nashville, Lane College at Jackson and LeMoyne College at Memphis.

The schools at Memphis State and LeMoyne will be held April 15-17, Manier declared.

Persons trained at the regional schools will go into every county in the state to give instruction on what to do in event of a wartime emergency.

Manier said that a faculty of 25 instructors, many of them Army officers from the regional OCD office, would conduct the Peabody School, using real gas and incendiary bombs in their demonstrations.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 13, 1942

Governor Lauds State's Civilian Defense Schools

Gov. Prentice Cooper today lauded the Civilian Defense Schools in Tennessee organized to educate some 150,000 persons in approved methods of fire fighting, etc., during cases of emergency and said that it was the largest education program ever attempted in Tennessee.

The Governor said all colleges in the State were represented at the defense school at Peabody College last week and that he was greatly impressed with the fine work being accomplished.

Certificates and an insignia are to be presented each graduate from the various schools throughout the State, the chief executive said.

"I want to give full credit to Will R. Manier, chairman of the State Defense Council," the Governor said, "for the program is progressing nicely and excellent cooperation is being given by schools and colleges throughout Tennessee."

The Governor said that special recognition also should be given Negro educators and institutions which have cooperated.

PHYSICAL FITNESS SETUP VANISHES

APR 16 1942

By United Press

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt said yesterday that the former physical fitness division of the Office of Civilian Defense was being integrated into his agency on a drastically reduced budget.

The new arrangement provides for only nine employes instead of the current 36. John B. Kelly, Philadelphia, OCD division director had recommended 102 employes when the physical fitness division first was ordered absorbed by the Federal Security Agency.

Under Kelly, the OCD division set up scores of co-ordinators for various sports, including bowling, hiking, and horseshoe pitching. Mayris Chaney, dancing protege of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was appointed to teach children dancing but later resigned from the division after much criticism in Congress.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 1, 1942

Civilian Defense Schools Planned

Emphasizing that "civilian defense is serious business," Will R Manier, Jr., coordinator of the Tennessee State Defense Council, today announced a revised schedule of civilian defense training schools for Nashville and Tennessee.

A school for white persons will be conducted here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Peabody College. A Negro school will be conducted at the the same time at A&I State College.

All of the schools will give instruction in the three-fold phases of the civilian defense program: the protective services such as air raid wardens, auxiliary police, firemen, etc.; community organization and services; and Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (enrollment for civilian defense as a reservoir for other services). Included will be instruction and actual demonstration in handling gas and incendiary bombs.

Other white schools in Tennessee have been scheduled as follows: Johnson City, State Teachers College, May 11-13; Knoxville, University of Tennessee, May 4-6; Chattanooga, May 4-5; Cookeville, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, May 4-6; Clarksville, Austin Peay Normal, May 11-13; Jackson, Union University, May 4-6; and Memphis, Memphis State College, May 4-6, and several weeks thereafter.

Other Negro schools which have been scheduled are: Knoxville, Knoxville College, May 4-6; Jackson, Lane College, May 4-6; and Memphis Lemoyne College, May 4-6.

De Funiak Springs, Fla., Herald
May 14, 1942

COURSES FOR NEGROES IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE

A course in civilian defense for negroes will be held at the Florida A. & M. College for negroes June 1 to 12. Invitations have been mailed to Florida county and local defense councils and to state defense councils in the Southeast, to enroll negroes with responsible posts in the citizens defense defense corps, or who have the care of buildings and personnel. Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the college, and chairman of the campus committee for the course, has mailed special invitations to negro institutions and negro leaders.

The course will be conducted by the state defense council, under the direction of Dr. Harold Richards, Florida State College for Women physics professor and state chairman of the defense council university and college department.

The first two days of the course, Dr. Richards announced, will consist of a separate section to be taken by all enrollees, but may be taken by those who cannot remain for their entire two weeks. It will consist of the basic training of the citizens defense corps in fire bomb and gaes protection and the general course on the opration of a defense council and control center of the emergency action units.

The remainder of the course Dr. Richards said, will be devoted to solid instruction in protection of buildings and personnel under demolition, incendiary or gas attack.

Instruction and texts are entirely free, he said, but councils, institutions or individuals msut arrange for transportation and living expenses. Enrollment may be made direct with Dr. Lee of the campus committee.

Albany, Ga., Herald
July 16, 1942

Dr. J. W. Holley Heads Negro Civilian Defense Committee of Georgia

Under the able leadership of Dr. J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal College, the Negroes of the state have been organized into a smoothly functioning Colored Citizens' Civilian Defense Committee.

Early last December, Governor Eugene Talmadge, by executive act, created a Committee on Civilian Defense for Colored People, placing Doctor Holley at its head. The committee consists of five men and two women.

After its organization, the committee organized the Negroes of the state for training in civilian defense and today has a committee of five in all the counties of the state, both men and women. These committees, in turn, are orientated into the white committees, who form the leadership and direction of the civilian defense program in the several counties.

Following its organization, the committee was assigned the task of enrolling the colored people for civilian defense work throughout the state and within a few weeks more than 80,000 colored people had registered for defense service. This group was organized and classified according to the service they were to render and were trained by the county officials. Fire fighters, first aid workers, home nursing workers, demolition workers and workers for all other types of service in the case of disaster were organized. Following the organization of these groups, the Colored Civilian Defense Committee organized the colored farmers of the state into groups for growing food for victory.

There are 50,000 Negro farms growing foodstuffs to an extent that gives promise of producing more food in Georgia this year, than any other year in the history of the state.

Doctor Holley in discussing the work said:

"The colored people who constitute nearly 40 per cent of the population of the state are anxious to make a full contribution to the state's and nation's war efforts. These people realize that while they do not have as much democracy as their white friends, they do have more democracy than any other 14,000,000 Negroes in the world. Not only that, the Negro realizes that what democracy he has is tied so completely with the white man's democracy, that if the white man loses his, the Negro will lose his also. The 14,000,000 Negroes in the United States are going to be a tremendous force for good in this world - wide struggle and it is the hope of the Colored Civilian Defense Comittee, that the Negroes of Georgia may be in the vanguard."

The following exact copy of the minutes of the meeting of the State Civilian Defense Committee held in Atlanta, March 10, 1942, containing the resolution presented by the Colored Civilian Committee and unanimously adopted by the State Council, shows how fully is the work organized in this state.

"Chairman Troutman next called on Dr. J. W. Holley, chairman of the Colored Division of the State Civilian Defense Work.

"Doctor Holly reported that his work had been organized, in cooperation with Chairman Troutman, along the lines of the white committee, and that they were organized better than the Negroes had ever been organized in the state in 100 counties over the state, and that the committees were orientated into tpe white committees and under their direction getting the training. He reported a registration of 50,000 so far, and felt sure that there would be 75,000. He said in Albany there were over 700 women clamoring for nutrition classes. He said as to air raid warden classes among the registrants of the Colored Division, they were awaiting direction from the state committee, organization being complete in 60 counties. He said they were aiming for complete organization in 100 counties. He added that in the counties each Negro school district was organized with a chairman, and that all the farmers and farm families in the 'Black Belt' were organized. He said that through Doctor Collins of the State Department of Education and industrial workers of that department, families were being trained for their own protection and conservation of food.

"Doctor Holley emphasized his belief that the war would be won largely on 'food' and that the Negroes, forty per cent of the population of Georgia, would prove a great factor in providing this. He added, however, at present, there were 51,000 colored farmers in Georgia without a pig, 49,000 without a cow, and 29,000 without chickens, and therefore, there was much to be done.

"Doctor Holley read the following resolution and asked that the state committee consider its adoption:

"'It is the belief of the State Executive Committee of the Citizens' Defense Committee, that the Colored Citizens' Defense Committee under the leadership of its chairman, has worked out and put into effect a functioning and an effective defense program. This program promises to aid greatly, not only in defending the lives and property of their own people, but will go a long way toward producing food for war purposes as well as for the country's civilian population. This program will involve the training of Negro farmers and their wives in food production on a larger scale than ever before. In this way they will be contributing much to the efforts of the nation in winning the most disastrous war ever thrust upon it.

"'Therefore this committee recommends that the Board of Regents of the University System of of Georgia, adopt the plans as worked out by the Colored Citizens' Defense Committee, and the chairman of said committee be permitted to direct the program with the co-operation of the Chancellor of the University System. Said units shall be authorized to put into effect a wartime program of education in order that the full resources of the colored population, shall be at the earliest possible date, brought to bear on the problem of winning this war. The committee understands that all the dictators of vocational education for the Negroes of the state are thoroughly in sympathy with this program, and are giving it their cordial and enthusiastic support. The committee further recommends that, in order that these plans may become effective, that the chairman of the Colored Citizens' Committee be appointed by the regents to direct this program at least for the duration of the war.'

"Doctor Holley mentioned that this resolution referred to the Georgia State College at Savannah, the Fort Valley State College, and the Georgia Normal College at Albany, and had been discussed with and approved by Doctor Collins of the Department of Education, Mr. M. D. Mobley, vocation director of the Department of Education, Dean Paul V. Chapman of the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Miss Elizabeth Mayes, supervisor of the Home Economics Division, Dr. Walter S. Brown, director of farm demonstration and Mr. Robert L. Cousins, state director of Negro education.

"On motion of Judge Fortson seconded by Mr. McDonald, the committee unanimously adopted the resolution."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OCD Head For Negro Policemen

SEP 4 1942

Landis Wants Negroes Accepted As Auxiliaries

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Addressing the Conference of Law Enforcement Officers of the Southeast in Wartime Problems, in Jacksonville, Fla., James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, urged last week that Negro volunteers be accepted and trained as auxiliary policemen in their areas.

In a speech delivered to the luncheon meeting of the conference on Wednesday, August 19, 1942, Director Landis outlined the additional and unique problems placed on law enforcement officers by wartime conditions.

"Our police have the knowledge and technique to deal with these various wartime crimes and problems," Mr. Landis declared, "But the emergencies that face us threaten us with a want of manpower, for the demands placed upon communities in target areas are such that the present force must be increased from two to four times.

"In the face of actual depletion of police ranks by the draft, enlistment, and calls to other employment, how are law enforcement officers to huddle, triple and even in some instances quadruple their numbers?

There is only one answer that is 'volunteers'. It is the duty of everybody of law enforcement officers today to enlist volunteers, to train them, and have them ready for use as auxiliary policemen.

"Negro volunteers should be accepted and trained to help in their areas. Negro auxiliaries are already serving with excellent results here in Jacksonville and there are others in Laurel County, Mississippi, and in other areas.

"Naturally you will choose your volunteers as you choose your regular officers—for qualities of courage, fidelity and steady common sense. Remember also that the best auxiliary will be the one who knows his community best. Let your volunteers serve as much as possible in the precincts where they live.

"If you have a Chinese community, include some Chinese volunteers to serve in this neighborhood. One of the best auxiliary groups in the city of Washington is the Chinese detail which patrols Washington's Chinese community. Including a captain, lieutenant and two sergeants, there are twelve in all, and they are protecting the lives of a populous area by explaining to their compatriots in their own language why it is necessary to blackout and to stay off the streets when the air raid sirens blow . . .

"We can no longer take breezily and casually the fact of war. Daily and hourly it has been growing grimmer and more deadly, and it will continue to do so. We dare not think that, of course, victory is ours; but we must think that nothing else than victory dare be ours. To think boldly is to act boldly, and to act boldly is to make each effort count in this war with spiritual death."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

U.S. RED CROSS TRAINS ARMY NURSE AIDES

SEP 5 1942

Medical Division Of OCD Launches Nation-Wide Courses For Women

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nurse's aide training under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the medical division of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense is moving forward rapidly among Negroes throughout the country, according to the national office of the Red Cross.

Because many of the classes conducted in nurse's aide training are mixed classes, the Red Cross is unable to estimate the total number of Negroes in training.

Many Negroes are included, however, in the 38,000 aides now enrolled, and in the 23,000 who have completed their 80 hours of training.

SEP 5

Separate all-Negro classes are conducted in Tuskegee, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Detroit; Raleigh, N. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Richmond, Va.; Petersburgh, Va.; Newport News, Va., and New York City.

Reports of Negroes included in mixed classes have been received by the Red Cross from Hartford, Conn.; Boston; Cambridge, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio, and Youngstown, Ohio.

No report has been received at the national office of the Red Cross of any Negroes in training in Chicago. In Washington, D. C., a class has been approved for Freedmen's hospital and it is expected to get started in the near future.

The entire program is one of volunteer service. The nurses aides are given 80 hours of training, and then expected to volunteer 150 hours a year to the hospitals.

Communities where there are sufficient leisure women to make up a class and where there are adequate hospital training facilities may apply for classes to their local Red Cross chapters.

The applicants must be between 18 and 50, American citizens or carefully selected friendly aliens, have a high school education or its equivalent, and meet certain physical requirements.

Upon completion of the course, the aides become a part of the civilian defense unit of their communities.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

URGES NEGRO OCD TRAINING IN FLORIDA

AUG 29 1942

Defense Head Stresses Important Need Of Manpower

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Addressing the Conference of Law Enforcement Officers of the Southeast in Wartime Problems, here, James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, urged last week that Negro volunteers be accepted and trained as auxiliary policemen in their areas. AUG 29 1942

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"Our police have the knowledge and technique to deal with these various wartime crimes and problems," Mr. Landis declared, "but the emergencies that face us threaten us with a want of man-power, for the demands placed upon communities in target areas are such that the present force must be increased from two to four times.

"In the face of actual depletion of police ranks by the draft, enlistment, and calls to other employment, how are law enforcement officers to double, triple and even in some instances quadruple their numbers? AUG 29 1942

"There is only one answer that is 'volunteers.' It is the duty of every body of law enforcement officers today to enlist volunteers, to train them, and have them ready for use as auxiliary policemen.

"Negro volunteers should be accepted and trained to help in their areas. Negro auxiliaries are already serving with excellent result here in Jacksonville and there are others in Laurel County, Miss., and in other areas."

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
September 24, 1942

Negro Civilian Defense Office To Be Opened

Planned to Facilitate Placement of Thousands of Patriotic Citizens.

A civilian defense volunteer office for negroes soon will be established here, F. P. Fleming, chairman of the Duval County-Jacksonville Defense Council, announced yesterday.

Plans for the new establishment were formulated at a recent meeting in Mr. Fleming's office in the Barnett Building. The meeting was attended by leaders of both the white and negro divisions of the Council, including Chairman Fleming, Comdr. A. E. Brown of the Citizens Defense Corps, Mrs. Lee C. Burgman, Mrs. Herbert E. Williams and Mrs. Robert M. Angas of the white Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, and Co-chairman A. L. Lewis, Florence Dickson and Nellie Lewis of the negro division.

Set up to facilitate the enrollment and placement of the thousands of patriotic negro citizens of Jacksonville and the county, the new volunteer office will be under the supervision of Co-chairmen Lewis and J. E. Ford.

Selection of staff personnel is now under way by Nellie Lewis and Florence Dickson, who will serve as co-chairmen of the office. Commander Brown is at present selecting office space and equipment for the establishment, it being planned to place the volunteer office near the negro council headquarters, in the vicinity of Duval and Broad Streets.

Much of the office equipment will be furnished by the Works Projects Administration. Additional equipment and supplies will be provided by the Defense Council.

A survey of the many opportunities for negroes to serve in the war effort here is being conducted by Mrs. Angas, who will act as liaison officer between the white and negro volunteer offices. A training course for the new office personnel also is being prepared. The training will be conducted by Mrs. Clifford T. Inglis. Mrs. Williams, vice chairman of the white volunteer office, will serve in an advisory capacity.

Pointing out that the negro division of the Council has held more than 300 meetings to promote home-defense activities, and that more than 3000 negroes are enrolled here in defense work, Mr. Fleming recently declared that they were to be highly complimented on the magnificent record they were making in Jacksonville and Duval County.

"In addition to the many now serving in various units devoted to the protection of homes and lives of all citizens, there are thousands more who wish to contribute time and effort to this service here," he said. "The new volunteer office will provide the means of placing them in active participation in defense work, and thus fulfill this most commendable and unselfish desire to serve."

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
September 22, 1942

Negroes For Defense

One of the bright spots in the Hillsborough county civilian defense program is the commendable organization established by Tampa negroes and negro schools. The County Defense Council has given it high praise, pointing out that the set-up compares favorably with any in the city.

Right down the line, from civil protection to home and community service, the negroes of the community are organized on a balanced basis. First aid practices are being taught by trained teachers, groups of air raid wardens already are trained and qualified, and regular weekly meetings are being held to increase the efficiency of volunteers in other branches of the civilian defense program.

Enemy air attacks, if they come in this area, will hit all citizens alike. The enemy will not differentiate between class, color or creed. It is reassuring to Tampans, therefore, to know that all men, women and children in this area will have the best protection possible in case we are attacked.

Dunnellon, Fla., Sun
October 23, 1942

Colored Defense Rally Held Thurs.

Ten Negroes Volunteer For Service As Air Raid Wardens Here

The Town Hall was filled to capacity last Thursday night in response to a call from Dr. E. Molnar, Chairman of Civilian Defense and the colored people seemed eager and willing to undertake some of the required work.

Dr. Molnar explained just what was expected of each and everyone in this time of stress and in answer to a call for volunteer Air Raid Wardens there were ten volunteers. They were: Willie Smith, Sr., Willie Wynn, John Boyd, W. H. Geahan, L. J. Styles, Richard Williams, H. Leslie, Alex Council, C. E. Lion and Willie Smith Jr. These men will receive a preliminary course of special training and one of the experienced white Air Raid Wardens will then take charge of their work.

Olin McLendon was elected by the group to arrange future meetings and another Rally will be held on Thursday night, Oct. 22nd at the Bethel Baptist church at 8 PM. At this time Dr. Molnar will try to stimulate further interest and hopes that enough active colored people will be found to take care of the two large colored districts in the event of any emergency.

47c-1942
Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Landis Deplores Lack of Negro Auxiliary Police And Firemen in Houston

OCT 24 1942

Director of Civilian Defense Tells Members of Negro APD That Their Training Should Be Continued.

OCT 24 1942

47c

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

James M. Landis, national director of Civilian Defense, in an exclusive interview Monday night told this reporter, following his speech to thousands of Civilian Defense workers at Sam Houston Coliseum, that "Negro auxiliary policemen and firemen should be trained for emergency duties in Houston as they are being trained in other parts of the South and the nation."

Accompanying this reporter in the interview was W. L. Davis, principal of Harper Junior High School and also a member of the almost forgotten unit of the local auxiliary police department.

OCT 24 1942

Chinese Division Mentioned

Citing the Chinese Civilian Defense units in Miami, Florida, as an example, Dean Landis stated that it was one of the finest units in the country and would be able to do more for the Chinese people in an emergency than any other group could possibly do. "The same applies to Negroes of Houston," he said.

The interview took place backstage and Dean Landis was answering the question of "why the training class of Negro auxiliary police had been discontinued, and if it was not true that they would be definitely needed when and if a war emergency arose."

It will be remembered that more than 50 Negroes, chosen for their intelligence and moral character, had been fingerprinted, investigated and given some 40 or more hours of theoretical training as auxiliary policemen earlier this year. When the time came to take the practical side of the training, for some unaccountable reason, the classes were abruptly discontinued and have never been resumed.

No Negro Firemen

There has never been a class of Negro firemen, it being reliably reported that the chief of the fire department had flatly refused to train Negroes although other Texas cities are using them to advantage.

Dean Landis was introduced to the reporter and W. L. Davis by Col. Ike Ashburn, director of Civilian Defense of Houston. Dean Landis told the two Negro men that "something should be done" about the discontinuance of police classes for Negroes."

100 Negroes Civilian Defense Workers Present

Among the several thousand defense workers present at the Coliseum were some 100 or more Negro civilian defense workers.

Dean Landis urged that the community be organized "block by block" and said that it was a lack of continued training of block and civilian defense units in the early stages of the war in England which caused such widespread damage.

"Had each section and block of London been as thoroughly and efficiently trained as you are now being trained," he told the civilian defense workers, "the suffering and damage would not have been as great."

Dean Landis was introduced by Mayor Pickett. Among others on the speaker platform were Col. Ike Ahburn, R. E. Smith, Eighth Regional director for Civilian Defense; and County Judge Roy Hofheinz.

Columbia S.C. Record - Nov 11 1942

Negro Defense Work Is Shown

Demonstration Staged Before 4,000 At Orangeburg

ORANGEBURG, Nov. 4—An instructive demonstration by the Negro Civilian Defense unit was held Monday night in State College stadium where four thousand spectators from the college community and city witnessed the special event.

The programs had been worked out by Professor J. H. Green, head of the chemistry department of South Carolina State A. & M. college, who is senior air raid warden in charge of all Negro civilian defense activities in Orangeburg.

47c

Addresses over the loud speaking system furnished by Joe Smoak, were delivered by Mayor A. C. Walker, Mr. Whetsell, Fire Chief Fisher, and M. F. Whittaker, president of South Carolina State College. Chief Fisher's explanations and contributions along with his assistants were valuable in putting over the program.

Control Center

Mr. Whetsell discussed the operation of a control center. Chief Fisher was directly responsible for the lighting and loud speaking system.

A parade of all the units in the demonstration was held with the units arranged in the following order: State College band, United States and South Carolina flags, air raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, fire watchers, first aid units, messengers, rescue squad, motor corps nurses and nurses' aids, ambulance, fire truck, demolition truck, and loud speaker system.

Bombs were thrown and anti-aircraft fire simulated by F. M. Sherfield, C. R. Clagget, Mondell Coger, and J. H. Pearson. The program lasted for an hour and a half. All of the units worked with ease and knowledge of the jobs they were putting over.

Incindary bomb demonstrations were handled by two State College ...ents, Marion Johnson and Flora ...ht.

Miss Eva Bowles Succeeds Miss Rachel Corrothers As Civilian Defense Executive

"New York Age"

NOV 7 - 1942

Monday, October 26th, the Executive Committee of the West Harlem-Riverside Defense Council met at the council headquarters, 424 West 125th street, New York City.

Miss Rachel Corrothers, who has been the executive secretary of the council since its inception, offered her resignation. In her letter of resignation Miss Corrothers stated that due to a recent appointment she has received which will consume much of her time and attention, she would not be available to continue to assume the responsible tasks of the Defense Council full time.

47c
New York, N.Y.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, chairman of the West Harlem-Riverside Defense Council, speaks for all who have had the pleasure of working with Miss Corrothers when he says: "Miss Corrothers has contributed in no small measure, her time and effort in building the council. Much of the success of the council may be attributed to the splendid cooperation of Miss Corrothers. We accept Miss Corrothers' resignation and we are pleased to have her continue to serve with us as chairman of the committee on civilian morale, one of the important divisions of the council."

NOV 7 1942

Miss Eva D. Bowles, formerly a national secretary of the YWCA, and whose career has been spent with social agencies, was chosen as the new executive secretary of the West Harlem- Riverside Defense Council. Miss Bowles, whose background fits her for such a position, is entering upon her duties with enthusiasm. The members of the executive committee wish to express their whole-hearted thanks to Miss Bowls for consentig so graciously to serve with them.

In launching our winter program, we wish to announce that the headquarters will be open every day from 10 a. m. until 7 p.m. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings the office will remain open until 9 p. m. and on Saturday until 1 p. m.

There is a place in Civilian Defense for every man, woman and child.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

See Effort To Remove Civilian Defense Heads

NOV 1 - 1942

What Negroes conclude is another in several recent moves to remove the Negro Division of the Atlanta Civilian Defense organization from Negro leadership and place it in the hands of whites, is a meeting which has been called for Tuesday night, Nov. 3 for workers of Zone 2 Precinct F-36. The meeting is to be at 461 Stonewall Street, northwest.

NOV 1 - 1942

A notice sent to the Atlanta Daily WORLD office from the Atlanta Civilian Defense office in the Municipal Auditorium Saturday asserted that the meeting had been called by the "Director of Zone Two."

However, Attorney A. T. Walden, who is serving as director of Zone 2, denied that he had called the meeting or knew anything about it.

NOV 1 - 1942

Negro leaders have been expressing indignation over the manner the Atlanta Civilian Defense setup had been, without any notice, taken from W. H. "Chief" Aiken, through whose efforts it had been built up into one of the most efficient in the city.

Several weeks ago officials of the newly combined Fulton-Dekalb counties setup, ordered the telephone of the Auburn Avenue branch disconnected and some equipment removed. Mr. Aiken, however, is taking the position that he is still functioning, although financial support of his office has been withdrawn.

Although no formal announcement has been made, it has been rumored that the leadership of the Negro division has been placed in the hands of a white man, who is conducting the work from his residence on Kennedy Street.

Negro wardens in a protest meeting held recently voted to support their Negro leadership, which had done such a marvelous job in organizing them.

Officials of the central body, it is believed, were irritated with leaders of the Negro division, who had been pressing for representation on the policy-making council, as well as for training of Negroes who had registered as auxiliary firemen and policemen. Although more than a year has passed and hundreds of whites have been trained, not a single Negro has been given training for these volunteer positions.

NOV 1 - 1942

Formal protest of the changes are being made by the Fulton county Negro Civilian Defense committee of which the Rev. M. L. King is chairman. J. H. Hanley is chairman of District Five.

The Georgia State executive committee, which met at the State Capitol last Tuesday, appointed a special committee headed by Earl Cocke, white, to investigate the matter of Negroes in Civilian Defense all over the state. This investigation will include a probe of the Atlanta dispute.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
February 26, 1942

Negro Civilian Defense Committee In Meeting

The Civilian Defense Committee and a number of senior air raid wardens met at Paterson Courts office Wednesday to discuss duties and responsibilities, precincts, and sectors.

The executive defense committee of the White Civilian Defense Council has asked that the negro executive civilian committee and senior air raid wardens meet with them jointly Monday at 7:30 p.m., in the City Auditorium.

The committee is composed of Dr. J. R. Wingfield, chairman; W. P. Nelson, co-chairman; C. W. Lee, Waverley Williams, James Alexander, Dr. R. T. Adair, secretary; P. M. Blair, reporter.

Montgomery Ala. Journal
February 26, 1942

A joint meeting of the white and negro Civilian Defense Councils will be held at 7:30 p. m. Monday in the city auditorium. Duties and responsibilities of the negro group were discussed at a meeting Wednesday in the office of Paterson Court.

Chattanooga Tenn. Daily Times
March 1, 1942

COLORED RAID WARDENS START COURSE FRIDAY

The course of instruction for the Negro air-raid warden unit in the duties and requirements of wardens will begin next Friday night at the assembly room of the College Hill Courts, Negro housing project at Thirteenth and Grove streets, at 7:30 o'clock, T. O. Trotter, administrative director of the civilian defense council, announced yesterday.

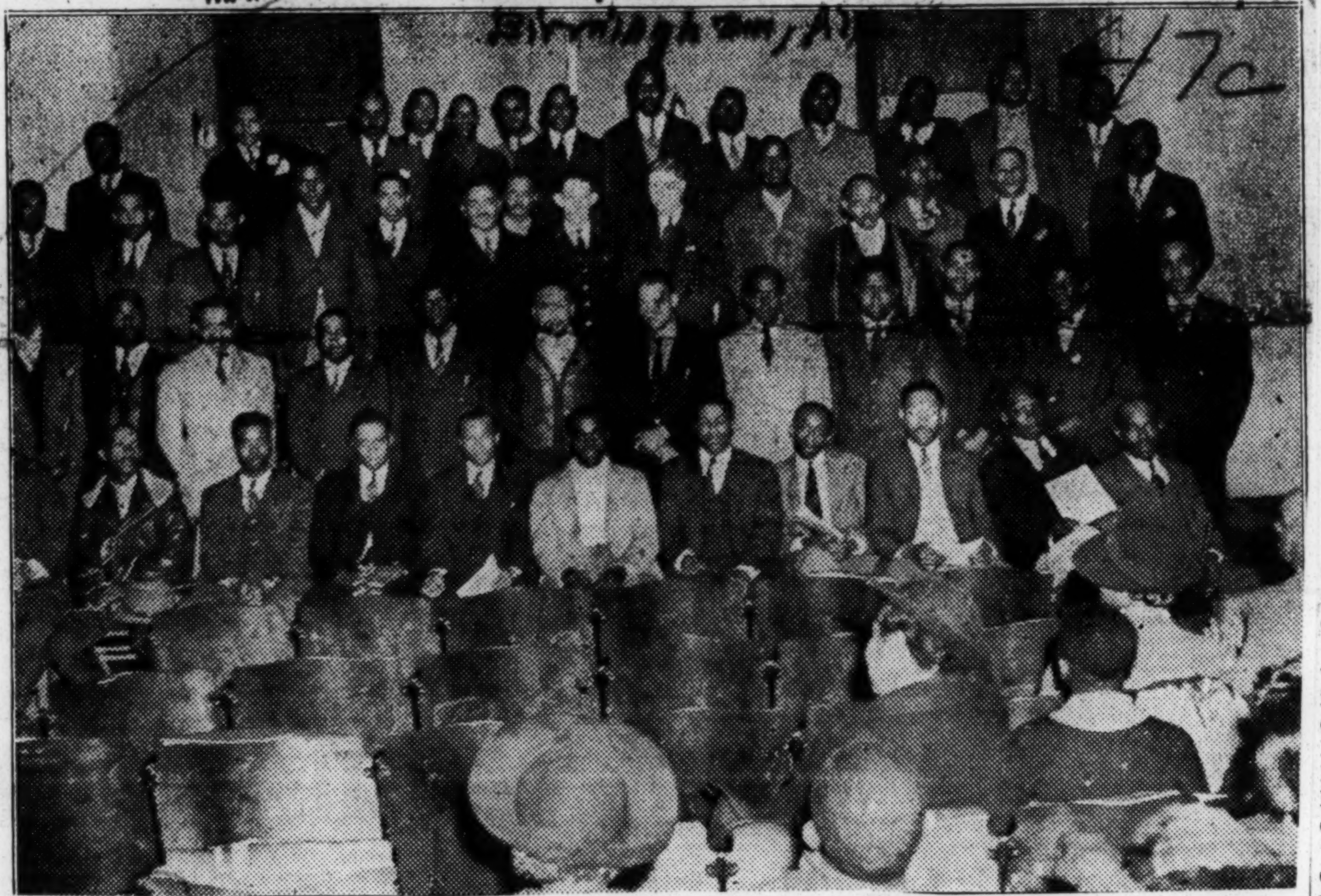
The air-raid warden class, which will be held every Friday night for ten weeks, will be taught by Capt. Homer S. Elkins, chief air-raid warden and city fire marshal.

It was stated that other Negro units of the civilian defense council would be set up and headed by personnel chosen from among the members of the air-raid warden unit class as they become prepared to assume other duties.

Negro Police of Rosedale Ready for Service

MAR 13 1942 Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala. MAR 13 1942

47c



Forty Negro Auxiliary Policemen Appointed in Homewood

The whole of Homewood's Leading Negro Citizens, Mayor Bloom, the Chief of Police and Civilian Defense Officials, Boy Scouts and Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public by the hundred met in the largest church in Homewood Tuesday night, to install the forty odd Negro Auxiliary Police. These Negro police and other civilian defense officials and co-workers are to serve in case of an air raid.

Editor Durr in his remarks to the group expressed the hope that the Negro police would be ever aware of the great responsibility placed upon the Negro police and urged that the citizenship respect them in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. John Lewis pledged Mayor Bloom that the citizens of Homewood would receive all the protection possible from the Negro police. And that they hoped to do such a good job that Mayor Bloom might see fit to appoint a Negro police to take care of law and order in Negro sections of that municipality. Mayor Bloom made it clear that he felt that there should be regular Negro police to serve in Negro business and residential sections.

In Birmingham proper no police of the Negro race has been appointed. Quite a bit of effort has been made to get officials to make such appointments, but to no avail.

Homewood (or Rosedale as it is called) is a municipality in itself and not a part of Birmingham proper, although it is that part of greater Birmingham between and beyond Vulcan and the Shades Valley residential section.

Some of the finest Negro and white citizens of Greater Birmingham live in Rosedale. There is real unity in Rosedale, too.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
March 4, 1942

Negro Women to Organize Defence Council

The Negro women in the city will meet at Brewer High School Thursday night at 8 o'clock and organize a Civilian Defence Board. The chairman of the Greenwood County Defence Council will meet with them and supervise their organization.

It is expected that the women will be out in large numbers to be in the beginning of the organization. The Negro men have been organized in to Air Raid Wardens, etc., and are being trained for their duties, but this is the first effort to organize the women.

W. A. Armwood

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ARTHUR B. KNIGHT NAMED DISTRICT DEFENSE LEADER

MAR 15 1942

To coordinate the work of civilian defense community commanders in the Pekin, Douglas, and Washington park areas, whose problems are similar, Byron C. Mingus, director of division I of the metropolitan Office of Civilian Defense, has appointed Arthur B. Knight, an insurance broker of 417 East 47th street, district commander in charge of the three communities.

ARTHUR KNIGHT.

"The South Central district, of which Mr. Knight will be in charge, is the most densely populated in the entire local civilian defense setup," Mingus explained. "In spite of this, he and his community commanders have already completed 90 per cent of the work of organization."

Knight has been a business and civic leader in his community for 15 years. For the last four years he has been chairman of the financial campaigns for the YMCA.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Still Toiling For Uncle Sam

MAR 1 2 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ACME)—Jesse Owens, holder of virtually every world record on the books in the 100 yard and 100 meter dashes, 220 yard and 200 meter dashes, 220 yard low hurdles, and running broad jump, patriotically assumes new duties as National Coordinator of Racial Activities for the U. S. Division of Physical Fitness in the Civilian Defense set-up.

The quadruple champion of the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin, Germany, has the important assignment of setting up physical training programs in all American communities.

A recent appointment by Jesse Owens to the National Advisory Board is Lucius (Melancholy) Jones, thirteen-year veteran sports editor of the Atlanta Daily WORLD and Scott Newspaper Syndicate, who will supervise the Physical Fitness Project for the Gate City, and will also provide opinion, advice, and executive participation in the complete national program catalogued under the caption, "HALE AMERICA."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SPORT SLANTS

By "Melancholy" Jones

Office Of Civilian Defense Seeks To Make U. S. Virile, Healthy Nation Via Physical Fitness Idea, "Hale America"

PRESENT PLANS call for this column to be in New York City Friday night, March 27, for the Joe Louis-Abe Simon fight and in Philadelphia, Saturday morning, March 28, for the national pow-wow of the National Advisory Board for the Office of Civilian Defense, Division of Physical Fitness.

The Office of Civilian Defense, commonly known as the "OCD," has a duel national set-up and the National Director of Activities for Negroes in its much-discussed "HALE AMERICA" program is Jesse Owens, the famous quadruple Olympic champion. Also in the colored unit is Miss Charlotte Moton, who is heading up women's activities. She gave up her post as director of Physical Hampton Institute in order to Education for Women at take up the present assignment.

The "HALE AMERICA" idea is outgrowth of radio forums originating from the Town Meeting of the Air program where reactions were voiced as to the war and its effect on the nerves of the American people.

It was agreed the American people travelled at high tension and that every day is a nerve-wracking experience for them, because of the fatigued state of of their collective mind.

The opinion grew that if a national program of physical fitness could be effected among civilians, healthy minds, virile hearts, and high morale would result.

Ultimately, Congress puts its stamp of approval on such a national program and the idea quickly got the hearty endorsement of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Later came a huge federal appropriation to carry on the physical fitness activities.

The "HALE AMERICA" program emphasizes the need for systematic daily exercises and exertions of a body-building nature. The program calls for such daily routines among civilians in all American communities in the near future. In charge of this nation-wide social welfare movement will be the OCD.

To form a board of strategy for and to surround the Division of Physical Fitness with expert supervision and administration, Jesse Owens created the so-called National Advisory Board shortly after he journeyed to Washington, D.C., to take the federal oath.

The NAB of the OCD is made up of outstanding writers from the leading Negro newspapers for the purpose of supervision and administration on a national scope.

Under the plan calling for physical fitness for civilian, as a class, adults will be directed through regular and motivated but not too strenuous games with definite body-building value. Adolescents will continue their usual highly enervating outdoor and indoor games.

Heading the list of games this column will recommend for civilian adults when it attends the National Advisory Board conclave will be walking, softball, bowling, golf, volley ball, tennis, hiking, swiming, hunting and fishing, and home or YMCA gymnastics and calisthenics of the dumb-bell, barbell, wrestling mat and trapeze bar variety.

Civilian youth may adopt the full program of adult athletics, but at the same time, this column's recommendation for this more active class will be football, baseball, softball, basketball, track, tennis, swimming and the other basic games calling for the most extreme qualities of stamina, speed and natural ability. Tumbling, pyramid-building, and calisthenics would, of course, be included.

In case of feminines, football and baseball might be stricken from the list.

For volume participation, the tournament idea, wherever possible, would be carried out.

The motivation and continuity of process, this column would also invoke the "feeder" system is started 12 years ago with its so-called Adelphi Junior club.

There would be a "midget" class, ranging from 8 to 14 in age; an "immediate" division made up of those between 15 and 18 years of age; and a "senior" grouping of persons above 18, but definietly identified as youth rather than adult.

The process would be continuous, just as has been the case in the Adelphi Junior Club of Atlanta for years.

Concrete examples of how the "feeder" system works might be Henry (Coot) Warner, sophomore of Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., and James F. (Bud) Carter, freshman at Morris Brown college in Atlanta, or any one of countless other Adelphi boys who made their mark in grammar and high school days and are now doing the same thing in collegiate circles.

Coot started at the age of ten in the midget division and just as he graduated to intermediate rank Bud came along in the midget group. Coot starred for six years with Adelphi, the last three also with Booker T. Washington High School, twice being rated All-Prep guard. He was the No. 1 scorer for both outfits, bagging more than 1,000 points in three years for each.

Now Coot, as a sophomore, is captain of the Benedict quintet and has also made the varsity "B" in football at left end. This year, he made All-SIAC and All-Tournament guard.

His scoring record for 1942 is 311 points in 20 games for an average of 15.50 points per contest.

Bud, starting at the age of ten himself, has spent all of his time but 1942, his freshman year at Morris Brown, with Adelphi. Like Coot, he has had triple identification during his Purple and Gold career, being first a "midget," next an "intermediate," and ultimately a "senior."

Adelphi has done her best the past 12 years, but I have the strange feeling her best years lie in the near future when all the boys developed by the pioneer organization may be included in the mammoth, nation-wide "HALE AMERICA" program promoting physical training for civilians.

CIVILIAN POLICE

47c-1942

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 9, 1942

NEGRO CIVILIAN POLICE CALLED FOR ASSEMBLY

All members c the colored civilian volunt: : lice corps and the first-aid classes have been called to assemble tonight at 8:30 o'clock in a j int session in the city court classrooms.

Discussions will center on the closing exercises at which the volunteer corps will complete its organization and training course. There are more than 400 volunteers in the two classes.

Inspectors are Walter C. Robinson, Jos Rosser, R. B. Buckner, W. B. Baldridge, Sidney H. Byers, and W. R. Kindricks.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 10, 1942

NEGRO FIRM HERE PUTS $50,000 INTO DEFENSE

Bond Purchase Increases Holdings To $100,000

The Universal Life Insurance Co., negro firm with home offices at 234 Hernando, yesterday bought another $50,000 in United States defense bonds, bringing its total holdings in defense issues to $100,000.

M. K. Revill of Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co., in announcing the sale, quoted Dr. J. E. Walker, Universal president, as saying "we think the defense bonds are the best investment anybody can make."

Mr. Revill praised the work and co-operation of Memphis negroes in the defense effort, pointing out that negro churches, schools and community organizations are taking a very active part in promoting the sale of bonds. Mr. Revill is chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County bond sales.

Sales of all defense bonds have shown a decided spurt this week, Mr. Revill indicated. One Memphis bank has averaged the sale of $100,000 in defense bonds every day this week, he said.

Somerville, Tenn., Falcon
February 5, 1942

Notice To Negro Citizens

To the negroes of Fayette County, I wish to make a special appeal to buy United States Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps. Our country is now facing the gravest crisis in its history and as negro citizens we must do our part to defend it. Just as our boys are serving our country as soldiers on the battle front, we must serve on the home front by purchasing Defense Bonds and Stamps.

As a special representative appointed to work with the negroes in Fayette County, I will meet the people of the following communities on these dates: Fields School, Feb. 10; Bernard School, Feb. 6; Reeves School, District 12, Feb. 16, Braden Mt. Sinai School. Feb. 13. These meetings will be held at 3 o'clock. I will meet the members of Macon Baptist Church Sunday, March 1.

Let each of us do our part in maintaining the freedom of this, the greatest nation of the world. Buy United States Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps today!

David Hamilton.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Pupils 'Keep 'Em Flyin''

MAR 4 - 1942

Post Staff Photo

SCHOOL'S DEFENSE STAMP BOOTH—A defense stamp booth, registered with the Treasury Department, has been set up by fifth grade students at the Payne Elementary Schol, Fifteenth and C Streets Southeast. Yesterday $60.20 in defense stamps were sold in one hour. Gerald Pitts and Lille Guy are in the booth. The young buyers are (from left) Inez Marie Perry, Myrna Schoop, Wanda Robeson and Elaine Winston

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

PATRIOTISM IS CALL OF LEADER

Historic Part Of Negroes Cited At Rally For Defense Funds

APR 22 1942

Dean William Pickens, nationally known Negro leader, who has been loaned to the U. S. Treasury Department by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called upon Negro residents of Alabama here Monday night to purchase war savings stamps and bonds as "patriotic American citizens."

Dean Pickens was one of the principal speakers at a patriotic rally at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church by organizations of the city and county.

"There is no domestic problem that can be more than secondary to the international problem," Dean Pickens asserted in urging members of his race to support the stamp and bond sale movement.

He told the more than 300 persons attending the meeting that in addition to aiding the immediate war effort, investment in the bonds would help keep down inflation.

Negroes Are Patriotic

Calling members of his race "patriotic Americans," he reviewed the part the Negro has played in the nation's history during the last 323 years.

Pickens was introduced by Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham Negro leader. A. D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney, presided.

Many Sponsor Meeting

The meeting was sponsored by the Jefferson County Democratic Council, Bessemer branch, N. A. A. C. P., Bessemer Civic League, Jefferson County Dental Study Club, Birmingham branch N. A. A. C. P., Slossfield Civic Association, the Minnie E. Chambliss branch of the Music Study Club, City Federation of Women's Clubs, Rosedale Civic League, Fairfield Civic League, Council of Clubs, Britton McKenzie Post, American Legion; Baptist Ministerial Alliance, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Fellowship Council, Ministerial Alliance.

Mineral District Medical Society, Birmingham Teachers Association, Jefferson County Teachers Association, Jefferson County Nurses Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, Birmingham Negro Business League, Birmingham Negro Insurance Association, Elks Lodge and Pan-Hellenic Council.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Aged Negro Buys $1,000 War Bond

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., April 23.—"Aunt" Louise Fleming Merritt, 93-year-old Lamar county Negro woman, doesn't approve of "old Hitler," so she went to the First National Bank here and withdrew enough of her savings account to purchase a $1,000 War Savings Bond. She says she hopes the bomb her money pays for will "be the very one to hit Hitler."

"Aunt" Louise was born in the Liberty Hill section of this county in 1849. She was a slave in the family of the Morgan Bloodworths, and remembers all about the Confederate war, and that she and another Negro girl ran away to Atlanta while the Yankees were there. But her "pappy" went to Atlanta and brought her back home.

APR 24 1942

She saw plenty of hard labor in her day, the aged Negro says, and she plowed the fields and worked all day, but they had lots of good times sitting around the bonfires and singing such songs as "The Devil in My Old Shoe Sole." She rode galloping horses, and was "skeered of haints," she says, and still doesn't want to "get mixed up with them."

"Aunt" Louise had a grandson in France during the first World War.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Bond Buyers Honored by PTA

MAY 2 - 1942

MAY 2 1942

The first children in the Douglas school to buy war bonds. Front row: Elizabeth Thomas (left) and Claudette Pradd. Rear row: Doris Thomas (left) and Willie McDaniel. [TRIBUNE Photo.]

Negro War Bond Set-up For Alabama Organized

Tuskegee Host To State Federal And Negro Leaders

Dr. Patterson Heads War Bonds and Saving Stamps Program, Negro Division for State of Alabama—Alabama organization first Negro setup in the nation. Assistant to Tuskegee Head made Dollar a Year man.

Alabama become the first state in the Union to organize a Negro War Bond and Stamp campaign, under the U. S. Treasury program, when Federal, state and Negro leaders from all parts of Alabama met in Tuskegee Monday and took steps to set-up War Bonds and Saving Stamps sales organizations in every county in the state.

Mr. John Clement and Editor Dobbins, representing the state organization met with and participated in the meet. Mr. Jessie O Thomas ,representing the U. S. Treausry Department followed Messers. Clement and Dobbins as one of the three principal speakers.

Representing Birmingham and Jefferson County were Messers A. G. Gaston, Oscar W. Adams, Harrison E. Baker and Robert Durr. Other agencies represented were the Veteran Facility at Tuskegee by Dr. Dibble, Tuskegee Institute Postoffice, Credit Union, Production Department, Dr. D. V. Jemison by Rev. Smith of Montgomery and a score of others.

A Work Handbook gotten out by Dr. Belsaw of Mobile under the supervision of the state campaign coordinator was placed in the hands of the members of the general state committee.

In addition to the program adopted, key persons in all counties of the state will as rapidly as possible, organize county [illegible] paign organizations.

Because the purchase of [illegible] Bonds and Stamps will he[illegible] avoid inflation, promote [illegible] improve morale as well as yellow dollars to "Keep em Flying and Rolling,"—to safe guard our security, peace and the lives of all we love and hold dear, it is predicted that Alabama Negroes will stay ahead of Negroes throughout the nation in the sale and purchase of War Bonds and War Stamps.

Mr. Jessie O. Thomas, Staff Assistant of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Marc Ray Clements, Associate Administrator of Alabama
Mr. Charles G. Dobbins, Deputy Adminstrator of Alabama
Dr. F. D. Patterson, Chairman, Negro Division and Member of the State Committee.
Mr. J. H. Smith, Associate Administrator for Alabama and Assistant Chairman Negro Division.
Mr. Robert Durr, Chairman of the Publicity Committee.
Rev. Ralph W. Riley, representing Dr. D. V. Jemison, Chairman of the Ministeral Committee.
Mr G. A. Holland, Chairman of Ex-Service Men's Committee.
Mr. Oscar W. Adams, Chairman of Fraternal Organizations Committee.
Mr. Robert W. Brown, Chairman of Housing Projects Committee.
Mr. A. G. Gaston, Chairman of the Business Men's Committee.
Mr. Frank Miller, representing Mr. B. F. Baker, Chairman of the Committee for Elementary and High Schools.
Mr. James A. Johnson, chairman of Postal Employees Committee
Mr. T. M. Campbell, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Committee, and Mr. Harrison Baker, Assistant Chairman of the Business Men's Committee. Also present at the meeting was Dr. E. H. Dibble, Manager of the U. S. Veterans Facility, Mr .Lloyd Isaacs, Manager of Production Division of Tuskegee Instiutte, Mr. Wm. A. Shields, of the School of Education of Tuskegee Institute ,and President of the People's Cooperative and the Tuskegee Institute Federal Credit Union, and Mr. L. H. Foster, Jr., Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. The other members of the Committee who were unable to attend the meeting, send messages and pledging the rsupport and co-peration a success. They are: Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Chairman of the Professional Committee, Mrs. J. A. Gibbs, Chairman of [illegible] men Clubs Committee, M[illegible] J[illegible] Britt, Chairman of the Labor Committee, Dr. E. W. Taggert, Chairman of the NAACP Committee, Mr. Taylor Williams, Chairman of the Boy Scouts Committee and President J. F. Drake, Chairman of the College Committee.

The Speakers Bureau is to be made of representatives from the various other Committees.

A County Chairman is to be appointed in each of the counties where there is a relative large Negro population and his committee will in turn be made up of various local persons who will represent each of the above divisions.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Buying Bonds

MAY 6 - 1942

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is heading an organization of Negroes who will endeavor to increase the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps by Alabama's Negroes. This is the first organization of this type in the country.

A number of prominent Alabama Negroes are assisting in the work. It is expected that the organization will grow into a network of county and local committees.

Negroes are behind the war effort. There is every reason to believe that when this war is over Americans generally will gratefully realize that without the courageous effort of our Negro citizens, our battle would have been far more difficult.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

200,000 Minute Men To Make Visits For War Bond Pledges

JUN - 6 1942

Two hundred thousand Minute Men, volunteers of both sexes, will carry the war-bond pledge call direct to their neighbors between June 14 and 24 in the Greater New York campaign to obtain at least $1,900,000,000 in pledges to help win the war.

In the greatest door-to-door canvass ever staged in this city of more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, these modern Paul Reveres and Reverettes, volunteers of the home front, will comb every boulevard and every alley to urge families to invest in their own future by buying weapons for the men at the battlefront fighting to safeguard that future.

"Every penny of the money you invest in war bonds fights for you at the front. Your war bond pledge is the way for a free people to finance their fight for freedom. JUN 6 1942 your Ch[illegible]

Those are just three sentences of the appeal to be carried from door to door to all of New York City's homes by its army of Minute Men and Minute Women from June 14 to 24.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 27, 1942

To Help Sell Bonds

"Moments of Meditation"—a weekly radio program presented here by a Negro mixed ensemble—has been asked to sell $50,000 in War Bonds within the next 60 days. The Treasury Department made the request. The local group of Negro singers is but one of many groups helping to sell bonds. All are realizing, more and more, the need for such sales. And this is but another evidence of the willingness of our Negro citizens to cooperate in every way they can.

47c-1942

Defense Bonds

Sheffield, Ala., Tri-Cities Daily
October 30, 1942

NEGROES BUYING BONDS, STAMPS

Lauderdale County Rally Held Thursday Night

The negroes of Lauderdale county are contributing much to the war drive to help Uncle Sam wipe out the Axis by buying war savings stamps and bonds, according to reports at a war bond and stamp rally held Thursday night at the St. Paul A. M. E. church, Florence, W. H. Lewis, principal of Burrell negro high school, said this morning.

J. Morton Southall, chairman of the Lauderdale county war savings staff, gave an informative talk on the bond sales machinery and introduced Judge George Bliss Jones, who aroused the audience to cheers with outstanding points for suport of the war effort. Judge Jones touched on the menace of inflation and the sound judgment of investing surplus money by buying war bonds and stamps which will be one means of countering the sudden slump in financial affairs after the war. Everyone present enjoyed his address.

The program included two selections by the Burrel negro high chorus—"America I Love You" and "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition"; a playlet, "All Out for Victory," presented by second grade pupils of Slater negro school under the guidance of Carolyn Winfield, teacher; "A Resume of War Savings Among Negroes in Lauderdale County" by Rev. T. B. Scott.

Reports from a 10-day stimulating drive were made by the following groups and individuals:

Genevea Hawkins reported that the Florence Bible Band purchased two $25 bonds, the women's aid society of Mt. Mariah church purchased one $25 bond and that she had sold $10 worth of stamps during the drive. Elmo Egston reported that Local Union, 1113, of A. F. of L., has purchased $200 worth of bonds, and that he has invested $100 in bonds personally. Willie Mack Kimbrough purchased a $50 bond for his wife, Arnell, at the rally.

Nina G. Clarke, Marguerite Lewis, Margaret Brown, Carrie Crenshaw, Lottie Beckwith, Annie P. Patterson, Jessie R. Harden, and Willa Bertha Curry, students at Burrell high school sold $103.60 worth of stamps with the aid of the wife of Dr. L. J. Hicks, during the 10-day stimulating period leading up to the rally last night.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
October 26, 1942

$10,000 WAR BOND DINNER REPORTED OVERSUBSCRIBED

Drive Progress Commended by Defense Savings Staff Official

The New Orleans Negro Board of Trade announced Sunday that the $10,000 war bond dinner to be held by Negro citizens of New Orleans has been oversubscribed by $2000.

Officials also announced that William Pickens, chief of the interracial section of the defense savings staff, Washington, had commended progress of the local drive and stated that he would make "every possible attempt" to attend the dinner on November 19 at Booker T. Washington High school.

Spencer Elliston, chairman of the committee to contact theatrical stars, said that Clarence Muse, Hollywood actor, is interested in the affair and plans to come to New Orleans for it.

"Americans on the home front must do their part to see that the Allies have the necessary ships, guns, tanks and planes that will lead to a successful victory," said James L. Holtry, Negro insurance company executive, in endorsing the drive of the Negro Board of Trade.

The war bond drive has also been endorsed by Sterling Brown, lecturer and writer of the Howard university, Washington, faculty; J. Harvey Netter, president of the Longshoremen's Union.

Dr. D. E. Shannon has been appointed chairman of a speakers' committee to contact the churches of the community in behalf of the dinner. Dr. A. V. Boutte, past president of the Negro Board of Trade, is vice-chairmna of the committee.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Why Buy Bonds?

THE purchase of war bonds and stamps is the safest investment a citizen of this nation can make. It is as safe as the sacred pledge of the United States.

The purchase of war bonds and stamps is one of the best contributions a citizen can make to the preservation of our country.

The purchase of war bonds and stamps is the patriotic duty of every citizen in this democracy.

From the point of view of investing today for tomorrow's financial woes we know of nothing as commendable, as secure, as advisable as the purchase of war bonds and stamps.

One day in the future the war will end. The grinding roar of the tank will be silenced. The smoke from the battlefield will clear away. The undersea craft will emerge to the surface of the oceans and their crews will return to civilian life to plunder the seas no more. The millions of soldiers throughout the world will return to their homes and store their military uniforms in moth balls. The wheels in the defense plants will cease to turn and the millions of employees will be forced to seek jobs for civilian production with salaries and wages, in all probability, considerably less than they had previously enjoyed. In the interval the citizen will have to rely upon his savings to bridge the gap between the receipt of his defense plant check and his private industry paycheck; and between the receipt of his military check and his pay for the first week's work as a civilian. No one now can predict just what the economic circumstances will be. But one thing is true: those who will have invested their money wisely in war bonds and stamps will have a nest egg to bridge any reasonable span of time that might be their fate when peace is declared.

It is necessary for the wage earner to make hay while the sun shines so that when the rainy season begins he will be able to provide for his sustenance.

We can predict nothing better for the wage earner's future than to buy war bonds now that some degree of future security may be his by a safe and sane investment.

NOV 1 - 1942

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 6, 1942

State Leaders Praise A&I Bond Drive

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College faculty members, students, and President W. J. Hale received praise from War Savings Staff officials, Tennessee educators, and other speakers for high achievement in the sale of war bonds and stamps, and for the successful completion of a half million dollar improvement program, at the college auditorium last night.

The evening program completed a rally and dedication ceremony which began yesterday afternoon with a parade in uptown Nashville and continued with a dinner for out-of-town guests in the college cafeteria.

Within the last year, students and faculty of A&I have purchased $40,000 in bonds and stamps, and for this major war project, President Hale and his school were lauded in addresses by Rep. J. Percy Priest, and Jo Gibson, Jr., state director of the war savings staff.

Representative Priest spoke of the unity of the races in the fight against the Axis, and Mr. Gibson pointed out the importance of the war savings program in financing the war. Mr. Gibson also said that the parade, which included 500 cars and four bands, was the largest bond and stamp parade to be staged in Tennessee.

It was reported that Negroes in Hamilton County are now purchasing $25,000 in bonds and stamps monthly under the 10 per cent pay roll deduction plan.

State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan stressed the importance of education in gaining peace and told the students to intensify their educational efforts.

Among the other educational leaders heard were George Brooks, former president of the Tennessee Negro Educational Association, W. E. Turner, coordinator of Negro education in Tennessee, and Clyde Kincaid, director of Negro Education for TVA in Kentucky.

Several new buildings, included in the large improvement program, recently completed at A&I were dedicated during the Thursday activities.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
November 20, 1942

War Bond Rally Set Sunday By Negroes

A War Bond and War Stamp rally featuring a personal appearance of the famous Wings Over Jordan Chorus will be held at 3:30 p. m. Sunday in the First African Baptist church, it was announced today by the Negro Division of the Tuscaloosa County War Savings Committee.

The Rev. Glenn T. Settle, originator of the Wings Over Jordan Chorus, will direct this group in a varied program. Advance sale of tickets to this event is now being held at Davis Drug Company and at Jones and Wright Barber Shop. Tickets will also be sold Saturday in front of Peoples Drug Co., on 23rd Avenue.

During the rally Sunday an interval will be set aside during which persons present may fill out applications for War Bond purchases. The bonds will be delivered Monday. War Stamps will be sold at the rally. At a War Bond supper sponsored by the Negro Division several weeks ago, bonds and stamps totalling $2,028 were sold, more than doubling the $1,000 goal set for the event.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
November 21, 1942

Lily White Pallbearers Will Have Bond Campaign

C. Blythe Andrews, grand president, announced yesterday that the Lily White Pallbearers' association, a Negro benevolent society, will launch a new stamp and war bond purchasing campaign Thanksgiving day. There will be a big parade starting at 2:30 o'clock.

The parade will start at the New Salem Primitive Baptist church, move down Scott street to Morgan, thence to Beulah Baptist church, where a short program will be given. Three thousand members who live in Tampa are expected to join in the parade.

The Lily White Pallbearers bought a $3000 war bond this week in addition to one for a similar amount in the spring and Andrews and other officers have been commended by V. H. Northcutt, heading the bond selling organization in Tampa. Andrews reported that his is the largest holder of war bonds among all Negro societies in Florida.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 24, 1942

$7,000 In War Bonds Sold By Negro Women

The Negro division of the women's war bond campaign sold approximately $7,000 worth of stamps and bonds at the community sing held at the City Armory last night and attended by a crowd of about 800.

Sale of the stamps and bonds followed a program which featured Nell Hunter, prominent Durham singer, and the glee club and quartet from the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DOLLAR A YEAR NEGRO BOOMS SALE OF BONDS

Maj. C. Udell Turpin Is World War Vet.

DEC 20 1942

Proud of his claim of being the first Negro "dollar a year" man in the federal government, Maj. C. Udell Turpin is prouder still of having sold more than $800,000 in bonds and stamps. As director of the Negro division of the Illinois war savings staff of the treasury department, he has sold this much to the Negroes of Chicago by direct sale, bond rallies, corporation purchases, and the establishment of pay roll savings plans.

Maj. Turpin.

Tho responsible for the sale of bonds and war stamps to all of Illinois' 387,446 Negro citizens, most of his preliminary efforts have been limited to those who live within the district bounded by streets 2600 north and 6700 south, 200 east and 200 west. How much he has sold indirectly thru booth sales at stores, motion picture houses, and public buildings he finds difficult to estimate.

$100 a Plate Dinner.

Rallies, organized by him with the assistance of south side business leaders, have been conspicuously successful. Several months ago, when James Cagney appeared on behalf of the war bond drive, in a meeting at 47th street and South Park way more than $43,000 in bonds were sold. At an Armistice day $100 war bond a plate dinner at the Du Sable hotel, 764 East Oakwood boulevard, 125 guests bought almost $75,000 in bonds.

Encouraged by the sales at these rallies, Maj. Turpin is now organizing another $100 a plate dinner. It is to be held at the Park Way ballroom, 45th street and South Park way, the night of Jan. 22. Six hundred to eight hundred guests are expected and the quota for bond sales during the evening is $1,000,000.

DEC 20 1942

Served in World War I.

Maj. Turpin was born in St. Louis, Mo. He attended public school and high school there, graduating from Sumner school in 1914. He was a student at the University of Illinois until January, 1918, when he volunteered for military service. Completing officer candidate school at Camp Grant first in a class of 300, he left for France in June of that year; was made a second lieutenant and regimental intelligence officer of the 365th infantry in the following August. He served in the Metz and Argonne sectors before the armistice and was discharged in the fall of 1919.

Returning to civilian life, he entered Columbia university in 1919; graduated with the B. S. degree in 1920, and the M. S. degree in 1921. Since then he has been, at various times, engaged in insurance, banking, and real estate.

DEC 20 1942

Took Law Degree.

Only in 1931 did he leave private business long enough to return to study. Then he undertook the law course at Northwestern university, from which he was graduated as doctor of jurisprudence in 1933. Since that time and until he accepted last June the position he now holds, he was assocated in an administrative capacity with the Illinois National Guard, rising from lieutenant to major.

A member of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban League, the Wabash branch of the Young Men's Christian association, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Turpin lives at 420 East 45th place with his wife, Mrs. Swersie M. Turpin, and two children, Swersie J., 16, and C. Udell Jr., 17.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
December 10, 1942

$220,000 Worth Of Bonds Is Bought By Negro Institutions

Campaign Will Be Continued By Local Board During Month

Cooperating with the request of the United States Treasury for a loan of $9,000,000,000 during the month of December Durham's leading Negro financial institutions yesterday responded with a total purchase of $220,000 worth of bonds, it was announced by the local Victory Loan Committee.

Financial institutions participating in yesterday's purchases were the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which purchased $100,000 worth of bonds. The Mechanics and Farmers Bank purchased $100,000 worth of bonds, also. The Mutual Building and Loan Association purchased $15,000 and the Banker's Fire Insurance Company took $5,000 worth of bonds.

Durham's local committee held its second meeting yesterday to promote the continuance of this campaign through the month of December. Efforts will be made to organize the entire county in the campaign for selling bonds in an effort to secure for the United States Government Durham's share in the Victory Loan of $9,000,000,000.

Walter A. Biggs is the Durham County chairman of the Victory Loan Drive. He is directing the activities of the various groups in the county for the continuance of the campaign throughout December.

It is understood that every banking institution in the area as well as individuals will be called upon to assist in this the largest bond-selling campaign yet promoted in the county.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
December 7, 1942

Negro Farmer Tells Why He Purchases War Bonds

Typical of the attitude of one section of North Carolina farm life toward the war, says Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service, is a letter written by Junius C. Cole, a Negro farmer of Jonesboro, Route 2, in Lee County. He replied to an appeal by J. Paul Kiser, Extension agent in Lee County, for rural people to buy more War Savings Bonds and Stamps.

The letter from the Negro:

"I buy United States stamps and bonds because, in order to win this war, it is necessary for everyone to take part. Every boy and girl, man and woman, has a duty to fulfill.

"Great crises in human affairs call for extraordinary response to appeals for united effort and action. We are not only fighting for the very life of our nation—the American way of life—but for something that concerns more than Americans, something that concerns all the peoples of the earth.

"The stamps and bonds I buy are more than an investment. They will hurl an avalanche of fighting tanks, ships, guns, and planes against those who seek to destroy all we hold dear—freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship God in our own way, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

"Today and every day, from the moment I wake to the end of each day, I shall direct every effort and will exhaust my capacity in doing all I can to bring about final victory for us in America, for the United Nations, and for peoples all over the world. Yes, I am buying United States stamps and bonds, and I shall continue. These words echoing in my heart will spur me on: 'Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just'."

47c-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Alabama Leads In War Bond Sales

MAY 4 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—What may seem as a paradox resulted from an all-day conference of Negro leaders over the State of Alabama of local, federal officials and representatives of the United States Treasury of Washington, D. C. here Monday.

Contributing to the paradox was the fact that Alabama was the last of the forty-eight states to be organized among the white citizens for a systematic campaign for the sale of bonds and stamps in the United States. As a result of the meeting called at Tuskegee, Alabama becomes the first state to set up an intergrating Negro campaign committee representing every county in the state with as many as one thousand Negroes.

Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson is a member of the state committee and coordinator of Negro activities in the War Bond Campaign in the state.

In 63 of the 67 counties of Alabama there are more than one thousand Negroes. In each of these 63 counties there will be selected a Negro chairman. These Negro chairmen will be notified of their appointment by the state administrator, and will become a member of the state committee.

MAY 4 - 1942

Participating in this conference at Tuskegee on Monday were, in addition to leaders from strategic points of Alabama, Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistant, defense savings division, United States Treasury; Charles Dobbins and M. J. Clement, deputy administrators of Alabama, and Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, member of the state committee and president of Tuskegee Institute.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 2, 1942

NEGROES BUY BONDS

Columbia, May 1.—(AP): Grand Lodge officials of the Negro Free and Accepted Masons of South Carolina (Prince Hall affiliation) voted yesterday to buy $1,000 worth of United States war bonds. P. S. Stanback, of Chester, grand master, said the 5,000 negro masons of South Carolina wanted the world to know that they were solidly behind the government in winning the war.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 6, 1942

Negroes Buying Bonds

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is heading an organization of Negroes who will endeavor to increase the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps by Alabama's Negroes. This is the first organization of this type in the country.

A number of prominent Alabama Negroes are assisting in the work. It is expected that the organization will grow into a network of county and local committees.

Negroes are behind the war effort. There is every reason to believe that when this war is over Americans generally will gratefully realize that without the courageous effort of our Negro citizens, our battle would have been far more difficult.

Mobile, Ala., Press
May 5, 1942

Belsaw Has Big Part In War Bond Drive

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 5.—(AP)—Details of an Alabama negro war bond and stamp campaign, acclaimed by Tuskegee Institute leaders as being the first state program organized for the race under the federal treasury department, were announced here today.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, was put in charge of the Alabama organization at a session here attended by federal and state officials and negro leaders. Sales groups will be set up in every county of the state.

A work handbook, drawn up by Dr. E. T. Belsaw of Mobile, chairman of the professional committee, was placed in the hands of members of the general state committee.

One of the announced methods of promoting sales will be through use of a speakers' bureau now being organized.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 5, 1942

Negroes Of Alabama Organize War Bond And Stamp Campaign

Tuskegee President Patterson Takes Helm For Statewide Drive

Alabama became first state in the nation to organize a Negro War Bond and Stamp campaign under the U. S. Treasury Department program Monday with a meeting of federal, state and Negro leaders from all parts of Alabama in Tuskegee.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, heads of the statewide organization which will grow into a network of county and local committees and sales groups.

A handbook, drawn up by Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, chairman of the professional committee, was distributed to members of the general state committee, and a speakers' bureau was being organized.

Among those at the meeting were Jessie O. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Marc Ray Clements, associate administrator, Alabama; Charles G. Dobbins, deputy administrator; Dr. Patterson, chairman, Negro division and member of the state committee; J. H. Smith, assistant chairman, Negro division, and associate administrator, Alabama; Robert Durr, chairman publicity; the Rev. Ralph W. Riley, of the ex-service men's committee.

Oscar W. Adams, Robert H. Brown, A. G. Gaston, Frank Miller, James A. Johnson, T. M. Campbell, Harrison Baker, Dr. E. H. Dibbles, Lloyd Isaac, William A. Shield, L. H. Foster, Jr.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
May 8, 1942

Negroes Organize Bond Campaign

Alabama became first state in the nation to organize a Negro War Bond and Stamp campaign under the U. S. Treasury Department program Monday with a meeting of federal, state and Negro leaders from all parts of Alabama in Tuskegee.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, head of the statewide organization which will grow into a network of county and local committees

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Pep Meeting For Negroes To Push Bonds

MAY 22 1942

'Sugar' Ray Robinson, Pugilist, To Be Speaker.

Plans for a pep meeting preliminary to a house-to-house canvass among Atlanta Negroes for the sale of war bonds were announced yesterday by W. H. Aiken, field commander of the Negro division.

The Treasury Department has supplied "Sugar" Ray Robinson, well-known Negro welterweight fighter, as speaker for the meeting, which will be held May 31 at the municipal auditorium. Robinson, whose fight at Madison Square Garden May 28 will be broadcast, will leave for Atlanta immediately after the bout. In an article in Liberty magazine by Jack Dempsey, Robinson is described as a future champion of the world.

Others invited to speak at the meeting are Marion Allen, collector of internal revenue; "Pup" Phillips, Charles J. Currie, General E. G. Peyton, Ralph McGill, Jack Troy, Ed Danforth and Morgan Blake.

The house-to-house canvass will take place during the first three days of June.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
June 4, 1942

NEGRO PUPILS BUY $6844 WAR STAMPS

A total of $6844.23 was contributed toward the purchase of war savings stamps by students at the local Negro public schools, O. C. W. Taylor, chairman of the war co-operation committee of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association, announced Wednesday.

Albert Wicker Junior High school led with $1555.45, with the J. W. Hoffman Junior High school contributing $1002.20 for second place.

A list of schools participating and their contributions follows: Couvent school, $25; Craig, $232.09; Dunbar, $380; Fisk, $114.40; Hoffman, $1002.20; Johnson, $57.15; Jones, $802.40; Lafon, $199.30; Lockett, $105; Lee Station, $60; Lewis, $30; Landry, $53; Lawton, $4.75; Macarty, $135.95; McDonogh No. 6, $366.09; McDonogh No. 24, $403; McDonogh No. 32, $31.50; McDonogh No. 35, $80.40; McDonogh No. 36, $27.15; McDonogh No. 37, $275.90; Nelson, $57.10; Rosenwald, $20; Ricard, $625.30, and Seabrook, $1.10.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Rally To Open Atlanta Negro War Bond Sale

Marion Allen To Speak on Program at City Auditorium.

Kickoff for a Treasury Department war bond drive which will take place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for Negro Atlantan, is the rally scheduled at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the city auditorium.

Highlight of the occasion will be the presence of Ray (Sugar) Robinson, sensational Harlem welterweight, who has never been defeated in any of his amateur and professional matches. Robinson, a former Georgian, is coming from New York to attend the patriotic program.

Internal Revenue Collector Marion Allen will be chief speaker on today's program. Other participants include Jack Troy, sports editor of The Atlanta Constitution; Ed Danforth, sports editor of the Atlanta Journal; Morgan Blake, local columnist; Charles Currie and H. E. Phillips, civilian defense officers; C. A. Scott, general manager, and Lucius Jones, sports editor of the Atlanta Daily World.

Two high school bands, representing Booker T. Washington and David T. Howard schools, and the Suwanee River quartet, currently singing from Atlanta over the Mutual radio network, also will be featured.

An announcement of statistics on nation-wide Negro war bond contributions, will mark the formal beginning of the local Treasury Department drive.

W. H. (Chief) Aiken, field commander of the Negro division of civilian defense in Atlanta and Fulton county, said the house-to-house campaign among Negroes will start early tomorrow morning.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Gunter's Negro Soldiers Subscribe For War Bonds

To date the honors in the War Bond drive at Gunter Field go exclusively to the Quartermaster Detachment. Answering the cry of "Any Bonds Today," every man in the negro Quartermaster Detachment and all the civilian employes of QM have authorized monthly pay reservations for the purchase of War Bonds.

In recognition of the outstanding achievement of the negro detachment, Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Choate, commanding officer of Gunter Field in the absence of Col. A. Hornsby, commended the unit as a whole for its loyal and patriotic cooperation in the War Bond drive. And the QM personnel weren't stingy. When the totals are averaged, each negro soldier is allotting from his pay check and the civilian employes are allotting more than $8 each.

A large part of the credit for the 100 per cent participation of the negro detachment goes to First Sergt. Benjamin Randolph, of Birmingham. When asked how he managed to get every man to subscribe, he explained his simple and straight forward sales technique in these words: "I just waited until all the men in my outfit had returned from furlough, came off special duties and were completely present in the mess hall. Then I got up and gave a little speech about how necessary the sale of War Bonds is to our army. I pointed out that our wholehearted participation in this drive would be a life-saver to some of our boys at the front. Besides the bonds would prove to be a convenient nest egg for a soldier when the war is over. After I stepped into the orderly room and made a pay reservation for a $25 bond. Before I knew what was happening, the whole company had followed suit and made a 100 per cent showing. They're a fine bunch of boys."

Maj. Edward A. Fabert, War Bond Officer for Gunter Field, stated that $6,726 in monthly pay reservations have been made by civilian and military personnel to date at Gunter and that that figure would rise considerably during the next 30 days as the men became more familiar with the system of allotting a certain amount from their pay each month.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 14, 1942

Negro Committee Seeks 1,000 Bond Pledges

A spirited campaign among Tuscaloosa negroes to secure at least 1,000 pledges of War Bond or Savings Stamp purchases is now under way, Chairman L. H. Woodley of the Tuscaloosa County War Savings Committee announced Saturday. He said that the committee has done fine work and hopes to complete its canvass Monday. This committee served on Bond Pledge Night but found many residents away from home.

The committee worked in two groups under the general chairmanship of C. W. Orr, principal of Industrial High School. Workers included: C. E. Trout, Lewis Vaughn, Mamie Eaton, Carolyn Murphy, Johnnie Mae Griffin, Louise Meacham, James T. McEnge, S. W. Washington, Annie L. Foster, Ella N. Hosea, Sadye Wright, Alfreda Carpenter, William Potter, Volena Jenkins, Willie Mae Shirley, Ruth White, Mattie Kerr, Lula Cummings, Harry Cummings, Robert Dove Jenkins, Jr.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 9, 1942

Negro Singers Move Steadily On Toward Goal In Bond Sales

Scoring $6,900 in War Bond sales at the end of its second week of campaign, "Moments of Meditation" chorus of Negro singers which presents a program of Negro music over WSGN at 10:30 each Wednesday, is moving ahead toward its goal of $50,000 worth promised to the United States Treasury Department.

Twenty-one Negroes who have together purchased more than $5,000 worth of bonds, and pledged to hold them for the duration of the war, will be presented on the Wednesday night program which is to feature "Something Within, You'd Better Mind," "You've Got To Love Everybody," and "Life Can Be Beautiful."

"Moments of Meditation" will sponsor its bond sale at the annual convention of National Insurance Companies (Negro) to be held here June 23-27, according to announcement by S. L. Belle, of Protective Industrial Insurance. A mammoth bond rally will be held at Slossfield June 26 preceded by a parade through downtown Birmingham led by Parker High School Band.

"Moments of Meditation" has during the last week sold one $100 bond to "A Friend," and $25 bonds to the following: Buster Bennett, Dr. A. F. Belcher, who promises to purchase a bond a week for the duration; Isaiah Hunter, James Richardson, Oscar Mack Jones, James Jones, Erskine Pinkard, Barnett Barkley, Charlie Dorsey, John H. Banks, Ike Ikner, C. J. Faulkes, William Jordan, Mary Caples, Fannie Plump Adams, Channie Green Edwards, Beulah Reed, Orangie Lee Winston, Tessie L. Williams, L. F. Fikes, Mary Ravizee and Iona Jackson.

Benjamin F. Adams, director-narrator, and Joe E. Edwards, associate director, are leading the bond sale program.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGRO BOND RALLY TOTAL HITS $8000

More than $8000 was raised in cash and pledges at the opening of the Jefferson County Negro War Bond and Stamp campaign at a rally yesterday afternoon at Legion Field, A. G. Gaston, a member of the committee, announced.

The program started with a parade beginning at Sixth-av and 16th-st, n, and moving out Eighth-av to Legion Field. Heading the procession was a company of Negro soldiers and a band from Fort McClellan led by Lieut. B. G. Onion. Parker High School's 80-piece band, floats representing 75 Negro business houses, Boy Scouts and American Legion Post No. 150 made up the remainder of the parade.

William Pickens, Negro representative of the Treasury Department, who came to Birmingham to inaugurate the drive, described the various savings plans offered by the Government.

A goal of $50,000 has been set and the drive will be headed by the "Moments of Meditation" Negro singers' group, directed by Benjamin F. Adams.

S. L. Bell directed the program.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Texas Brothers Buy $60,000 In War Bonds

AUSTIN, Texas—During the current drive for the sale of war bonds in Chambers County, Arthur, Felix and Osle Jackson, Negro brothers and extensive land owners of the Double Bayou community, bought $20,000 of bonds each.

Their purchases raised the county's bond sales to $40,000 above its allotment.

Not only are the Jackson brothers large growers of rice, but they have also received large royalty payments on oil produced from several wells on their land

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 8, 1942

War Bond Race Speeds On

THE WAR BOND RACE goes merrily on in Georgia. Editorials in The Journal praising the spirit and patriotism of Georgia counties for their remarkable sales of War Bonds during the month of May have brought heartening reports to us from still other counties. We are proud to record them.

Already reported in our letters column but worthy of mention here is the fine record of Jones County in the purchase of $6,941.45 of Bonds and Stamps up to May 22 against a quota of $2,300. This county with a population of 300 white and 500 Negroes and described by Chairman W. E. Knox as "a very poor county" is surely rich in civic zeal and patriotism. "A pretty good record for a poor county," writes Chairman Knox, and no one will dispute him.

From William B. Freeman, county chairman, we learn that Monroe County with a May quota of $11,500 sold Bonds and Stamps to the amount of $40,035.95. He reminds us, too, that "this was the purchase price, not the redemption." And that this amount "did not have anything to do with whatever amount may have been pledged during our recent campaign." In addition, Chairman Freeman tells us, some $2,000 in Bonds have been purchased by citizens of Monroe through Macon banks.

Taylor County enters the race with a challenging burst of speed. A letter from J. R. Lunsford, ordinary and chairman of Taylor County War Savings Committee, informs us that between May 1 and May 14, sales of War Bonds in the county totaled $25,603.35 against the month's quota of $3,000. "I am proud of this record," writes Mr. Lunsford, "and proud of those good men and women who made it possible." So are we, Mr. Lunsford.

Congratulations to all these fine counties. Let others come forward with their records. The field is wide open. The goal is victory.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Farmers Set Record In Aiding Defense

HILLSBORO, NC.—A few weeks ago a Negro farmer walked into the Hillsboro branch of the Durham Bank and Trust Company, shoved an old carboard box thru the teller's window and said dryly: "Give me $966 worth of war bonds.'

That farmer was B. C. Corbett, owner of a 1-000-acre farm at Cedar Grove, NC, and the $966 in the old box was raised by the farmers in his community during the last three years by holding box suppers, and selling ice cream. They had planned to buy furnishings for the consolidated school which the county board had promised to build. But with wartime restrictions on construction, the new school will have to wait for the duration. So the farmers decided to lend their money to Uncle Sam to help speed the day of victory.

Corbett, who led the campaign for raising the money, bought $1,900 worth of liberty bonds during the first World War. He is a neighborhood leader in the farm program. He spoke on the Blue Network's Farm and Home Hour Wednesday, September 2, and told his liteners what Negro farmers in his community are doing to help win the war.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Boy Buys Bond With 1,875 Pennies

GREENVILLE, ALA., Sept. 9.—Clinton Green, Jr., Greenville, negro boy, made his way into the lobby of the First National Bank here with a heavily loaded cotton sack over his shoulders. He appeared at a receiving teller's window and told the bank official that he wanted to buy a war bond. The heavy load was taken from his shoulder, emptied and the 1,875 pennies contained therein was changed for a $25 war bond.

The boy said that he had been saving the pennies for a long time for the purchase of something that he wanted, but he decided to buy the bond instead to help in the war effort.

47c-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Policy for Defense Housing Hit

FEB 14 1942

WASHINGTON

A new policy to be followed by federal agencies in the selection of sites for the housing of colored war workers violates public policy and tends to perpetuate black ghettoes, Charles H. Houston, prominent lawyer, declared on Monday.

The policy was announced last week by Charles F. Palmer, coordinator of defense housing, because selection of such sites has "become a major problem" due to the scarcity of open areas in so-called colored neighborhoods and opposition encountered when sites in other neighborhoods are proposed.

FEB 14 1942

Civic Groups Must O.K.

It requires the federal agencies selecting sites for homes for colored war workers "to secure the opinions, approval and co-operation of the local housing authorities or other responsible public and civic groups, including responsible colored leadership, before final decision and public announcement is made of the site."

"While due consideration should be given to the opinions of local groups," Mr. Houston declared, "if housing for colored people is to be limited only to such sites as responsible local groups approve, the Federal Government will be party to perpetuating black ghettos."

Violates U.S. Policy

Mr. Houston pointed out that in all cities having large colored populations "the real estate boards have marked out all desirable unoccupied residential sites for exclusively white residential developments."

"In my opinion," he added, "it violates the public policy of the United States to be a party to such restrictions against citizens. No such restrictions are made when it comes to bearing responsibility and loyalty to the country."

FEB 14 1942

HOMES PROJECT DELAYED BY WAR

Acipco Housing Plan Is Postponed To Save Materials

Construction of a $1,034,000 low-cost Negro housing project in Acipco has been postponed by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District until after the war, Chairman Frank E. Spain announced Monday. Postponement was decided the patriotic course in view of materials shortages, although priorities had been obtained, Spain said.

In a resolution by the authority, it was resolved that "the officers of the authority endeavor to keep earmarked for Birmingham all funds heretofore arranged for, to be expended after the war."

The authority said it was willing to act as governmental agent for housing war workers, "whether by billeting such workers in homes willing to receive them or in constructing temporary dormitories for their shelter," and the government was to be notified to that effect.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HOUSING DEMANDED FOR NEGRO LABOR

OCT 2 3 1942

NHA Urged to See That There Is No Lag in War Production Due to Prejudice

FIVE PRINCIPLES OFFERED

OCT 2 3 1942

One Would Bar Projects in Communities Where There Are Idle Negroes

The National Committee on the Housing Emergency, in a statement issued yesterday through its subcommittee on inter-racial problems, urged the National Housing Agency to take "appropriate and adequate steps immediately" to see that there was no lag in war production in any part of the country because of the lack of housing facilities for Negro workers.

"With current experience clearly indicating that housing for all workers regardless of color is essential to the success of the war industrial program, this is no time to let past prejudices result in hindrances to our war effort," the committee reported.

The statement called attention to the "progressive steps" already taken by the Federal Government, individual employers and the governing bodies of many labor unions to increase the opportunities for employment of Negroes in war plants, but warned that the housing problem must receive attention "to insure that this huge reservoir of manpower is used to its fullest extent."

OCT 2 3 1942

Would Penalize Some Places

The committee suggested further that governmental authorities adopt a policy against construction of any new housing in communities whera e supply of unemployed Negro labor was found available for war work.

To achieve these aims, the Committee recommended the following five principles as the basis for official policy:

"Construction of war housing for in-migrants should not be programmed by the NHA in any locality where the War Manpower Commission has certified that there is an unused reserve of resident Negro labor, capable of filling the available jobs, or who can be quickly trained for the work to be done.

"NHA and its subordinate agencies should supply war housing for in-migrant Negro workers on the same basis, quantitatively and qualitatively, as is supplied for the in-migrant white workers.

Wants All Races Eligible

"All workers should be eligible for tenancy in war housing projects regardless of race or color.

"In every locality where an immigration of Negro workers is anticipated, certain sites should be selected so that the housing can be used by and/or Negro tenants.

"The policy followed by the Federal Housing Administration on the insurance of mortgages on war housing built by private industry should be the same for Negro as for white families."

OCT 2 3 1942

The committee added that although every consideration should be given to local attitudes and customs, no compromise should be made with "fundamental principles," and that local decisions should be based on "the most enlightened public opinion."

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman is chairman of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency, and Miss Louis D. Lasker is head of its sub-committee on inter-racial problems.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Predict Training For Thousands

JUN 9 - 1942

NEW YORK—(SNS)—That the Federal Government is preparing to take immediate steps to train and employ thousands of Negroes in war industries was indicated this week following a conference between General Frank McSherry, labor aide to Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board and Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and Charles Collins, business agent of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL. Smith and Collins are co-chairmen of the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York, which represents over one hundred Negro and white trade union officials.

According to Smith, the conference was held in order to discuss what action the War Production Board has taken on the "Negro Peoples Victory plan to win the war." The plan, which calls for training and placement of fifty thousand Negro workers in war industries over a three month period, was presented to Donald Nelson early in April by Smith and Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman, and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Describing the conference as a "heart-to-heart talk" between Negro trade unionists and officials of the Government in an attempt to break the bottleneck that has prevented Negro workers from wartime employment, Smith declared that Victory in 1942 demands utilization of Negro workers in industry now.

"General McSherry," he said, "gave every indication of understanding fully the problems that the Government has got to meet in connection with opening up mass war-employment opportunities for Negroes. And, to get down to brass tacks, he read to us a ten-point program which the Government has prepared, and is now ready to act on."

Smith stated that he was not at liberty to divulge details of the plan, but pointed out that it embodied some of the proposals outlined in the plan which he and Dickerson presented to Nelson last April. General McSherry, he said, told the conference group that the plan will probably be announced officially by the Government during the next few days.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
June 24, 1942

Free Training For Negroes At Florida Normal

Classes Operate Three Shifts For 24 Hours Daily

Free training will be given by the State Department of Education to Negroes over 18 years of age, at the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, in St. Augustine. The courses are to be in foundry, boat building, electric layout, wiring and repairing, sheet metal work, and blacksmithing.

Applicants must be physically employable, have ability to read and write, and some knowledge of arithmetic.

Classes will be open about June 25th, and will be open for 24 hours per day. There will be three eight hour courses, from 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.; 4:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m. midnight, and from 12 midnight until 8:00 a. m., for six days per week. Courses will run for thirteen weeks, and be open to Negro trainees at no cost. These courses will prepare trainees for work in defense industry. Applications are now being received at the United States Employment Service at No. 34 Treasury Street. All applicants must apply at the United States Employment Office for referral cards.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U.S. Employment Chief

Urges Job Training For Negroes, Women

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Negro and women workers must receive immediate training for production if Maryland is to have the 50,000 additional workers needed by the end of the year, John Corson, director of the U. S. Employment Service, said at a meeting of the Maryland Labor Victory Board here yesterday.

JUN 19 1942

Discrimination based on race, color, creed and sex, must be abolished immediately, if America is to have the manpower for victory, he said.

Representatives of women's trade union, Negro, church, civic and professional organizations from all parts of the state jammed the War Memorial Building to map plans for the utilization of Negroes and women in war work.

Mr. Corson also urged the registration of all available workers, the transfer of skilled workers from less essential war industries and accelerated upgrading in all war plants.

Sidney R. Katz, secretary-treasurer of the District of Columbia Industrial Union Council, who was introduced by Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, chairman, told the meeting that the CIO was wholeheartedly behind the effort to train Negro and women war workers.

The opening of a Western front, he said, will make women's participation in war plants vital.

Other speakers included L. B. Fringer, state director of the Employment Service; Mrs. Gertrude Aircraft Co.; Prof. Edna B. McSeif, a worker at the Glenn-Martin Naughton of Maryland University and R. L. Buxbaum, president of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

At the end of the meeting, the governor announced that another meeting was being planned to carry out the work mapped out yesterday.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal
June 2, 1942

War Training Program Offered For Negroes

Knoxville, June 2—A state-wide training program for Negroes will be started between June 10-15, with courses in engineering, science and management offered at three Negro colleges in Tennessee.

The courses are made available through the University of Tennessee College of Engineering, under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. They are the first such courses offered for Negroes.

Fisk University and the Tennessee Agricultural Industrial State College, both at Nashville, and Knoxville College will participate in the program. Courses in personnel supervision and radio technology will be offered at [illegible] d at Knoxville Engineering drawing will be offered at Tennessee A. and I.

Applications to enroll should be made with Dean H. Liston of Knoxville, Dean Harold F. Smith of Fisk or Dean George W. Gore of A. and I. A high school education is required for all courses and an additional two years of college for the course in personnel supervision. Two years of high school mathematics is essential in the radio and engineering courses, and one year of physics in the radio course

Opelika, Ala. News
June 11, 1942

Tuskegee Defense Plan Be Aided By Capstone, Auburn

Montgomery, Ala., June 11—(AP)—The University of Alabama and Auburn will sponsor engineering, scientific and management courses under the nation's defense training program at Tuskegee Institute and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said here Wednesday.

Representatives of the four institutions, meeting here Tuesday, worked out plans for the courses, and the setup will be presented to the U. S. Office of Education for approval in Washington Monday.

Since neither Tuskegee, a private institution, nor A. & M. gave engineering degrees in 1940 41, they could not themselves qualify to give defense training courses, but both Auburn and Alabama could meet federal requirements.

Negroes living north of a line running from Geiger to Heflin will receive training at A. & M., under Alabama sponsorship. Those south [illegible]he line will go to Tuskegee, [illegible]re Auburn will sponsor the [illegible]asses.

A coordinator, to be agreed upon by the four institutions, will be chosen, and J. Miller Bonner, who represented the governor at Tuesday's conference, said courses might be inaugurated at other negro institutions over the state under sponsorship of the major colleges.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 11, 1942

Defense Courses Open To Negroes

Courses for negro students in engineering, science and management defense training will be given at Tuskegee Institute and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, under sponsorship of the University of Alabama and Auburn, it was announced Wednesday, provided plans worked out meet approval of the U. S. Office of Education, in Washington.

It developed that Tuskegee Institute could not qualify to give the courses, since it did not grant degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics or production in 1940-41, a requirement provided by Federal regulations. Decision was reached, it was announced, to have Alabama and Auburn sponsor the courses, with classes to be held at Tuskegee and the State A. & M., at Normal. Under the plan, negroes living north of a line drawn across the State from Geiger to Heflin would receive training at the Normal A. & M. Institute under Alabama sponsorship, and those from south of the line at Tuskegee, where Auburn will sponsor the classes.

A coordinator for the program will be selected by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and President J. F. Drake of State A. & M., for approval by authorities of Auburn and Alabama, and final Federal approval.

Attending the conference at which the plan was worked out were Prof. J. E. McDaniel, regional adviser of the negro defense training program, from Atlanta; Dr. W. Harold Taylor of the University of Alabama; Dr. J. E. Hannum, of Auburn; J. Miller Bonner, legal adviser to Gov. Dixon, who presided; and President Patterson of Tuskegee.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 11, 1942

Negro Institutions Will Be Aided By Alabama, Auburn

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10—(AP)—The University of Alabama and Auburn will sponsor engineering, scientific and management courses under the nation's defense training program at Tuskegee Institute and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, Gov. Frank M. Dixon said here Wednesday.

Representatives of the four institutions, meeting here Tuesday, worked out plans for the courses, and the setup will be presented to the U. S. Office of Education for approval in Washington Monday.

Since neither Tuskegee, a private institution, nor A. & M. gave engineering degrees in 1940-41, they could not themselves qualify to give defense training courses, but both Auburn and Alabama could meet federal requirements.

Negroes living north of a line running from Geiger to Heflin will receive training at A. & M., under Alabama sponsorship. Those south of the line will go to Tuskegee, where Auburn will sponsor the classes.

A coordinator, to be agreed upon by the four institutions, will be chosen, and J. Miller Bonner, who represented the governor at Tuesday's conference, said courses might be inaugurated at other Negro institutions over the state under sponsorship of the major colleges.

Anniston, Ala., Star
June 10, 1942

LACK OF NEGRO USO BUILDING HANDICAP

Program For Colored Soldiers Requires Space

R Clarence Williams, council chairman, presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Anniston USO Council which was held in the USO Club operated by the YWCA on Leighton Avenue Tuesday evening. Routine business was conducted and reports were made of several cooperative programs.

The report of "Veteran's Visiting Day" pointed out that members of local veterans groups, General Philoon, Colonel Jenkins, and other officers of Fort McClellan, and the press cooperated to make this a successful venture. A country place on Little Hillabee Creek made available by S. T. Huger is being used by the several USO agencies in cooperation. Staff workers of the agencies have joined other social workers in forming the Anniston Council for Social Planning. Plans are under way for a joint USO program for soldiers for July 4. Details concerning this program are to be announced later.

Through the efforts of local USO Council members there was established last January a USO Club for colored soldiers. The quarters available were quite inadequate and with the increase in the number of colored troops at Fort McClellan there is a crying need for larger quarters, the council finds. At the time the temporary club quarters were opened it was indicated that with federal funds available there would be erected a community recreation building for the leisure time use of colored soldiers.

Although the city of Anniston has done everything necessary to secure this facility for colored troops and has made available to the federal government the land for the building, no construction has been started. The USO program for colored soldiers is greatly handicapped because of lack of space. This need was pointed out in the council meeting last evening.

Anniston USO Council members are Mrs. Joseph B. Brown, Mrs. Roy M. Woolf, Mrs. Paul Porch, Mrs. Fred O. Tyler, Mrs. Clarence R. Bell, Mrs. William H. Deyo, Mrs. Thomas E. Kilby, Sr., Miss Grace Sewell, Miss Jane Darland, R. Clarence Williams, Mortimer C. Sterne, Lee Freibaum, S. A. Rund, Morris D. Kronenfeld, James J. Cassidy, Marvin Jones, John B. McCloskey, Julius P. Hagerty, Victor A. Tidman, Gordon Mallory, William H. Deyo, James C. Weatherly, W. Paul Alexander, George Syme, Jr., and J. Fred Gurley.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

USO WILL ESTABLISH LOUNGE FOR NEGROES

New Facilities To Be Handled By Travelers' Aid

The Memphis USO Council yesterday allocated funds for the establishment of a lounge in Union Station for the use of negro service men passing through Memphis.

The decision to set up negro lounge facilities was reached at a meeting of USO officials at 4 o'clock in the Bank of Commerce. J. Sedden Allen, chairman of the Memphis USO, presided.

Part of the regular troops and transit service of the USO, the lounge will be under the direction of the local Travelers' Aid Society, of which John Thomas is president and Mrs. Eva Sims, secretary. It will be located near the negro waiting room. Space for the lounge was given the USO by the Union Railway.

The lounge will have comfortable furnishings, ice water and shower facilities and a negro hostess.

Anniston, Ala., Star
June 11, 1942

Training Negro Workers

Plans for the training of Negroes for jobs in war industries as outlined Wednesday at a conference in Montgomery between Alabama education officials and representatives of the U. S. Office of Education and Tuskegee Institute should be widely acclaimed by every citizen of Alabama, both white and black, for such a program will prove that this state is willing to do its part in breaking down the walls of undue discrimination.

Under the program as outlined at the Montgomery conference, the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute will sponsor courses in engineering, science and management to be given at Tuskegee, Huntsville A. and M. and any other state schools that have facilities to handle such courses. The course will last for either eight or 16 weeks.

We are proud to see our state institutions of learning taking a leading part in this campaign, which is but another step toward helping the Negro race as a whole. Its benefits will go far beyond the actual training given these students, for it is tangible evidence that the state is not attempting to hold the black man down and is perfectly willing to grant him privileges as he earns them.

Throughout its long history The Anniston Star has contended that the Negro is entitled to every consideration of which he proves himself worthy. The Negro himself does not want pity; he wants merely the chance to earn his own way, make his own place in the world, and we believe that the courses of training contemplated at the state institutions cited above will give him another chance to move upward.

Not only will it give the Negro the chance to contribute to his own uplifting, but will give him the opportunity to contribute to the victory effort of this country in a new war.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
June 11, 1942

Training of Negroes For Industry Planned

Montgomery, Ala., June 11—(AP)—Plans to train Negroes for jobs in war industries were made here yesterday at a conference between state education officials and representatives of the United States Office of Education and Tuskegee Institute, famed school for Negroes.

The University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn will sponsor courses in engineering, science and management to be given at Tuskegee, Huntsville A&M and any other state schools that have facilities.

The course will last for eight or 16 weeks, it was announced.

47c-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Defense Trades Shops At Booker T. To Open April 6

MAR 28 1942

NORFOLK—Monday, April 6th, has been set as the date for the opening of the Defense Trades shops at Booker T. Washington High School.

Three of the shops—sheet metal, electrical and plumbing—are equipped and ready for work. Order has been placed for equipment for the welding shop, and this is expected to be on hand shortly.

Instructors are available for the three shops that will open on April 6th, if present plans are carried out.

On Wednesday of this week the Virginia Electric and Power Company had not been able to make the power installations. This work is expected to be completed by April 6th, however.

Principal Winston Douglas, of Washington High School, said that approximately 50 students would avail themselves of the day classes, and would be able to get in about 150 hours training before close of the term. They may continue their courses through the summer, he said.

A committee of 15 citizens called on City Manager Borland on Monday, February 23, and asked that he, as Civilian Defense Director, hasten the opening of the shops. The committee consisted of J. Eugene Diggs, the Rev. R. H. Bowling, Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Dr. E. W. Murray, H. C. Young, Winston Douglas, the Rev. C. D. Ellis, Horace C. Christopher, the Rev. J. Jasper Freeman, the Rev. E. B. Watson, H. C. Wright, the Rev. B. W. Harris, G. W. C. Brown, Rev. D. Y. Campbell and P. B. Young.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 17, 1942

Manpower In The South

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Ask any good student of modern warfare what are the requirements for ultimate victory and his answer will be "an adequate steel supply and an adequate manpower supply." The United States, fortunately, has a good supply of both, but there's little of either to spare for non-war use and absolutely none to waste.

Wealth in warfare, in fact, is measured in terms of steel production and manpower.

Next to recruiting men for the armed forces the most important task is recruiting and training a labor force. The administration has recognized the pressing nature of this problem and is acting to meet it. It was not until September, 1918, that President Wilson established a Labor Priorities Section in the War Industries Board.

In the Southern states, where an enormous amount of war work is being done, particularly in the shipyards at Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, the labor shortage already has been felt, in some places acutely.

Officials in the War Production Board say that this must not continue. The South, these officials say, has a surplus labor supply in its large Negro population; it must overcome its prejudices and tap this supply.

* * *

One of the chief problems is in prevailing upon the AFL and the CIO to admit Negro workers to their ranks. And because the trade union domination of the state vocational schools the second problem is in requiring these schools to admit Negroes for training. "There is no doubt," according to one high WPB official, "that the indifference on the part of the vocational education people is holding up the war program."

Most of the money for state vocation schools is supplied through the United States Office of Education, which is criticized for not having brought more pressure upon local authorities who balked at establishing schools for Negroes. In Mobile, for example, there's a terrific housing shortage because of the importation of white ship workers. Yet Negroes already in the town cannot be taught to work because Alabama vocational leaders have not admitted Negroes to the trade schools.

"This war will not be won without the use on a large scale of Negro labor, and the training of Negroes has not yet begun," the WPB official said this week.

* * *

One shipbuilding firm in New Orleans requires 40,000 workmen. The head of the company has realized that all these men cannot be recruited from the ranks of whites. So he has started two schools; one will teach 5,000 whites and the other 5,000 Negroes. Contrast this record with that of another New Orleans shipbuilder who was recently reprimanded publicly by the Maritime Commission for falling behind in his production schedule, and whose defense was that there was an inadequate local labor supply.

"Unless a really comprehensive program of Negro training is launched," reports a field worker for the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, "many Southern defense plants will soon find themselves so short of skilled labor that they will be unable to meet their production schedules."

* * *

As a result of this condition a meeting has been called in Birmingham the last of May at which time employers and employes and representatives of government will discuss the manpower problem. Persons from all the Southern states are expected to attend the meetings.

In Alabama today there are 205 Negroes enrolled in national defense training classes. In Birmingham seven Negroes are reported receiving training in blue print reading, and they were all.

Most of the Alabama training is at Tuskegee Institute, where 44 Negroes are receiving instruction in aero mechanics and 27 in arc welding, and at the Huntsville Chemical Warfare Arsenal where 82 are doing chemical work. Twenty-five Negroes are enrolled in an automobile mechanics course in Selma.

In Mobile, where the need for training is greatest, no vocational education for Negroes has been undertaken. Now, however, the Mobile Central Trades Council has strongly recommended such a program. It has the backing of the executive council of the Alabama State Federation of Labor.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Fail To Provide Defense Training For Ga. Workers

MAY 2 - 1942

By MOSS MYLES KENDRIX

ATLANTA.—Flagrant discrimination in the training of Negro war workers has been charged against Georgia Vocational Education Director M. D. Mobley, by members of the Council on Defense training for Negroes, who point to the setting up with federal funds of nine big training centers for white workers, while not a single one is being planned for the thousands of Negro workers in this city.

The training centers are to fill the demand for more than 40,000 workers needed to man the huge Bell Bomber plant now being erected near Marietta, an Atlanta suburb.

MAY 2 - 1942

The neglect of local authorities to plan training centers for Negro workers caused much dissatisfaction in Atlanta where the race constitutes 42 per cent of the total population. This omission has become even more provoking since developments tend to prove that plans are on foot to import "outside" labor while no plan has been designed to exhaust the vast reservoir of local workers.

Durham, N. C. Sun
June 1, 1942

Negroes Train For Defense

Complete Course At Local College

Sixty-four members of the engineering, science management defense training program at the North Carolina College for Negroes have completed their training, Dr. William H. Robinson, director, stated today. Some of the trainees already have received Government positions in Washington and at Camp Butner.

Persons completing the respective courses are as follows:

Personnel Administration—Olivia Williamson Cole, Lucile Crudup, Mildred Minnie English, William Augustine Gaines, Anderson Sinclair Grayson, Elsie Evans Greene, Ruth Mae Harrie, Beulah E. Jackson, Booker W. Kennedy, Mary Emma Kennedy, Andrew C. Lanier, Josephine Pretty, Peggy McCotta Spaulding, Geneva Torrence Stanback, David Charles Thaxton, Ella Louise Westry and George Lonnie Wheeler.

Physico-Chemical Analysis—Roland L. Allison, George Thomas Boykin, Eugene H. Bradley, Michael Edmund DuBissette, Gerald Alonzo Edwards, Lois C. High, Irene Martin and Ward S. Parham.

Auditing—William Thomas Bailey Jr., Robert Kelly Bryant, Joseph A. Christmas, James R. Holmes, Milton Johnson, Flora I. King, Naomi McClean, Manley F. Michaux, Booker B. Spaulding, Thelma L. Spaulding, Euria Lee Slater and Louise Christine Thompson.

Cost Accounting—Gertrude Ball, Ruby K. Bolding, Mabel Lee Bradshaw, Beatrice E. Henry, Mary H. High, Martha Hazel Ridley, Dora Tyler and Mary Magdalene Williams.

Production Supervision and Management—Mabel Bradshaw, Sylvester Carter, William Henry Cole, Robert P. Duke III, Richard Simon George, Milton R. Grant, William Allen Hill, Annie Henrietta Hinton, Ned Johnson, Thomas Alexander Keller, Robert Lee Levister, Curtiss G. Mabry, Thomas O. Mangum, Walter G. Rhodes, Sadie Tilley, Annie Mae Tucker, George Daniel White, Nathaniel B. White and James Henry Williams.

The following courses have been approved and will start on June 8 on the campus of the North Carolina College for Negroes:

Principles of Accounting, Office Organization and Management—Office Systems, Physico-Chemical Analysis, Industrial Control and Management, Personnel Administration.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MAY 10 1942

HELPING NEGROES TO HELP WIN THE WAR

There is a fine and commendable spirit in the action of the presidents of the University and of Auburn in seeking to get authorization for Tuskegee Institute to sponsor defense training courses.

Failure to set up courses for Negroes under the Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training program of the U. S. Office of Education has been due to a technical regulation which restricts sponsorship of such courses to colleges which have accredited departments in specific fields.

Dr. Duncan and Dr. Denny have joined in giving support to Tuskegee's application to participate in the program.

To fail to make it possible for one-third of Alabama's population make its maximum contribution to the war effort would be folly. The war will be won only by making the most effective use of all our human and natural resources. It is also important to remember that the more productive Alabama becomes in war-time the more productive it will be during the peace that is to come.

Given the opportunity to go all-out in the war program Alabama's Negro population can be depended upon to do its utmost.

Should the present effort get authorization for Tuskegee fail, the next step should be to work out an arrangement for that institution to use the authorization of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Such an arrangement has worked out successfully for twenty-five years in Extension Service work among Alabama Negro farm families. While funds come to the State through the State Extension Service, a portion is allotted for Negro work with headquarters at Tuskegee.

A similar arrangement, with A. P. I. and the University acting as technical sponsors and with Tuskegee assuming responsibility for developing a program, should be worked out if it is impossible to get direct authorization. Such arrangement certainly would have the wholehearted approval of the State.

Governor Dixon, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Denny and other educational officials who are aiding in this matter are performing a service for all of Alabama. The spirit they have shown is one which should be followed in all problems of similar nature.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 30, 1942

State Plans Program For Negroes

A statewide training program for Negroes will be started between June 10-15, with courses in engineering, science and management offered at three Negro colleges in Tennessee, it was announced yesterday by the University of Tennessee.

The courses are made available through the University of Tennessee College of Engineering, under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. They are the first such courses offered for Negroes.

Fisk University and the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, both at Nashville, and Knoxville College will participate in the program. Courses in personnel supervision and radio technology will be offered at Fisk and at Knoxville. Engineering drawing will be offered at Tennessee A. and I.

Applications to enroll should be made with Dean H. Liston of Knoxville, Dean Harold F. Smith of Fisk, or Dean George W. Gore of A. and I. A high school education is required for all courses and an additional two years of college for the course in personnel supervision. Two years of high school mathematics is essential in the radio and engineering courses, and one year of physics in the radio course.

Opelika, Ala. News
June 4, 1942

CLASSES FOR NEGROES

Defense classes in auto mechanics for colored are now being held under the supervision of R. O. Floyd at the Dependable Motor Co. Mr. Floyd says he has vacancies for 20 more trainees and there is a big demand now for trained auto mechanics. There is no charge for this course.

Kingsport, Tenn. Times
May 28, 1942

U-T to Offer Special Courses For War Workers

Knoxville—AP—The University of Tennessee College of Engineering today announced plans for special summer pre-service courses for the training of personnel for war industries.

The announcement said special classes would be held at Knoxville, Johnson City, Memphis and Chattanooga for white students and at Fisk University and Tennessee A & I College at Nashville and at Knoxville College for Negroes.

Training in office management, accounting and statistics will be given at Knoxville, in chemistry at Memphis and Knoxville, and in engineering-drawing at all four cities.

For Negroes instruction will be given specifically in personnel supervision, radio and engineering-drawing. Students with high school education will be eligible for the classes. Applications will be received by deans of the Negro colleges.

All classes will begin, the announcement said, as soon as organization is completed, probably between June 10 and 15.

Cleveland, Tenn. Journal
June 11, 1942

WAR TRAINING PROGRAM OFFERED FOR NEGROES

U-T News Bureau

KNOXVILLE, June 10—(Special)—A state-wide training program for Negroes wil be started between June 10-5, with courses in engineering, science and management offered at three Negro colleges in Tennessee.

The courses are made available through the University of Tennessee College of Engineering, under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. They are the first such courses offered for Negoes.

Fisk University and the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, both at Nashville, and the Knoxville College will participate in the program. Courses in personnel supervision and radio technology will be offered at Fisk and at Knoxville. Engineering draying will be offered at Tennessee A. and I.

Applications to enroll should be made with Dean H. Liston of Knoxville, Dean Harold F. Smith of Fisk, or Dean George W. Gore of A. and I. A high school education is required for all courses and an additional two years of college for the course in personnel supervision. Two years of high school mathematics is essential in the radio and engineering courses, and one year of physics in the radio course.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 10, 1942

Negro Defense Training Shaped

Alabama and Auburn To Sponsor Courses

The University of Alabama and Auburn will sponsor engineering, scientific and management courses under the nation's defense training program at Tuskegee Institute and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, it was announced today by Governor Dixon.

Representatives of the four institutions, meeting here Tuesday, worked out plans for the courses, and the proposed set-up will be presented the U. S. Office of Education for approval in Washington Monday.

Since neither Tuskegee, a private institution, and A. & M. neither gave engineering degrees in 1940-41 they could not themselves qualify to give the defense training courses, but Auburn and Alabama are able to meet federal requirements.

Negroes living north of a line running from Geiger to Heflin will receive training at A. & M. under Alabama sponsorship. Those south of the line will go to Tuskegee, where Auburn will sponsor the classes.

A co-ordinator, to be agreed upon by the four institutions, will be chosen, and J. Miller Bonner, who represented the governor at the conference Tuesday said courses might be inaugurated at other negro institutions over the state under sponsorship of the major colleges.

47c-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Course Registration Is Gaining Daily

MAR 11 1942

Drive Underway To Secure More Jobs for Negroes

The city-wide registration of technically-minded men and women interested in taking defense courses is gaining momentum daily, it was announced Tuesday by W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Council for Defense Training, which is sponsoring the local drive.

It was predicted that more than 2,000 would be registered for this training before the drive ends on March 22.

Large two-colored placards are being distributed all over the city calling attention to the necessity of becoming trained to qualify for positions in industries now holding defense contracts.

This training is now being offered in many white Atlanta schools, and at present two courses are offered at Washington High School. Plans of the council call for a petition to the Atlanta School Board to increase the number of courses at Washington High School and to transform the old Clark College site into a full-fledged vocational high school.

Funds for all defense training are provided by the federal government under a Congressional appropriation act which makes it unlawful for any school board to discriminate on the grounds of race in the allotment of the courses.

The Council for Defense Training has pointed out to the school board that the offering of more than forty varied technical courses to white students, while restricting the opportunity of Negroes to only two, is a clear case of discrimination.

BOMBER PLANT

The council, it was announced also is working on the possibility of integrating Negro workers in both skilled and semi-skilled positions in the proposed new Bell Aircraft Bomber plant. It has been announced that more than 40,000 would be given jobs but thus far no provisions have been made.

The first step in the drive the council is making for securing additional vocational training opportunities is the registration, it was explained.

Cards which are to be filled out by those interested in becoming trained for these skilled and good-paying jobs that are to be opened can be secured at several key spots throughout the city. It is important it was said, that this registration be done as hurriedly, through completely, as possible.

Place where cards may be filled out include the Butler St. YMCA, the Atlanta Daily WORLD office, the Grady Homes, the University Homes and the John Eagan Homes, the management offices of the Henry Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, the Community Employment Service and the council's office, Room 401, Herndon Building, 239 Auburn Avenue.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Instructor In Plumbing Not Available

MAR 14 1942

Equipment Except Welding Machines Installed

NORFOLK — Bottlenecks encountered in the opening and operation of newly constructed defense training shops at the Booker T. Washington High School this week appeared to be nearing a solution with the announcement that all equipment, with the exception of the welding machines, has been installed.

Director T. S. Rydingsvard of the Norfolk Public Schools trades division, told the Journal and Guide Wednesday that he anticipated no difficulty in finding suitable instructors for electrical trades, sheet metal and arc welding, and that he has applications from several men who want to teach welding.

Difficulties are being experienced in finding an instructor in plumbing, Mr. Rydingsvard said. All of the colored technical schools have been contacted without results, it was stated. Instructors in the defense training courses will be employed at salaries ranging from $200 to $240 per month for day classes, plus two dollars per hour for night classes.

POWER INSTALLATIONS DELAYED

Power installations for electric current is delayed while the Virginia Electric and Power Company awaits a priority order to make the installations, Mr. Rydingsvard explained. This was in line with a report made by City Manager Charles B. Borland, to a citizens committee which called on him on February 23 in an effort to straighten out the situation.

Col. Borland in a report to Chairman A. H. Foreman, of the School Board explained that the necessary installation by the VEP Company will cost $500 and for installations of this amount approval of Richmond must be secured and request for approval must be accompanied by a priority certificate. Efforts are being made to secure this certificate, Mr. Foreman said.

A priority rating on arc welders was received on February 20, and the order has been placed, it was stated. With all equipment for the cheet metal and plumbing shops already on hand, a teacher for the sheet metal shop is already in prospect. A priority rating on electric testing equipment was received early this week, Mr. Foreman told the City Manager.

The defense training shops were completed during the Christmas holidays.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

McNutt's Challenge

MAR 10 1942

Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, speaking to the opening session of the Alabama Conference of Social Work, graphically described the great activity of our state in the war effort. And of particular interest, was his enumeration of situations which must be met, war or no war. It is important that we examine our status with respect to his challenges.

Mr. McNutt stressed the necessity of training men to man machines. How do we stand with respect to this need? We have some training schools, but not nearly enough. And with a crying labor shortage, we have no school in Birmingham—a heart of industry—for training Negroes for skilled work.

"Last Fall," the FSA director said, "a third of a million youngsters were 'school children' only by courtesy. Overcrowded defense towns had no schools for them." This situation is bad in certain parts of Alabama where new plants have sprung up out of the ground. Even here in Birmingham. though we have had no great influx, our school situation demands attention.

"There are towns," Mr. McNutt declared, "that think they cannot afford good schools, cannot afford recreation facilities but let honky-tonks serve as a substitute; towns that will not establish decent jails and which throw first offenders, hardened prostitutes and habitual criminals together in the same cell."

Mr. McNutt praised what we in Alabama have done, what we are doing. But he said some things to which we need to pay attention.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

No Negroes To Be Trained At North Broadway Center

MAR 21 1942

280 Persons Registered For Defense Training Located At Douglass High School

By PINKIE HUDSON

According to Mr. Paul Evans, manager of the U. S. Employment Office at East Second and Central streets, 280 applications have been filed for training in the new vocational training school, to be started at Douglass high school, 600 North High street. This number includes twenty-two women, although women cannot receive training through this program but it is anticipated that within a few months classes will be open to them.

The pre-employment training program is offering courses in acetylene welding, aircraft riveting, electric motor repair, auto mechanics and aircraft sheet metal. These courses will each run eight hours daily, six days a week for twelve weeks. As students drop out or complete their training, other trainees are notified by mail to begin their training.

Shifts totaling two, will begin at 4 p. m. to 12 midnight, from 12 midnight to 8 a. m.

Trainees are selected from the U. S. Employment Service and the WPA, where registration is continuing until further notice. A person who is now employed working eight hours a day cannot enter one of these classes, but he may enter a supplementary class, if qualified.

A class in actylene welding was started January 26, the beginning of the second semester of night school, according to Prof. Moon, principal of Douglass high school. "This class is equipped with the finest material in the state," said Mr. J. H. Hendricks, instructor, and the students are progressing rapidly. Beginning on their eight-hour schedule, the class of twenty students was very enthusiastic, when interviewed by a Black Dispatch reporter.

Materials are now available and are being moved in for other courses which will be in operation within a few days, according to Mr. M. L. Curtis, director of the defense school at 916 North Broadway. Mr. Curtis says, up to date, an instructor for aircraft metal has not been found for Negroes.

Curtis also said that all Negroes should receive defense training at Douglass high school, and that none would be trained at the North Broadway Training school. Defense training equipment costing $173,000 will be installed in the white training school, while only $3,000 worth of the same type of equipment has been purchased by the city school board for the Douglass high school manual training department.

The North Broadway training head also said that he though W. G. Lay and Vincent Levison, city separate school instructors, would be placed in charge of defense training classes at Douglass.

This war effort is to train men and women for jobs at the air depot and the Douglass plane plant.

The school located at Douglass high school, is under the direction of the federal government, and directed by Mr. Curtis, director of the Oklahoma Trade school, at 916-918 North Broadway.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

100,000 To Be Trained For War Jobs By Army

MAR 2 2 1942

10,000 Will Be Negroes Is War Department Announcement

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—About 100,000 men and women, about 10,000 of whom will be Negroes, will be trained in the course of the next year for War Department civilian jobs, the War Department announced Saturday.

This program is under the supervision of William H. Kushnick, Director of Civilian Training of the War Department. The 10,000 figure represents ten per cent, the proportionate Negro population.

Trainees for War Department civilian jobs will be qualifying for duties as overhaul and repair mechanics, production workers, and inspectors at government-owned factories, arsenals and depots.

MUST BE OVER 44

Men receiving training under the program must be over 44 years of age or between the ages of 17 and 20, so as to be outside the limits for selective service, or not eligible for military service for some other reason. In most instances the only other qualification is ability to pass a mechanical aptitude test which requires no technical knowledge, and is designed to weed out those who are obviously unfit.

For those who are eager to serve in the war effort but are not qualified for military service, a variety of opportunities is provided by this program. Applications for training under it may be made to any local office of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Students for mechanical jobs, known as "mechanic learners," are paid at rates ranging from $900 to $1020 per year while in training. The training courses vary in length from 15 weeks to 4 months.

MUST BE GRADUATES

Men and women accepted for training as procurement inspectors will be paid at the rate of $1440 per year while learning. For these, however, the minimum requirement is a high school education, and preference will be given to those who have had at least one year of college.

Mechanic learners after completion of their courses are placed in active employment as mechanics' helpers at increased rates of pay, and then begin what is known as "in service" training. Those showing general ability are rotated in various jobs to round out their knowledge, and have good opportunities for promotions.

A wealth of mechanical aptitude has already been uncovered by the Civilian Training program. Not only are such adaptations being made as the re-education of auto mechanics for aircraft work, but men who used to earn their living as insurance salesmen and clerks have become crack mechanics and supervisors. Women have shown a high degree of adaptability.

AIDED BY AGENCIES

In working out its program, the Office of Civilian Training had the assistance of the United States Office of Education, the Training Within Industry Division of the War Production Board, the apprenticeship Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Training Division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the National Youth Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Training is given in government and state-owned schools, scattered throughout the country. In some instances, the United States Office of Education has rented for War Department trainees the entire facilities of private technical schools.

One of the most pressing of present-day needs which the Civilian Training organization is seeking to fill is for procurement inspectors. The training of these has so far been carried out only for the Ordnance Department of the Army, but is being extended to the Signal Corps, and plans are under discussion for its application to the Air Corps as well.

VARIETY OF JOBS

As an instance of the tremendous range of jobs for which civilian training is being given, in the Ordanance Department alone, one of the Army's many branches, men and women are being trained for the following assignments: junior optical workers, junior instrument makers, junior lense grinders; apprentic machinist and tool makers; machine operators; senior clerks, auto mechanics; inspectors of gages cannons and etc.. storekeepers; engineering aids; armament machinists. In addition, inspectors are being trained for eight different types of Ordnance equipment.

The Air Corps now has more than 80,000 civilian employees, in 250 different occupations. Most of these employees are in large depots scattered through the country.

The Quartermaster Corps has more than 10,000 civilian employees at its Philadelphia depot alone. Its total number of civilian employees was over 106,000 on January 1, and is steadily expanding.

The Chemical Warfare Service, which had over 9,600 civilian employees on January 1, will require 10,000 additional chemical plant workers for two new arsenals.

NEW PERSONNEL NEEDED

The Signal Corps, which employed over 20,000 civilians on January 1, constantly requires new personnel in radio, telephone communication, maintenance and repair work at field establishments throughout the country.

In all its branches, the Army of the United States now has under its administration a civilian army of over 500,000 men and women. As the military forces grow, this force too must expand. As as result of the Civilian Training Program, men and women throughout the country who thought they would have to play a spectator role in America's struggle are now in the front lines of the battle of production, and playing a vital part.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ALABAMANS RESPOND TO UNITY PLEA

Mobile Council To Help Open Training Doors To Negroes

MOBILE, Ala. — Promising 100 per cent cooperation in the effort to open essential defense training to Negroes in this area, the Mobile Central Trades Council of the A. F. of L. has selected a committee to meet with officials of the southern regional and local National Association for the purpose of devising effective ways and means to bring about adequate training courses for colored workers.

MAR 2 8 1942

The committee was selected after J. L. LeFlore, chairman of the Southern N.A.A.C.P., had appeared before a meeting of the Council and made a strong plea for unity of white and black workers against fascist-like policies of management of industry, federal, state and local vocational education set-ups, and labor itself, which have, through numerous subterfuges, kept Negroes out of training and employment in the defense program.

LeFlore also warned that the Negro's morale toward the war effort may be lowered if discrimination against him continues and he is looked upon as some sort of contaminating creature unfit for human society.

At the conclusion of the speaker's address A. F. of L. officials promised an all out effort to see that Negroes are integrated into the defense training schemes providing skilled workers for Mobile's gigantic $273,000,000 defense program of extensive shipbuilding and other vitally important work.

As far back as last December the old OPM, now the War Production Board, promised definitely that training for Negroes would be established in the Mobile area, but only recently has tangible proof begun to appear on the horizon.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School Closes Defense Course

APR 2 2 1942

Boys Entertained At Closing Party

EUFAULA, April 21.—The Defense Course in electricity that has been conducted for several months at the County Vocational School has closed. Through this course all buildings on the school campus were wired. Instructor was Arthur Banks, an outstanding contractor of Clayton, Ala.

As an expression of appreciation, Prof. and Mrs. L. W. Bonner entertained the young men of the class, Mr. and Mrs. Banks recently for the fine spirit and good work done on the school campus.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks also entertained the boys elaborately on the last night of the class. Mrs. Banks was assisted by Miss Annie M. Clarke, county nurse, and Mrs. I. W. Bonner.

These young men have been highly benefited through this course and they are ready to do work wherever needed.

N. F. A. boys under the supervision of Prof. L. W. Bonner are constructing lamp brooders to be used by F. S. A. clients in Old Spring Hill Community.

A demonstration of what home grown feed will do for livestock when properly prepared was carried out on a white-faced Hereford at the school for a period of three months. This calf weighed 400 pounds at the beginning of the period and the end of the three months it weighed 645 pounds. The calf was fed on home grown feed consisting of oats, corn, velvet beans and peanut vine hay ground together. A nice profit was realized for the school when this animal was sold after all expenses were taken out. Valuable lessons in the selection, care and feeding of livestock were taught the boys and adult farmers.

Recent visitors to the school were missionaries from China and India, who are making a study of the agricultural program carried out in Alabama. They were highly impressed with the type of work the girls in the home economic classes and the boys in the vocational agricultural classes are doing. Accompanying these friends were Miss Brown, Barbour County Home Extension agent; J. T. Jamor, county agent, and Miss Annie M. Clark, county nurse. Other visitors were Mrs. Turner and A. Floyd, of Tuskegee Institute.

47c-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Over 10,000 File Cards In Defense Training Job

MAR 23 1942

The defense training registration campaign sponsored by the Council for Defense Training for Negroes was brought to a close Sunday night after more than ten thousand of the city's Negroes had filled out the questionnaire card blank distributed throughout the city.

The next steps in the drive to secure equal training facilities for defense work as provided by federal law were being mapped out by members of the council, who promised that an announcement would be made within a short time.

REGISTER DOWN TOWN

W. Y. Bell, who served as chairman of the Council for Defense Training for Negroes, re-emphasized the importance of all persons, who had filled out the registration cards, also getting their names on the registration rolls of the United States Employment Office, 191 1-2 Marietta street.

Though hundreds, under the stimulation of the council's drive for jobs, had added their names to the employmet office registry within the past week, it was believed that not half of the more than 10,000, who had signed the council's card, had also gone to the Marietta street address.

No deadline has been fixed for registration at that office, which is to serve as the actual clearing house for he jobs in the Bell Bombing Plant, to be allotted those who finish the defense course.

REGISTRANTS POUR IN

It was pointed out the greater number of Negroes, whose names are on the U. E. Employment Office rolls, the greater the possibility of securing good paying jobs in the defense industries to be started in Atlanta and vicinity.

All six of the key registration points which continued to sign up applicants for the courses Sunday were literally swamped throughout the day by an ever increasing avalanche of Atlantans.

Many of these places ran out of registration cards before sundown, and no more were available. The Atlanta Daily WORLD office, which was used as one of the registration places, was visited by more than 600, many of whom went away disappointed, because there were only about 400 blanks available.

The same situation was repeated at other registration points.

TABULATION TO BEGIN

The cards will be collected today by the council and the long and tedious, though important job, of tabulation of the information they contain, will be started.

The unprecedented response to the appeal of those interested in vocational education to register, graphically revealed how badly a first class vocational high school is needed in Atlanta.

This fact is expected to be pointed out to the Atlanta Board of Education by council representatives at the board's next session.

The results of the council's registration drive will be made public within the next two or three days after time has been allowed to collect all the cards which have not yet been turned in, and a tabulation complete.

RESPONSE CITY-WIDE

The response to the registration drive was city-wide and touched all classes of the city's population. The amazing point disclosed was that the large majority of those who registered were jobless, although authorities contend a marked shortage of manpower is developing.

The city, the state and the federal government to effectively prosecute the all-out, total war must of a necessity include this huge reservoir of manpower in planning any job any vocational program, it was pointed out.

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald
March 10, 1942

McNutt's Challenge

Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, speaking to the opening session of the Alabama Conference of Social Work, graphically described the great activity of our state in the war effort. And of particular interest, was his enumeration of situations which must be met, war or no war. It is important that we examine our status with respect to his challenges.

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"There are towns," Mr. McNutt declared, "that think they cannot afford good schools, cannot afford recreation facilities but let honky-tonks serve as a substitute; towns that will not establish decent jails and which throw first offenders, hardened prostitutes and habitual criminals together in the same cell."

Mr. McNutt praised what we in Alabama have done, what we are doing. But he said some things to which we need to pay attention.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 16, 1942

Negro Schools To Make Awards for Shop Work

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 15.—(AP)—All students from the senior classes of 35 Negro high schools in Georgia voted yesterday to sponsor an annual high school meet at the Georgia State College here, at which time awards will be given for shop work and home making exhibits.

Professor D. B. Perry, of Center High school in Waycross was elected chairman of a planning committee. Other prizes will be given for debating, oratory and dramatics.

At a convention in the college auditorium, Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the school, announced the awarding of $100 in scholarship prizes which will be made at the 1943 meeting.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Expect 7,000 To Enroll For Defense Courses

MAR 20 1942

Defense Training Council Meets This Afternoon

The intense interest which Atlanta's Negro citizens have in securing vocational defense training kept a stream of registrants pouring into the key centers setup by the Council for Defense Training.

Two new centers setup in the Pittsburg section at Champs Grill, 621 McDaniel Street and Spence's Pharmacy, 951 McDaniel Street enjoyed a heavy registration Thursday, a checkup revealed.

Tabulation of the returned filled-out registration cards disclosed that those signing up represent a cross-section of the more than 100,000 Negroes, who compose one-third of the city' population.

MAR 20 1942

Heavy registration was noted particularly in the Auburn Avenue area, where the four centers in this district, the Atlanta Daily WORLD, the Butler Street YMCA, the Community Employment Service office and the council's headquarters at Room 400, Herndon building were besieged all day by hundreds of persons anxious to get signed up before the campaign is brought to a close on Sunday, March 22.

HEAVY FLOW

The Summerhill registration center at Pollard's Funeral Home, which started off with a heavy flow of registrants, continues to maintain its pace, according to E. A. Pollard, manager of this center.

The iimportance of all persons signing the cards being distributed by the Council for Defense Training to also register with the United States Employment Office. 191 1-2 Marietta Street was again emphasized by Chairman W. Y. Bell.

A special meeting of the council is to be held this afternoon at five o'clock in the Herndon building was also announced by the chairman.

Starting out with a goal of only 2,000, the chairman jubilantly disclosed that more than 7,000 are expected to be on the rolls when the drive ends Sunday night.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Trainee Program To Be Started In Ala.

Decision Follows Oxley's Visit And Conferences

MAR 24 1942

By EFFIE MOTEN GOODE

MOBILE, Ala.—(A N P)—Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, senior specialist with the Social Security board at Washington, has been in Alabama for the past two weeks endeavoring to stimulate equitable participation of qualified Negroes in defense training and employment. From various reports, Lt. Oxley has met with a degree of success.

After a three-day visit in Mobile

where he interviewed several key people and held conferences with employment bureau officials, Oxley was successful in securing approval of Mobile defense authorities for a $10,000 defense training program to fit Negro trainees for the job openings anticipated in defense ship building here. Approximately one-half million dollars in defense contracts have been awarded in the Mobile area for the construction of light destroyers and cargo ships.

Prior to coming to Mobile, Lt. Oxley held conferences at the regional office of the Social Security board at Birmingham and the office of Defense Training of Alabama at Montgomery.

Lt. Oxley is performing a similar mission in regard to Negro participation in the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Weaver Speaks

DR. ROBERT WEAVER, chief of the Negro Branch of training of the War Production Board, declared, in an address before the Pobla club Saturday night, "that unless we get real integration into American industries our economic future is not only dismal but it is very dark." In the course of his lecture he pointed out that the colored people of this country are hardly on the periphery of industrial employment. Despite all of the claims that are being made, which cannot be wholly disregarded, the American Negro has not put a "big toe" in the door of industry. Despite the fact that the navy yards have increased the number of Negro workers more than 100% during the present war effort; that the Winchester company is hiring 1100 Negroes in its New Haven plant; that a cartridge manufacturing company will hire 4,000 Negroes; and other companies, including aircraft industries, are hiring colored workers in large numbers we are just scratching the surface. We are just beginning to get a part of the jobs we deserve.

MAR 29 1942

Dr. Weaver is both an idealist and a pragmatist. He mixes theory with practice. His experience over the years coupled with his intimate knowledge with matters concerning Negroes make him one of the foremost authorities on the problems concerning their plight in the country. Therefore, when he tells us that in order to secure ourselves from the approaching shock which will be the inevitable outcome of this mad world we must train and train and train; that we must tell the white people of this country how we feel about this war and why we feel that way; that we are only going to get what we are powerful enough to get when we get it"; that we ought to get into organized labor despite its practice of discrimination; that if we do not get into industrial occupations now we won't get into them we are forced to view his admonitions as the words coming from a prophet and tempered with the wisdom of a sage.

MAR 29 1942

Weaver knows that the militancy of the Negro is his only salvation. He knows that the time for compromising principles has died long ago. He knows that the colored people of America must fight now as never before to become integrated into the democratic process.

Dr. Weaver knows, and he said, that in order for the colored worker to become integrated in the industries he must train. This is a war in which 75% of the labor must be skilled. The percentage of trained Negroes going into defense industries is small. It is obvious that if one is unskilled his chances for getting placed in a job is considerably less where there is such a great need for skilled labor.

We agree with Dr. Weaver that the Negro must continue his militancy in his efforts to attain the rights as American citizens lest he assumes the status of a slave.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

War Department Official Told Of Training Barrier

APR 3 - 1942

Judge Hastie Reveals Concern Of Washington Over Bell Program

The concern of the United States War Department over the failure to make any provision whatsoever for the training of Negroes as prospective workers in the Bell Bomber Plant, was disclosed Thursday night with the arrival of Judge William H. Hastie, Negro advisor to Secretary of War Stimson.

Judge Hastie shortly after his arrival by Eastern Airline Plane Thursday afternoon was closeted with members of the Council on Defense Training for Negroes in a lengthy conference.

During the conference the council members, headed by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, who also serves as chairman, outlined the lengthy campaign that has been conducted in an effort to secure fair and proportionate training opportunities for Negro defense workers.

APR 3 - 1942

It was disclosed that under the program set up by the Georgia Vocational Defense Training Director, M. D. Mobley, nine training centers will open on April 20 for white persons while not a single one has been planned for Negroes.

The whole agenda of discriminatory practices being carried out by local officials in defiance of the state federal policy prohibiting such practices was pictured to the war department official, who said that he would detail the plight of Atlanta's Negro workers to Secretary Stimson upon his arrival back in Washington. He is scheduled to leave at eight o'clock this morning.

Present at the Thursday evening conference with Judge Hastie beside Chairman Bell were A. G. Moron, J. T. Henderson, William Shaw, Dr. William Dean and Cliff Mackay.

Judge Hastie in explaining the interest of the War Department in the Bell plant situation, pointed out that all the work done at the plant during the crisis would be war contracts.

He admitted he was puzzled how local officials who set up the "white only" training program could so blindly overlook the training of a segment of the population comprising 42 per cent of the available local labor supply, in view of the clearly stated federal policy to first exhaust the local labor market, before bringing in migrant workers.

A report of his findings in the Atlanta case, in addition to reaching the desk of Secretary Stimson, will also be placed in the hands of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

Alabama Starts Race Trainee Program

PITTSBURGH COURIER
PITTSBURGH, PA
MAR 28 1942

MOBILE, Ala., March 26. (ANP)—Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, senior specialist with the Social Security Board at Washington, has been in Alabama for the past two weeks endeavoring to stimulate equitable participation of qualified Negroes in defense training and employment. From various reports, Lt. Oxley has met with a degree of success.

After a three-day visit in Mobile where he interviewed several key people and held conferences with employment bureau officials, Oxley was successful in securing approval by Mobile defense authorities for a $10,000 defense training program to fit Negro trainees for the job openings anticipated in defense shipbuilding here.

The opening of defense classes in Mobile marked the first instance in this section where qualified Negro workers have been integrated into the total all-out training picture.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 13, 1942

Training For Negroes

A step toward justice for Negroes in regard to training for industrial jobs in defense industries was worked out at Montgomery this week at a conference of educational representatives of the state and nation. The step provides for training at Negro institutions under the sponsorship of the University of Alabama, Auburn and the U. S. Office of Education.

When the question of Negro training came up, it was found that neither Tuskegee nor any other Negro institution in Alabama was qualified to give the courses in engineering, science or industrial management which were called for. The plan calls for the University and Auburn to assist with the instruction, which will be given at Tuskegee and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal, near Huntsville.

Here is concrete evidence that white men and Negro men can get together and work out arrangements that will lessen all feelings of discrimination and injustice. Far better is something like this than laws passed in the heat of prejudice or inflammatory agitation.

These leaders, representatives of the colleges involved, white and Negro, of the state government and the federal government, met around a conference table with one thought in mind, how to give the Negro a better chance to make his full contribution to the country's war effort. There were no fears of social implication and all the dangers that some persons see when simple justice for the Negro is at stake.

The justice this group sought and toward which its decision aims was merely that of giving the Negro opportunity to demonstrate his worth and his patriotism. Deny that opportunity to the Negro, and the nation not only denies the elemental truths of human dignity and human freedom upon which it is based, but it also breeds discontent and strife and weakens the cause for which it fights abroad.

The Loyal Negro

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

What does the loyal American Negro, who wants to see the United Nations win the war and the peace, request? He asks for a chance to give his all to this end in all branches of the armed forces of the Nation, combat as well as non-combat divisions, on the assembly lines in the factories, in the shipyards, not just as porter and menial but as mechanic, electrician, engineer, steamfitter and in any other capacities for which he has both ability and training.

He asks for a chance to study in defense classes. Take Richmond as an example. Over three months ago 500 Negro men signed up for courses in welding and sheet metal work in this city. Up to this day there has not been a single defense course offered in the city of Richmond for Negroes, despite the fact that the shipyards are crying for workers and despite the fact that Congress stipulated in the legislation providing funds for such courses that "no trainee under the foregoing appropriation shall be discriminated against because of sex, race or color."

There are evidently some people in this country who still feel we can win this war and maintain exclusion policies as far as the Negro is concerned. They evidently think that a "united effort" can be achieved with one-tenth of the American people left out of the picture. It cannot be done, and no one knows it better than Hitler and Hirohito. Every time a Negro is restricted from serving his country fully, the person doing the restricting is consciously or unconsciously helping Hitler.

Let us wake up now before it is too late. Let us wipe the cobwebs of a dismal past from our eyes. Let us shake off the shackles that keep white and black from making their maximum contributions to victory. Unless we do this it has been correctly pointed out that we may lose. If we do not do this we cannot win.

Richmond, Va. LYONEL C. FLORANT.

Letters should be brief (rarely above 300 words), preferably typewritten, on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, to be published only with his consent. The Courier-Journal reserves the right to condense.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
June 11, 1942

Alabama Negroes To Be Trained For Defense

Courses In Management Engineering, Science To Be Taught In State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 11.—(UP)—A program under which Alabama Negroes will be trained for defense jobs was formulated at a conference here yesterday.

Courses in engineering, science and management will be taught at Tuskegee Institute, Huntsville A. & M. College and possibly other institutions.

Because these schools cannot qualify directly under the federal law, the courses will be sponsored nominally by the University of Alabama and Alabma Polytechnic Institute.

Federal law requires that courses to sponsored only by schools which awarded degrees in engineering in 1940-41.

In attendance at yesterday's conference were J. E. McDaniel, regional advisor for Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training of the U. S. office of education; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. E. Hannum, assistant dean of engineering at Auburn, and Dr. W. Harold Taylor, of the University of Alabama engineering 2 department. Governor Dixon was represented by J. M. Bonner, his legal adviser.

Bonner said the courses would be started "at once". From eight to 16 weeks will be required for completion.

Springfield, Tenn. Herald
June 1, 1942

War Training Program Offered For Negro Race

A state-wide training program for Negroes will be started between June 10-15, with courses in engineering, science and management offered at three Negro colleges in Tennessee.

The courses are made available through the University of Tennessee College of Engineering, under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. They are the first such courses offered for Negroes.

Fisk University and the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, both at Nashville, and Knoxville College will participate in the program. Courses in personnel supervision and radio technology will be offered at Fisk and at Knoxville. Engineering drawing will be offered at Tennessee A. and I.

Applications to enroll should be made with Dean H. Liston of Knoxville, Dean Harold F. Smith of Fisk, or Dean George W. Gore of A. and I. A high school education is required for all courses and an additional two years of college for the course in personnel supervision. Two years of high school mathematics is essential in the radio and engineering courses, and one year of physics in the radio course.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
June 29, 1942

FREE BLACKSMITH CLASS FOR NEGROES

A free blacksmith class open to negro men over 18 years of age will start Wednesday, according to an announcement by J. Duke Haynie, Cumberland county director of war industry training. Training will be given at the blacksmith school on Dick street. Those desiring to take the course should register at the Employment Office on Donaldson street. Twelve negro men have just completed a three-months course in this school and all of them have been placed in well-paying jobs in shipyards.

Negro Girls Win End To Jim Crow Training

OCT 4 - 1942

The Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—Four Negro women in St. Paul were admitted to defense training classes this month. Their assignment was hailed as a victory by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has exposed former Jim Crow policies of the industrial defense program here.

Last spring, women WPA workers, including Negro women, were notified by letter from the WPA office to report for tests in finger dexterity, adaptability, etc. Nearly all those who were called—both Negro and white—reported and took the tests.

All the white women—and only two Negro women—were sent to train.

One of the two Negro women has since been hired, as a wood worker, in a war plant. The other is still unemployed.

At the August meeting of the NAACP, a committee was chosen to investigate the situation.

Committee spokesmen announced this week that both WPA officials and administrators of the defense training schools, when questioned, admitted discrimination. There had been an "understanding," they said, that there was no use giving training to Negro women because of "placement problems" after the training was completed.

The NAACP Committee offered to deal with discrimination in industry and get Negro women hired, if the defense set-up will give them the training they are entitled to.

Four Negro women—one of whom was tested nearly five months ago—have been assigned to the training schools, it was announced last week at the September meeting of the NAACP.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
September 21, 1942

Signal Corps Has Openings For Negroes

Radio Learners And Repairmen May Take Courses

The U. S. Signal Corps approved radio school for Negroes, only one in the country, at the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute west of the city, has a number of vacancies and will be able to place some local men in the school. Vernon Bronson of the State Department of Vocational Education, who directs the installations for the school which opens September 29th, lists some of the information pertaining to the school as follows:

The faculty will be mostly Florida men, who have been employed in industry, and are competent in the field, many of them holding degrees. The course will include daily classroom study, and laboratory work with the radio equipment being installed. Salaries of teachers, rental and equipment are taken care of by the State Department of Education, Vocational Training for War Production Workers of which Robert D. Dolley, of Tallahassee, is director.

The enrollees in the radio course will be paid while learning by the U. S. Signal Corps, mechanical learners being able to draw $85 a month, and junior repairmen, $120. The courses average three months each, and may be taken for a minimum of 30 hours, maximum of 48 hours a week. The training is free, and for a small personal expenditure, those from out-of-town will live at the college under campus conditions, paying for board and room.

Requirements of entrance for learners is education that is equivalent of a high school graduate; requirements for repairman entering the class are as follows:

Two years work experience as a radio technician, or one year electrical laboratory instruction of a college level, or six months work in a recognized school, or holding of a radio operator's license, or three months in a standard mechanical learner's (radio) class, or one year's employment with a communications company, (telephone, etc.) in the communications department.

Tests are given applicants on achievement, intelligence and aptitude, the Civil Service specialized test being used. Additional information on the radio school shops may be had by contacting Mr. Bronson at the Florida Normal School, or by asking at the nearest Civil Service office.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Aircraft Sheet Metal Popular Among Women At Langston University

OCT 24 1942

By Pinkie E. Hudson

LANGSTON, Okla. — Aircraft sheet metal is the most popular course with women in Langston university's war training school, which is now enrolling women trainees. According to L. Gude, local supervisor, the number is double that of all other courses.

Women are also enrolled in auto mechanics, radio and are welding. These women are from all sections of the state.

The first woman to enroll in arc welding was Mary Crim, of Oklahoma City. Miss Crim is developing the technique of handling the arc welding equipment as readily as the men trainees. More women are expected to enroll in arc welding as well as other phases of the foundry and machine shop practice.

The defense class in foundry is turning out production work for defense schools in the state. They have 110 machine vices to make the coming week.

Two hundred hours are required to finish a course in arc welding. Other courses require eight weeks, except radio, which requires ten weeks for completion.

Persons interested may direct their correspondence to Mr. Gude, at Langston university.

Vincent, E. Bernard Hurd and Erford Barker, Mr. Douglas B. Ward, Mrs. Jessie Mae Cox, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Hallie Hill, F. B. Odom, H. R. Graves, Augusta Winn, Ardee Wright, Fern C. Adams, Albin Hurd and Elliot Douglas.

Dean Makes Statement

According to a statement to this reporter, Dr. Newman, dean of the seminary, states "the enrollment will continue throughout the month but no credit will be given late enrollees." A student must be present 24 out of 32 evenings during a quarter to receive credits. Dean Newman further stated that "we are giving our best teachers in all departments and will enroll as many ministers, music students and religious workers that care to come." Members of all faiths are cordially invited. There are no denominational lines in music, Hebrew, Greek or homolitics. Classes in Greek are held each Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock. Other classes are held each Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Defense Training Classes Started

37 Students Begin Eight-Week Course at Washington High School

NOV. 24, 1942

The result of a long and arduous campaign waged by the Atlanta Negro Defense Training Council of which W. Y. Bell is chairman, the first training program ever opened in the deep South for prospective aircraft workers got underway Monday morning at Washington high school.

Thirty-seven students, certified by the United States Employment Service, began an week's course that will qualify them as skilled workers for the Bell Bomber plant which is to open within a few months near Marietta.

Teaching the airplane sheet metal, fabrication, sub-assembly, riveting and final assembly skills are four instructors, James Redd, William Pullin, R. H. Harrison and P. C. Collins.

Although a total of $10,000 had been appropriated by the government for training tools, the course got underway with only about half of the ordered material on hand. Priorities, it was explained, had held up many pieces of the essential machinery.

A large proportion of the first students reporting for the first class were women, it was learned. A call has been issued by Mr. Bell for men to register immediately with the United States Employment Service for this training, which would qualify them for high-paying jobs at the Bell plant.

It was explained that enrollees must be between the ages of 18 and 65, suffer from no chronic diseases, have had at least a sixth grade education and if they are men hold at least a 3-A draft classification.

It was definitely assured, Mr. Bell asserted that men and women who complete the courses being offered at the new aircraft workers school, would receive employment at the local plant. Plans call for the hiring of between 4,000 and 5,000 Negro men and women, it was disclosed.

The school is being operated by the Atlanta Board of Education, with funds supplied by the federal government.

Persons who registered with the U. S. Employment Service, 191 1-2 Walton Street, and are certified by that office will be eligible for the next class, it was announced.

The school was opened in one of the buildings, which formerly housed equipment of the Works Progress Administration.

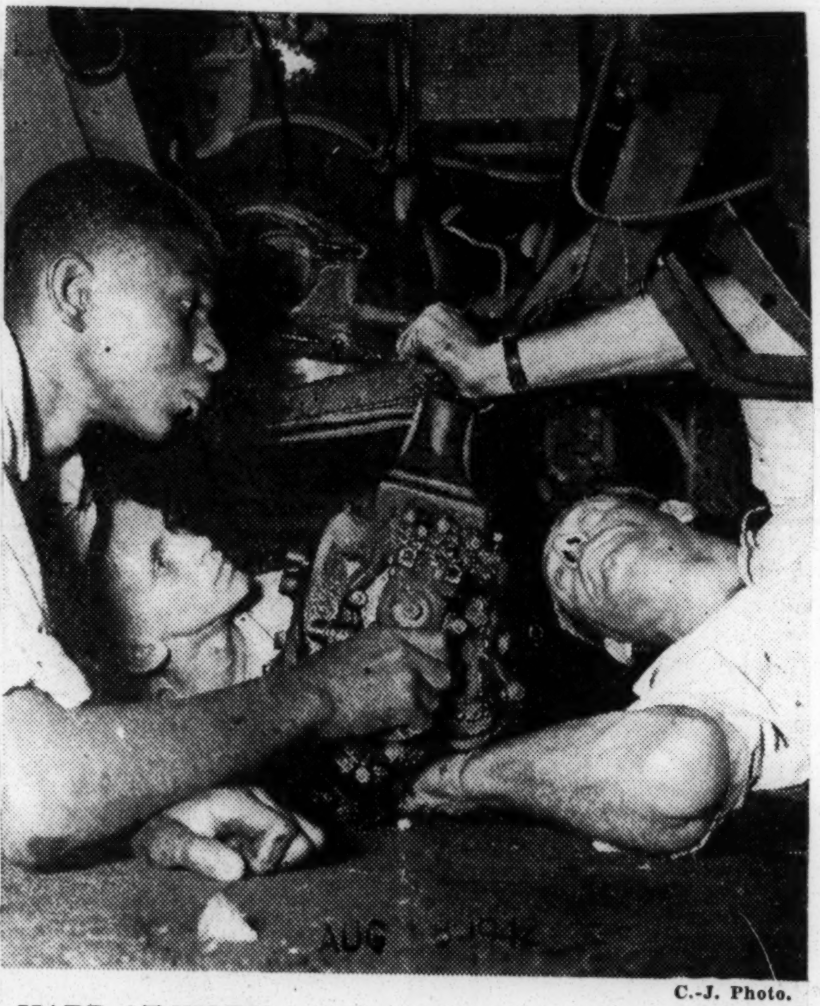
DEFENSE TRAINING

5 Start Auto Mechanics Class To Aid In U.S. War Industries

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

AUG 18 1942

N.Y.A. Course Lasts 3 Months



C.-J. Photo.

HARD AT WORK on their first day as students of automobile mechanics at the N.Y.A. training center, from left, Andrew Jackson, Jr., 1469 Levering, and Eugene Becht, 1129 E. St. Catherine, are putting the transmission back in a truck under the supervision of Virgil T. Wood, right.

Preparatory to helping keep the Nation's fighting cars in shape, five youths began a three-month course in automobile mechanics yesterday at the newly opened N.Y.A. training center, 633 S. Campbell.

Supervisor Virgil T. Wood, 1405 S. 3d, hopes to enlist fifteen additional trainees—ages 17 to 24—for the forty-hour a week course which will consist of a minimum of lecturing and a maximum of practical demonstrations and hard, dirty work. After becoming proficient at repairing cars, the boys will try their skill on overhauling Government cars—u n d e r close supervision, of course. Then they will be placed in war industries.

To Learn AUG 18 1942

Clad in overalls, the five registrants—including three Negroes—heard a brief lecture by Mr. Wood before starting their first day's work.

"We'll first learn the use of the right tools," he said. "A good mechanic who always knows what tools he needs on a job saves hours of precious time." Mr. Wood predicted that at the end of two months, "you boys will be pretty good mechanics."

Each of the boys appeared enthusiastic about opportunities offered by the course. Two Negro students said they liked "the good living made by mechanics." Another student was happy because "I won't ever have to work in an office now."

Members of the class are Bernard Shaughnessy, 18, of 2212 Garland; Eugene Becht, 18, of 1129 E. St. Catherine; Orfravel Miller, 18, Negro, of 1420 Esquire; James Dallas, 19, Negro, of 1625 Congress, and Andrew Jackson, Jr., 18, Negro, of 1469 Levering.

Instructors include Mr. Woods, Superintendent Birger O. Berg and Marvin L. Catlett. Persons between 17 and 24 interested in joining the class may apply at the training center.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Action Taken By Federal Agencies

NOV 14 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12—The Alabama State Council of Administrators, composed of representatives of the State Board of Education, NYA, in Alabama, and the United States Employment Service ordered last week that defense training for Negroes be immediately discontinued. This in the face of a serious manpower shortage in this vital Southern area.

Alabama vocational authorities have stubbornly refused to comply with the President's Executive Order No. 8802, and it was only after the recent FECP hearing there that a few defense training classes were opened for Negroes in Mobile and this city.

Although the local WPA director declared there are over 800 race men on the rolls who are able and eager to receive defense training, the Birmingham USES has exhibited a cynical attitude toward placing Negro trainees and says, "it has no responsibility in the matter."

The State director of vocational training contends that guidance is not necessary since war industries refuse to hire Negro trainees anyway.

THOUSANDS TO BE HIRED

In the meantime, calls have been sent out by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce for white women to enroll in training courses for welders, pattern-makers, and other classes. In a letter sent out by V. J. Douglass, Birmingham vocational training director, there is a statement that three big war plants in the area were prepared to hire thousands in the next few weeks.

Immediate reopening of the Negro training program has been demanded by Louis E. Burnham, of the Southern Youth congress, in a letter to Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, War Manpower Commision regional director.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

WHITE AIRCRAFT SCHOOL OPENS DOOR TO NEGROES

The Texas Aircraft School at Caroline and Polk streets will open its doors to Negro students Monday morning, November 16. Once a training school in the aircraft industry for white studtnts, it has turned out more than 1,000 students, 98 per cent of whom have secured jobs in the industry.

Nov. 14, 1942

One of the best equipped and first Negro aircraft training schools in the South, it is believed to be the largest school in the nation training Negroes in aircraft work. There is more than 10,000 square feet of floor space in a modern, daylight building, equipped with the latest in machinery and tools for the training of aircraft workers.

Factory traned instructors, using factory approved methods and recommended tools, will assist all students in doing their work on sheet alumnium, the metal from which airplanes are made. The course is open to women from 17 up and men from ... 70. All students are given from ... to six weeks training. There will be three classes daily.

Sponsored an dendorsed by the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, the public is invited to inspect the school prior to its opening. A special representative will be on hand all day Sunday, November 14, to show visitors about the school.

Those not able to pay for the course in one payment may still be trained. Easy time payment plans have been worked out by the management. A low down payment will enable any one to enroll.

Instructions are simple and easy to learn. "There is nothing hard about learning aircraft construction," Mr. Manroe, director stated. "And it is a splendid chance for colored people to get out of the low pay rut and start earning from $40 to $65 per week in aircraft construction. There is a definite need for Negro workers in this industry. Doors in many plants are being opened daily to trained workers."

The school is conveniently located and easy to reach from any of the Negro wards. There are several buses which pass the doors of the school.

Actual training of students will start on November 18. Those wishing to enroll in the first classes may do so at any time before that date.

Enrollments will be taken at the school at Caroline and Polk or at the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce on West Dallas street.

Birmingham, Ala News
November 29, 1942

Lack Of Funds Forces Closing Of Training Classes For Negroes

Discontinuance Of 20 Of State's 30 Units Follows Scarcity Of Placements

With war industries in Alabama and over the South hungry for skilled workers, approximately 20 of this state's 30 training classes for Negro war workers will be forced to close between now and Jan. 15—their graduates unable to obtain jobs.

E. R. Plowden, state supervisor of vocational training for war production workers, has released this information to The Birmingham News to clear up a situation already confused by many rumors.

In Alabama now, approximately 6,000 white men and women and 600 Negroes are being trained for various types of skilled and semi-skilled war work.

With closing down of the 20 classes, following completion of their present training periods, only approximately 200 Negroes in Alabama will continue to train for war industry.

Classes to be discontinued include those in Dothan, Opelika, Selma, Mobile, Tuskegee, Huntsville, Fairfield and other cities of the state.

* * *

"IN VIEW OF THE FACT that trainees are not being placed from some of our Negro classes," stated Director Plowden, "these classes will not be renewed upon termination of the training period.

"To do so would be a waste of public funds, as well as time and effort, and would lead the trainees themselves to disappointment.

"The State Department of Education, however, wishes it distinctly understood that classes will be organized for Negroes at any time and at any place when it is reasonably clear that the product of such classes will be utilized in the war effort."

In Birmingham, center of war industry in the South, 60 Negroes are being trained at present for various shipbuilding trades, according to Vernon J. Douglass, local director of vocational education.

Though placement of Negroes is uncertain, Douglass said, these classes—in riveting, bucking, rivet catching, caulking and other phases of shipyard work—will be continued on request of those now enrolled.

Negroes in the other classes, to be continued in the state, are being placed, according to Plowden, in local industries, in the Navy Seabees division, in aero-mechanic work at Tuskegee and in other war occupations.

No white classes are being closed at this time, Plowden said, as there is a constant demand from Mobile shipyards and other industries for trained, white workers.

* * *

NEW TRAINING CLASSES are organized, either for Negroes or whites, whenever the U. S. Employment Service certifies a need for workers in nearby industries, according to Director Plowden.

Plowden's statement of the situation is as follows:

"The State Department of Education has exerted every effort over the years to promote vocational training for Negroes, but arbitarily to set up training for Negroes or whites or anyone, without regard for placement possibilities of such persons, would be to ignore the primary purpose of vocational education, which is to enable an individual to get and hold a specific job."

More than 100 Negroes, trained in Birmingham during the Summer, in answer to requests from Mobile shipyards, were not placed there, Douglass reported. Shipyard heads said an expected supply of steel did not arrive, therefore additional workers were not needed, and that Mobile housing facilities could not take care of an increased number of Negro workers.

The Birmingham shipbuilding classes now in progress are held Monday through Friday nights at 1704 Avenue D.

The Vocational Training for War Production Workers program is a federal program, administered in cooperation with state and city boards of education.

47c-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

DEFENSE COURSE DIRECTOR NAMED

JUL 10 1942

Training Designed To Meet Shortages Of Professional Men

47c

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Timothy W. Jones, head of the electrical department at Tuskegee Institute, has recently been appointed coordinator for engineering, science and management defense training courses for Negroes for the state of Alabama.

E. S. M. W. T., as these courses are popularly called, is provided for under the labor federal security appropriation act. The courses are designed to train men to meet the wartime shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense effort. Both industrial and civil service positions are included in this definition. E. S. M. W. T. training in Alabama will be jointly sponsored by the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Actual training will be offered by Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson, president; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, W. A. Bell, president; A. & M. College, Huntsville, J. F. Drake, president, and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, H. C. Trenholm, president.

Headquarters At Tuskegee

The coordinator, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is empowered, by the sponsoring institutions, to set up other training centers when necessary and practical.

E. S. M. W. T. training will consist of in-service courses, designed to permit individuals already employed to advance to positions of more responsibility and higher pay, and pre-service courses, designed to train unemployed youth. In all cases the industry in question must be essential to the war effort.

Of particular interest to Negro youth is the fact that E. S. M. W. T. courses will enable him to qualify for certain civil service positions previously out of his reach because of requirements in experience. Among the civil service positions for which E. S. M. W. T. may be substituted for experience are: (1) Radio-mechanic technician, $1,440 to $2,300; (2) technical and scientific aides, specific fields; radio, explosives, chemistry, physics and fuels, $1,440 to $2,000; (2) inspector of powder and explosives, $1,620 to $2,600; (4) engineering aids, photogrammetric or topographic, $1,440 to $2,600.

JUL 10 1942

The only requirement for admission to an E. S. M. W. T. course is a high school education. Young women, as well as young men, are eligible. Tuition is free. Students must defray their own living expenses. It is hoped that courses will begin during the latter part of July, it was announced.

Instructors for E. S. M. W. T. courses must hold college degrees in their field of specialization.

T. W. Jones, the recently-appointed coordinator for E. S. M. W. T. in Alabama, is on leave from his position as head of the electrical department for the duration of the war.

Before taking over his duties at Tuskegee Institute he was head of the physics department at Prairie View State College, Tex. Previous to this he was engaged in electrical contracting in the city of Chicago and as electrician for a steel company at Gary, Ind.

Jones completed his high school and basic training in electricity at Tuskegee Institute. He also holds his B.S. and M.S. degrees in electrical engineering from Iowa State College.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 19, 1942

Training For Defense At Miles Memorial Under Tuskegee Plan

Timothy Jones Named Coordinator For Courses By President Patterson

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Timothy W. Jones, head of the electrical department at Tuskegee, has recently been appointed coordinator for engineering, science and management defense training courses for Negroes for the state of Alabama.

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DEFENSE TRAINING

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Getting More Trainees Object of Conference With Manpower Official

SEP 18 1942

SEP 18 1942

Everybody Not in Arms Will Be Needed in Industry; Available Labor Supply Soon Will Be Gone

Training is still the most vital phase of Kansas City's war effort, and should be the Negro's first concern, it was brought out in a conference Wednesday afternoon in the office of Ed McDonald, newly appointed regional director of the War Manpower commission, in the Dierks Bldg.

This is a war not primarily of troops, it was emphasized, but it is a war of production. Negro and white leaders interested in preparing as many persons as possible for war industry sat around a conference table and discussed ways and means of getting more and more trainees.

To Absorb All

47c

Persons already trained for war industry soon will be absorbed and there will be a shortage of vital workers. The shortage will be so great that every elderly man and one out of every three women will be on the production line.

SEP 18 1942

With service either in arms or in production facing everybody, the choice to be made is not what one will do, but when he will start. By appeals and by pay the government is trying to get trainees for war crafts and for technical posts in the armed forces.

Both men and women, youth and adults are wanted. Since first come, first served, the cream of these places will be gone before those who delay wake up to the opportunity.

Boys under draft age and girls as well as older people will be sucked up by industry. Young men will be drafted into the armed forces and their fathers and mothers will take their places in war production.

McDonald said that under present and future conditions, training is fundamental. He pledged the active support of his office in seeing that the program operates without discrimination.

McDonald said that he would recommend that a Negro training supervisor be added to the War Manpower regional staff to organize new training classes, to secure trainees and to assist them in employment following training.

McDonald said that steps will be taken immediately to secure for Negroes training not now available to them. It was brought out at the conference that there is no arc welding class open to Negroes in Kansas City, Mo. McDonald said that his office would attempt to secure the necessary equipment for such a class. The only arc welding class in this area is in Kansas City, Kas.

Training classes now open to Negroes are:

At R. T. COLES: Engine mechanics, taught by Ernest L. Gayden, supervisor; Metal finishing, taught by Owen Kitchen; acetylyne welding, airplane and commercial, taught by Burnett Bailey.

SEP 18 1942

LATHROP WAR TRAINING CENTER: Aircraft sheet metal for men and women.

NYA METAL SHOP: Arc and gas welding, machine shop, radio, aircraft woodworking, motor mechanics and sheet metal.

Persons Attending

Persons attending the conference Wednesday, were: Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary, Urban League; C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call; James L. Russell, NYA personnel assistant; Mrs. Frances Hayden, industrial secretary, Y.W.C.A.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Miss Byrdie Jackson, and R. B. Brown, all of Kansas City, Kas.; Maryland Shirley, annealing furnace foreman at the Lake City Ordnance plant, and Lucile Bluford of The Call.

Other officials present besides McDonald were Charles Wilson, regional director of the Bureau of Employment Security; Merle Alden and E. J. Giblin, assistant regional representatives of the Employment Security Bureau; and Lewis W. Clymer, regional representative of Dr. Robert C. Weaver's division of the Negro Manpower Service directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

The North American Aviation company is beginning to hire Negro women trained in aircraft sheet metal. Most of the employes will come from the training classes at the Lathrop War Training Center.

SEP 18 1942

Girls trained at the NYA Metal shop probably will not be hired immediately, North American officials said this week, because they received their training on heavy metal, rather than on the light aluminum from which airplanes are built.

J. L. Russell, NYA will attempt to revise its program to meet the specifications of North American. Priorities on aluminum have made it impossible for the NYA center to obtain this material for training purposes.

47c-1942

DEFENSE TRAINING

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

DEFENSE COURSE DIRECTOR NAMED

JUL 10 1942

Training Designed To Meet Shortages Of Professional Men

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Timothy W. Jones, head of the electrical department at Tuskegee Institute, has recently been appointed coordinator for engineering, science and management defense training courses for Negroes for the state of Alabama.

E. S. M. W. T., as these courses are popularly called, is provided for under the labor federal security appropriation act. The courses are designed to train men to meet the wartime shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense effort. Both industrial and civil service positions are included in this definition. E. S. M. W. T. training in Alabama will be jointly sponsored by the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Actual training will be offered by Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson, president; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, W. A. Bell, president; A. & M. College, Huntsville, J. F. Drake, president, and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, H. C. Trenholm, president.

Headquarters At Tuskegee

The coordinator, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is empowered, by the sponsoring institutions, to set up other training centers when necessary and practical.

E. S. M. W. T. training will consist of in-service courses, designed to permit individuals already employed to advance to positions of more responsibility and higher pay, and pre-service courses, designed to train unemployed youth. In all cases the industry in question must be essential to the war effort.

Of particular interest to Negro youth is the fact that E. S. M. W. T. courses will enable him to qualify for certain civil service positions previously out of his reach because of requirements in experience. Among the civil service positions for which E. S. M. W. T. may be substituted for experience are: (1) Radio-mechanic technician, $1,440 to $2,300; (2) technical and scientific aides, specific fields; radio, explosives, chemistry, physics and fuels, $1,440 to $2,000; (2) inspector of powder and explosives, $1,620 to $2,600; (4) engineering aids, photogrammetric or topographic, $1,440 to $2,600.

The only requirement for admission to an E. S. M. W. T. course is a high school education. Young women, as well as young men, are eligible. Tuition is free. Students must defray their own living expenses. It is hoped that courses will begin during the latter part of July, it was announced.

Instructors for E. S. M. W. T. courses must hold college degrees in their field of specialization.

T. W. Jones, the recently-appointed coordinator for E. S. M. W. T. in Alabama, is on leave from his position as head of the electrical department for the duration of the war.

Before taking over his duties at Tuskegee Institute he was head of the physics department at Prairie View State College, Tex. Previous to this he was engaged in electrical contracting in the city of Chicago and as electrician for a steel company at Gary, Ind.

Jones completed his high school and basic training in electricity at Tuskegee Institute. He also holds his B.S. and M.S. degrees in electrical engineering from Iowa State College.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 19, 1942

Training For Defense At Miles Memorial Under Tuskegee Plan

Timothy Jones Named Coordinator For Courses By President Patterson

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Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Getting More Trainees Object of Conference With Manpower Official

SEP 18 1942

Everybody Not in Arms Will Be Needed in Industry; Available Labor Supply Soon Will Be Gone

Training is still the most vital phase of Kansas City's war effort, and should be the Negro's first concern, it was brought out in a conference Wednesday afternoon in the office of Ed McDonald, newly appointed regional director of the War Manpower commission, in the Dierks Bldg.

This is a war not primarily of troops, it was emphasized, but it is a war of production. Negro and white leaders interested in preparing as many persons as possible for war industry sat around a conference table and discussed ways and means of getting more and more trainees.

To Absorb All

Persons already trained for war industry soon will be absorbed and there will be a shortage of vital workers. The shortage will be so great that every elderly man and one out of every three women will be on the production line.

SEP 18 1942

With service either in arms or in production facing everybody, the choice to be made is not what one will do, but when he will start. By appeals and by pay the government is trying to get trainees for war crafts and for technical posts in the armed forces.

Both men and women, youth and adults are wanted. Since first come, first served, the cream of these places will be gone before those who delay wake up to the opportunity.

Boys under draft age and girls as well as older people will be sucked up by industry. Young men will be drafted into the armed forces and their fathers and mothers will take their places in war production.

McDonald said that under present and future conditions, training is fundamental. He pledged the active support of his office in seeing that the program operates without discrimination.

McDonald said that he would recommend that a Negro training supervisor be added to the War Manpower regional staff to organize new training classes, to secure trainees and to assist them in employment following training.

McDonald said that steps will be taken immediately to secure for Negroes training not now available to them. It was brought out at the conference that there is no arc welding class open to Negroes in Kansas City, Mo. McDonald said that his office would attempt to secure the necessary equipment for such a class. The only arc welding class in this area is in Kansas City, Kas.

Training classes now open to Negroes are:

At R. T. COLES: Engine mechanics, taught by Ernest L. Gayden, supervisor; Metal finishing, taught by Owen Kitchen; acetylyne welding, airplane and commercial, taught by Burnett Bailey.

SEP 18 1942

LATHROP WAR TRAINING CENTER: Aircraft sheet metal for men and women.

NYA METAL SHOP: Arc and gas welding, machine shop, radio, aircraft woodworking, motor mechanics and sheet metal.

Persons Attending

Persons attending the conference Wednesday, were: Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary, Urban League; C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call; James L. Russell, NYA personnel assistant; Mrs. Frances Hayden, industrial secretary, Y.W.C.A.; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Miss Byrdie Jackson, and R. B. Brown, all of Kansas City, Kas.; Maryland Shirley, annealing furnace foreman at the Lake City Ordnance plant, and Lucile Bluford of The Call.

Other officials present besides McDonald were Charles Wilson, regional director of the Bureau of Employment Security; Merle Alden and E. J. Giblin, assistant regional representatives of the Employment Security Bureau; and Lewis W. Clymer, regional representative of Dr. Robert C. Weaver's division of the Negro Manpower Service directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

The North American Aviation company is beginning to hire Negro women trained in aircraft sheet metal. Most of the employes will come from the training classes at the Lathrop War Training Center.

SEP 18 1942

Girls trained at the NYA Metal shop probably will not be hired immediately, North American officials said this week, because they received their training on heavy metal, rather than on the light aluminum from which airplanes are built.

J. L. Russell, NYA will attempt to revise its program to meet the specifications of North American. Priorities on aluminum have made it impossible for the NYA center to obtain this material for training purposes.

Radio School Ban Hit By Negro Committee

The Negro Labor Victory Committee today protested to Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, on the exclusion of Negroes from the merchant marine radio operators' school at Gallups Island, in Boston harbor.

The committee said that Negroes at first had been admitted to the school, but that the policy had been changed and they now are being barred.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WPA BOWS TO JIM CROW BY EMPLOYERS

Claim Negroes Can't Find Jobs Anyway, Protest To President

Nov. 28, 1942

BIRMINGHAM—All Negro defense training programs in Alabama were ended this week because trainees are barred in southern industries, D. V. Plowden, state director of vocational education, announced.

While the program at best was no more than a gesture, only 100 Negroes being trained to date compared to 4,000 whites, regret was expressed that Plowden had surrendered to the Jim Crow attitude of Dixie employers.

The Negro training centers shut down were in Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Huntsville, Gadsen, Dothan, Tuskegee and in this city.

Typical of the treatment given skilled colored workers was the action of Birmingham officials of the U. S. Employment Service who offered qualified riveters, chippers and caulkers jobs as cooks on sugar cane plantations in Panama City, Fla. Affidavits have been filed with Bowman F. Ashe, regional director of the War Manpower Commission in Atlanta, citing these facts.

It is estimated some 800 Negroes eligible for training will lose opportunity to learn a trade, according to Lee R. Head, director of the WPA division of training and re-employment.

Protests against junking of the program have been sent or Governor-elect Chauncey Sparks, Paul V. McNutt and President Roosevelt by the Negro Citizens Committee on Training and Re-Employment.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama Slams Door Of Defense Training In Face Of Negroes On November 21

Nov. 23, 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Defense training for Negroes, in face of the anticipated opening in Birmingham of a war plant that will need thousands of trained workers was scheduled to end all over the State of Alabama Saturday, November 21, according to information presented Wednesday night to a group of leaders meeting in the Masonic Temple.

A few weeks ago a movement was afoot to cancel all defense training for Negroes, but it was spiked with the provision that it would continue provided jobs could be secured for those trained.

Dr. James Jackson, of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, who has kept a close watch on defense training for Negroes, released the following information for publication Wednesday:

State Director of Vocation Education Plowden (of Montfomery, Ala.) has ordered the closing down of all "Vocational Training for Defense Workers" classes for Negroes in Alabama. Twelve courses will be discontinued Nov. 21, and the remainder within the next ten days.

Mr. Plowden alleged that suspension of all job training for Negroes was ordered solely because jobs could not be found for Negroes.

C. F. Anderson, state supervisor of the (United States Employment Service) U. E. E. S. and a Mr. Jones, assistant supervisor of the Birmingham U. S. E. S., contended that the U. S. E. S. has received no request from any plant for skilled or semi-skilled workmen which could be filled by Negroes who had completed training courses. According to Mr. Plowden, only 606 Negroes have received job training under the "Vocational Training for Defense Workers Plan." This is a Federal training program administered in cooperation with State and City Boards of Vocational Education. Courses of training in the metal trades have been open to Negroes for the past six months in Birmingham, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Tuskegee and a few other cities of the State.

V. J. Douglass, director of Vocational Defense Training for Birmingham, stated that about 100 Negroes had received training in Birmingham in riveting, chipping and allied crafts. About one-half of this number was referred from the WPA rolls. Attempts to place these workers in jobs for which they were trained have proved fruitles, Mr. Douglass claimed. During the past year, however, Mr. Douglass reported 4,000 white men have received defense training and 1,400 rave been placed in jobs for which they were trained.

L. R. Head, Birmingham director of WPA department of training and re-employment, revealed that there were approximately 800 Negro men on WPA rolls who are capable and anxious to receive training for war industry. Mr. Head pointed out that this is a higher figure than for the white workers on WPA because most of the white workmen have already been absorbed in industry.

While job training opportunities for Negroes in the State are being terminated, the manpower needs of industry are becoming more acute. Within ten days construction will begin on the huge Airplance Modification plant of Bechtel-McCone-Parson Corp, which will employ an initial force of from 12,000 to 15,000 workers. In anticipating this new demand on the local labor supply, end courses are being opened and for women to enter the labor forces. However it seems apparent that in view of the fact Negroes constitute about one-third of the available force their training and their economic utilization is essential, if a serious manpower shortage or a mass immigration of outside workers in this area is to be averted.

Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of SYNC said Wednesday night that he had wired vice-president, Henry Wallace, chairman of the War Planning and Resource Board; Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Doctor Robert C. Weaver, of the War Manpower Commission; Dr Malcolm McLean, chairman of the CoFEP; Frank Cramer, executive secretary of the CoFEP; William Green president of the AFL; Walter White, secretary of the NAACP; Phillip Murray, president of the CIO; John P. Davis president of the National Negro Congress, all of Washington; Lester B. Granger, of New York; Bowman F. Ashe, of Atlanta and Gov.-Elect Chauncery Sparks, Montgomery, Ala.

Text of the telegram said:

All vocational training for defense workers classes for Negroes ordered closed by State Director of Vocational Education Plowden. Twelve courses close November 21. Only 606 Negroes have received training in state. Training and employment officials allege no openings for Negroes in face of need for 15,000 trainees for Betchtel McCone Parsons corporation Airplane Plant under construction in Birmingham. Local training plans for Negroes. Order sands women, no Negroes. Order bars 10,000 Birmingham Negroes in available labor froce from training and employment in essential industry Leaves 800 Negro men on WPA rolls. Uurge your immediate intervention to the end that; Vocational training for defense workers be continued and equalized in Alabama; local and state USF place Negro trainees immediately! Negro men and women be trained for Bechtel Airplane Modification manpower within region; wholesale violation of Executive Order 8802 in State be immediately ended in face of power shortage which threatens full production in nation's offensive war.

47c-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Atlanta, Ga., Urban League Wins Fight; Aided By FEPC, NMS

Dec. 5, 1942

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3—The result of a hard-nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training Council finally resulted, this week, in the opening of the first defense training program ever statred in the Deep South for prospective Negro aircraft workers.

Thirty-seven students certified by the U.S. Employment Service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which will begin production a few months from now in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

Dec. 5, 1942

TO GET BASIC TRAINING

Students will learn airplane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 45 defense training in Atlanta, although they are one-third of the population. These were in unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo announced plans, last February, for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire between 30 and 40 thousand workers, the Atlanta Urban League immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

Dec. 5, 1942

COUNCIL ORGANIZED

A Council on Defense Training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the League, to help in a pressure campaign to get defense training. A private registration conducted by the Council and the League brought in 5,000 men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, State and federal officials. These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letters, telegrams and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban League and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro Manpower Service, the school is now open and League officials have begun to dork on the Bell Aircraft Corporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed sometime near Easter.

DEFENSE TRAINING

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

First Aircraft Training For Negroes in South

12/4/42

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — The result of a hard, nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban league and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training council finally resulted, this week, in the opening of the first defense training program ever started in the deep South for prospective Negro aircraft workers.

Thirty-seven students certified by the U. S. Employment service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which will begin production a few months from now in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

12/4/42

Students will learn airplane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Although all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

Long, Hard Fight

12/4/42

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 55 defense training courses being offered in Atlanta, although they are one-third of the population. These were unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft corporation of Buffalo announced plans, last February, for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire between 30 and 40 thousand workers, the Atlanta Urban league immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

Council Organized

A council on defense training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the league, to help in a pressure campaign to get defense training. A private registration conducted by the council and the league brought in 5,000 Negro men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, state and federal officials. These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letters, telegrams and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend 60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools. The white training program started in May and in July nearly 800 men and women were enrolled in the classes.

Appeal to Weaver, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro manpower service and the FEPC. Following an investigation of the U. S. Office of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to set up defense training for Negroes.

12/4/42

When they did nothing to actually get the program started, however, council members traveled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearings from June 18-20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing 10 charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban league and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro manpower service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft corporation to secure a large schare of the jobs in the factory when it is completed sometime next Easter.

The Daily Worker

Birmingham Training Schools Lift Negro Ban

Dec. 8, 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 7.—A victory over Jim Crow of far-reaching significance was recorded here this week when the Birmingham Council on Vocational Defense Training rescinded an order closing war production training classes for Negroes.

Only limited facilities had existed for Negroes despite the fact that booming war industries urgently require manpower and unemployment is widespread in the large Negro population.

While a campaign was under way to extend those facilities, authorities suddenly announced a decision to slam the door shut on such Negro schools as did exist, citing as reason that employers didn't give jobs to Negroes after they had been trained.

Reversal of this decision, just announced by Vocational Training Director V. J. Douglas, came after united pressure by CIO and AFL labor, Negro organizations and community groups.

As a result, the training schools for Negroes, which offer training only in riveting, chipping and caulking, will continue.

Prime movers in the campaign, which won the victory, were the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League, which worked with CIO and AFL unions in causing reversal of the shut-down order.

They wired protests to all government agencies, pointing out that a grave manpower problem in Birmingham accentuated the need for maintaining and increasing all facilities for training Negro men and women.

With the schools scheduled to remain open, a drive has now been undertaken to get the facilities extended. Only about 100 Negroes have been trained so far and the courses offered to them are limited in comparison to the 12 special crafts offered white trainees.

George M. Johnson, assistant secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, wrote the Southern Negro Youth Congress that Alabama's training program is being studied and that the committee is making a complete canvass looking toward a "permanent adjustment."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Huge Bell Plant To Open Next Easter

Seek To Get Workers Ready For Employment

Dec. 5, 1942

FIRST SOUTHERN AIRCRAFT TRAINING PROCURED BY URBAN LEAGUE

ATLANTA, Ga.—The result of a hard, nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training Council finally resulted last week, in the opening at Washington High School of a war training program for prospective Negro aircraft workers.

Thirty-seven students certified by the U. S. Employment Service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber Plant which will begin production a few months from now in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

GET BASIC TRAINING

Students will learn airplane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and, riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Although all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

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These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letters, telegrams, and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend $60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools. The white training program started in May and in July nearly 800 men and women were enrolled in the classes.

APPEAL TO WEAVER, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro Manpower Service and the President's Committee on Fair Empolyment Practice. Following an investigation of the U. S. Office of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to obey the law and set up defense training for Negroes.

When they did nothing to actually get the program started, however, council members travelled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearings from June 18 to 20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing ten charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban League and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro Manpower Service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft Coporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed sometime next Easter.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

South's First Aircraft Training Class Open

Dec. 5, 1942

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — A nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Defense Training Council resulted this week in the opening of the first defense training program in the deep South for prospective coolred aircraft workers.

Thirty-seven students, certified by the U.S. Employment Service, began an eight-week course at the Washington High School to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which will begin production soon in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

Fight Begun in 1940

While the fight for the opening of aviation defense training classes dates from February, 1942, when Bell Aircraft announced plans to open a bomber plant near Marietta, the battle for defense training classes began on July 30, 1940.

At that time the superintendent of schools gave an unsatisfactory reply to the Urban League when it inquired about defense training plans for colored citizens. The history of the case follows:

Four Courses Offered

February 1941 — Four courses, out of fifty-five given in the city and county, were being offered for colored, but they were discontinued before students completed them.

March 1941—E. G. Ludtke, of the U.S. Office of Education, promised to investigate the situation. Meanwhile two of the courses being offered were dropped.

September 30—The school system recommended additional classes for colored, such as tailoring, laundry work, but they were rejected as not vital war industrial courses.

Representation Requested

October 6—The league suggested appointment of colored persons on the local defense training advisory committee.

January 16, 1942—A. F. Scogins, manager of the local Public Employment Service, agreed with William Bell, league secretary, that equipment for courses could be secured through the Federal Government.

February 17—During a conference Bell was advised by the assistant superintendent, Dr. H. R. Hunter, to find out whether the school system could use NYA equipment at the old Clark College.

Given Run Around

February 26—A subcommittee of the Defense Training Council discussed the training problem with the local advisory committee chairman.

March 17—The subcommittee visited Frank Dolan, manager of the Atlanta Office of the USES and was referred to Major Leonard Kline, Bell Aircraft director of training.

March 23—M. D. Mobley, State director of vocational education, told the council he would secure a statement from Bell Aircraft of its plan about colored workers on the basis of which local courses would be set up.

Following the investigation of the U.S. Office of Education by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, Commissioner Studebaker said that the State Department would begin to set up training shortly.

Case Taken to FEPC

May 1—The assistant superintendent of schools outlined details of the training program for colored to representatives of the council.

June 18—Bell testified at the FEPC hearings in Birmingham, listing ten charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up his complaints.

47c - 1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OCD

Hint OCD Cool To Negroes, Liber [ ]ls

Daniels Quits After Power Is Stripped Away

SEP 17 1942

Mrs. Fausett Is Reported at Odds With Authorities

SEP 17 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—That all is not well with the Office of Civilian Defense is indicated through the resignation of Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina liberal, who has often been referred to as a champion of the rights of minority groups.

Mr. Daniels suddenly tendered his resignation to Dean Landis, director of OCD, under circumstances which have not been fully explained.

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STRIPPED OF POWER

It was reported last week that Mr. Daniels contemplated resigning. He submitted his resignation to his superior last Monday. It is reported further that Mr. Daniels' couldn't get results and was stripped of most of his authority several weeks ago. However, the White House is said to have offered Daniels an important post on the President's staff.

SEP 17 1942

On the other hand, all is not well with the colored personnel at OCD. Apparently, Negroes were never wanted in the setup, for most of those who were there during the Roosevelt-LaGuardia regime are assigned to other agencies and are not on the OCD payroll. First of these was Will Alexander, who was shunted to OFF and later to the Office of War Information. Then Miss Thelma Tabb was knocked out and sent to the personnel division, Office of Emergency Management.

Now there is talk that there is a wide difference of opinion between Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, a competent administrator, and the powers that be. It is known that Mrs. Fauset is seldom in her office in the building which houses OCD although her secretary makes appointments there for her.

ALL ARE SILENT

SEP 17 1942

What has transpired, no one knows for all concerned are strangely silent or the matter.

There has been talk that Lt. Col. Howard McQueen, a Washingtonian now assigned to the 368th infantry in Massachusetts, is to be brought into the Office of Civilian Defense in some capacity. Mrs. Fauset is racial relations adviser and has held this post for sometime. Her relations with Mr. Daniels and others who have left the OCD were most cordial.

On the other hand, there is a strong report current to the effect that OCD is planning a system of education for certain persons selected in various cities to do civilian defense work exclusively. Federal funds are to be provided for this instruction which will take place at four colleges. Tuskegee has been mentioned as one of the four and the only Negro institution.

SEP 17 1942

The courses are to be conducted by military officers under immediate supervision of the war department. This would lend some credence to the calling on of Lt. Col. McQueen, who is greatly admired by Dean Landis.

TAUGHT BY ARMY

Officials are loathe to discuss the problems since OCD has been a sore spot for a number of months with no one seeming to know just what is going on as far as its program is concerned.

Negroes have not been wide awake to the possibilities of the OCD and there has always been a color question raised whenever the problems of war were discussed. This has been the topic of many discussions by groups coming to Washington, none of which ever received any satisfactory explanation of the workings of the organization.

SEP 17 1942

There is a general feeling that OCD should stand a little investigation as far as its treatment of Negroes is concerned and that the public is entitled to know some of the things it plans to do and how it plans to do them.

LaGrange, Ga. News
November 5, 1942

Parade And Rally For Negro OCD Workers Set

Certificates To Be Given Sunday To 150 Completing Work

A parade and rally for local Negro volunteer Civilian Defense workers who have completed training courses will be held Sunday afternoon, W. H. Turner, Jr., chairman of the Troup County Civilian Defense council, said today.

47c

Arrangements for the parade and rally are being made under the leadership of Hubert T. Quillian, who is co-operating with local Negro Civilian Defense leaders.

The parade will form on Court Square at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon and will be led by a band from Fort Benning. The parade will proceed down Main street from Main to Whitesville street to McGregor street school where the rally will be held.

Certificates for completion of training courses and insignia will be presented approximately 150 local Negroes who are giving splendid co-operation in the civilian protection program sponsored by the Troup County Civilian Defense council.

B. W. Whorton, commander of the local Civilian Defense Corps, will present the certificates and insignia.

The address of the afternoon will be delivered by W. H. Aiken, chairman of the Negro division of the Fulton County Civilian Defense Corps and another feature of the program will be musical selections by the Glee club of East Depot street school.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OCD Doesn't Appear to Want Negroes or Liberals

SEP 1 8 1942

BY ALVIN E. WHITE

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It was reported last week that Mr. Daniels contemplated resigning. He submitted his resignation to his superior last Monday. It is reported further that Mr. Daniels' couldn't get results and was stripped of most of his authority several weeks ago. However, the White House is said to have offered Daniels an important post on the President's staff.

All Not Well

SEP 1 8 1942

On the other hand, all is not well with the colored personnel at OCD. Apparently, Negroes were never wanted in the setup, for most of those who were there during the Roosevelt-LaGuardia regime are assigned to other agencies and are not on the OCD payroll. First of these was Will Alexander, who was shunted to OFF and later to the Office of War Information. Then Miss Thelma Tabb was knocked out and sent to the personnel division, Office of Emergency Management.

Now there is talk that there is a wide difference of opinion between Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, a competent administrator, and the powers that be. It is known that Mrs. Fauset is seldom in her office in the building which houses OCD, although her secretary makes appointments there for her.

Everybody Silent

SEP 1 8 1942

What has transpired, no one knows, for all concerned are strangely silent on the matter.

There has been talk that Lt. Col. Howard McQueen, a Washingtonian now assigned to the 368th infantry in Massachusetts, is to be brought into the Office of Civilian Defense in some capacity. Mrs. Fauset is racial relations advisor and has held this post for some time. Her relations with Mr. Daniels and others who have left the OCD were most cordial.

On the other hand, there is a strong report current to the effect that OCD is planning a system of education for certain persons selected in various cities to do civilian defense work exclusively. Federal funds are to be provided for this instruction which will take place at four colleges. Tuskegee has been mentioned as one of the four four and the only Negro institution.

The courses are to be conducted by military officers under immediate supervision of the war department. This would lend some credence to the calling on of Lt. Col. McQueen, who is greatly admired by Dean Landis.

Negroes Wide Awake

SEP 1 8 1942

Officials are loathe to discuss the problems since OCD has been a sore spot for a number of months with no one seeming to know just what is going on as far as its program is concerned.

Negroes have not been wide awake to the possibilities of the OCD ad there has always been a color question raised whenever the problems of war were discussed. This has been the topic of many discussions by groups coming to Washington, none of which ever received any satisfactory explanation of the workings of the organization.

SEP 1 8 1942

There is a general feeling that OCD should stand a little investigation as far as its treatment of Negroes is concerned and that the public is entitled to know some of the things it plans to do and how it plans to do them.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SEGREGATION POLICY OF OCD IS REPEATED

Protest To WPB Personnel Director Brings Sign Removal

12/5/42

By HARRY McALPIN
(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON— Employees of the War Production Board are still smarting from the flagrant affront which met their gaze on their bulletin boards and on their desks in the Social Security building last week.

Announcements of the WPB Employees Recreation association dance at the Wardman-Park hotel on Thanksgiving night carried a warning line at the bottom reading "THIS IS NOT A MIXED DANCE." The reference was to race, not sex.

The Employees Recreation association, whereas not an official government organization, is sponsored by the government, and a salaried recreation adviser is maintained on the government payroll in the Office of Emergency Management.

The announcements of the dance were placed on the bulletin boards in the halls of the Social Security building and in the cafeteria, and were also distributed in the morning to the desks of all employees, regardless of race, before the working day started.

Scratched Out

12/5/42

Negro WPB employees resented the last line of the announcement. One employee wrote on the bottom of the announcement on the cafeteria bulletin board, "Is this what we are fighting for?" The line was later scratched out, but the announcement was permitted to remain on the board.

A delegation of United Federal Workers of America union members took the matter up with the Director of Personnel of the WPB, Carlton Hayward, who said he would issue an order forbidding anyone putting up signs or passing handbills that were objectionable to any workers.

The delegation also called on Miss Eddy, government's paid director of war workers' recreational activities in the OEM.

The entire incident recalled a similar occurrence in the OCD some months ago when the OCD Employees announced a dance at the same Wardman Park hotel. Tickets were offered to all employees, but when the hotel management heard this, immediate assurance was sought that no Negroes would attend. The hotel threatened to cancel the dance contract if such assurance was not given.

12/5/42

Goes To First Lady

Pauline Redmond Coggs, now executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, who at that time was a member of the staff of the race relations division of OCD had already bought a ticket. She was asked to give up the ticket and accept a refund. She refused on the basis that she was an OCD employee. The matter was taken to the OCD Director, James Landis, his then assistant, Johnathan Daniels, and eventually to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt called Mrs. Coggs and Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, into a conference on the matter. After a discussion, both Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Johnson left the decision to Mrs. Coggs without suggesting what she should do. After a further discussion with Daniels and Landis, who appealed to Mrs. Coggs on the grounds that the OCD's appropriation was then pending in Congress and that certain reactionary interests would delight to get hold of such an incident to curtain OCD, Mrs. Coggs agreed not to attend the dance—but only after she had been assured that a similar occurrence would not again arise.

This assurance came through Wayne Coy, regarded as the President's trouble-shooter, who was then serving in OEM, under whom came Miss Eddy, the paid director of recreation activities.

12/5/42

Repetition Again

With Mrs. Coggs now out of the government service, these assurances were apparently kicked out the window. The same hotel, having the same discriminatory policy, was selected for the WPB employees dance.

This same Miss Eddy, when she first entered upon her job of working out recreation programs for war workers, dismissed a committee meeting of white and Negro workers when it appeared a majority favored mixed recreational programs. She reorganized a new committee which was more favorable to her own ideas of segregation.

47c-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OPA

OPA Conducts Meeting Of Businessmen Friday Night

SEP 9 - 1942

Prices To Be Discussed At Butler St. 'Y'

Under the joint sponsorship of The Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce and The Atlanta Daily World there will be held a meeting at the Butler Street YMCA Friday evening, September 11, at the hour of eight o'clock. Mr. R. W. Florrid, Price Specialist for the State of Georgia OPA, has agreed to be present and discuss matters concerning price ceilings and other matters which concern every dealer who sells anything.

A recently published comparative study of food prices in New York City by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reveals wide discrepancies between the prices on staple articles for housewives in Harlem and other shopping areas covered by the study. These conditions very probably obtain in most urban centers. It is urgently important, therefore, that all merchants and other business men and women attend this meeting.

The Chamber and the World are cooperating with the OPA office in this attempt to get colored merchants and other business men and women acquainted with this subject which so vitally affects their everyday operations.

The matter of getting some Negroes affiliated with the OPA in this area will also be discussed at this meeting.

Mr. Menelik Jackson, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. V. W. Hodges of The Atlanta Daily World, will be in charge of the meeting.

P.M.
N.Y., N.Y.

Race Bias Gets Senate Backing

OCT 1 - 1942

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Senate voted twice yesterday, in effect, to approve race discrimination in selection of personnel for rent, price, and rationing boards.

Two attempts to add amendments to the Price Control Bill to prevent such discrimination were rejected without record votes with a chorus of "NO" coming from the Southern Democratic section of the chamber.

Rarely has the Senate witnessed such flagrant disregard of the Constitution and the rights of democratic citizens.

Both amendments were sought by the National Negro Council, which protested to the Senate Banking Committee that Negroes were not being given representation, particularly in the South.

The first amendment, offered by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), provided that:

"There shall be no discrimination in the administration of the benefits of the Emergency Price Control Act on account of race, creed, or color and in the membership of rent, price, and rationing boards."

Knowing that the Southerners would kill the proposal if possible, Wiley asked for a record vote, so that Senators would have to show how they were voting. Only a half dozen Senators supported him, and the try for a record vote failed. Among those raising their hands with Wiley were Sens. Norris (Ind., Neb.), LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) and Francis Maloney (D., Conn.). Maloney was the only Democrat.

On the voice vote, Wiley was defeated. He asked for a standing vote, but Sen. Berkeley L. Bunker (D., Nev.), presiding, ruled his request had come too late. Uusually such technicalities are not observed in the House. If a Senator wants a standing vote, he gets it.

A few minutes later the same thing happened on a similar amendment offered by Sen. James M. Tunnell (D., Del.). So officials have been given a go-ahead signal from the Senate to practice race discrimination.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All-Negro Ration Board Protested in Richmond

OCT 30 1942

Richmond, Va., Oct. 29 (AP).—Richmond Negroes have protested to the State OPA Organization against the establishment here of an all-Negro rationing board on the ground that it is "an extension" of "Jim-crowism."

A committee called upon Brig. Gen. J. Fulmer Bright, State OPA director, to express objections. The group represented Negro Masonic Organizations, ministerial associations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The new board, which was the first of its kind in Virginia, was set up by the OPA in what was described as a move to serve Negroes better by establishing a board in their own community and by relieving congestion in the original Richmond office.

OPA To Study Living Costs Differentials

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to the urging of the NAACP that the OPA devise feasible means for wiping out price inequalities in Negro communities, Leon Henderson, O. P. A. administrator this week told the association that the Office of Price Administration was "anxious to have these problems given full consideration in the conduct of its war work."

Henderson said that his office did not possess any extensive evidence of the problems raised by the NAACP concerning price differentials in Negro neighborhoods.

The NAACP had pointed out that if higher prices are found in New York City as their survey "Food Costs More in Harlem" indicates such price differentials must exist in comparable segregated Negro areas throughout the nation. Plans are underway for similar NAACP survey in all major American cities.

"We anticipate," Mr. Henderson's letter continued, "that during the following months actions will be taken which will have the effect of leveling off ceiling prices of particular commodities for all retail stores within any given class of outlets.

Such action would of course automatically eliminate any price ceiling differentials which previously existed in Negro areas for the same commodities sold in the same types of retail outlets.

the Informer
Houston, Tex.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Leaders Protest OPA Race Board

NOV 7 - 1942

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5—Terming formation of an all-colored War Price and Rationing board here as an extension of the program of separation of races generally, regarded as "jim-crowism," a committee of Negro leaders Monday called on Brigadier General J. Fulmer Bright, state Office of Price Administration director, to register formal protest on the grounds that the board is a federal organization and the federal government doesn't recognize any separation of races.

Dr. Leon Reid, of 1727-A East Main street, a spokesman for the group, asserted:

"The customs of a local community shouldn't be injected. It's just like setting up two post offices here." The petition of protest, filed with General Bright, was as follows:

LIST OF OBJECTIONS

"We set forth herewith the basis for establishing of an all-Negro rationing board, as proposed, should be voided because—

(1) It extends the jim-crow policy of separation of the races.

(2) It disrupts the morale of colored citizens.

(3) It creates a division among the people in support of the country's war effort.

(4) It places the U. S. government in the position of setting up discrimination against its citizens and dividing them into special groups in the operation of a federal program.

(5) It is illegal.

(6) It creates unnecessary expense and a waste of the people's money.

(7) It can create but ill-will and confusion."

NOV 7 - 1942

The protest was signed by Chairman A. W. Brown of a committee representing the Interdenominational Ministers' Association with Drs. J. E. Fountain, J. A. Brown, S. L. Pacham and S. W. Thompson; the NAACP, Drs. J. M Tinley and W. J. Ransome; Mrs. J. E. Harris and J. Byron Hopkins Jr.

FIRST VA. BOARD

The board, first of its kind in Virginia, was set up by the OPA in what was described as a move to serve colored people better by establishing such a unit within their own community, thus cutting down congestion at the original Richmond board office.

The new board was scheduled to open its office for the first time Monday in the Southern Aid Society building at Third and Clay streets.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Richmond's Cause Celebre

NOV 7 - 1942

RICHMOND, the Old Dominion's second city, is in the midst of a problem, in the solution of which we have no intention of obtruding, as we know pretty well that Richmonders can settle their own problems.

Still the problem is one that has much significance for the race throughout the South, and upon the way it is adjusted in Richmond will hinge its adjustment elsewhere.

State Price Administrator Bright appointed an all-Negro rationing board of three members, which was to have its own office in the Negro section of the city, and its own Negro clerical personnel. No sooner had the appointment been made than Richmonders objected. The board was an "extension" of Jim-Crowism. That tells the whole story.

NOV 7 - 1942

First a committee waited upon General Bright, who, it seems, advised the committee to wait upon the members of the board and ask them to resign. This was done but the board refused—quite positively and politely—to resign. Next move was a mass meeting, attended—so the daily papers say—by about 300 persons, who concluded to make further representations to General Bright, to Washington, and to boycott the all-Negro rationing board. That is as far as matters had gone up to this writing.

Without particular reference to the merits of the Richmond **cause celebre**, which we have no desire to enter, except as a commentator, we have here the components of the tragic situation confronting the Negro in the South. (1) The present administration at Washington, advised by certain hand-picked white men such as Dr. Will Alexander, is yielding to the South's wishes on the disposition of the Negro's part in this war effort. (2) The Southern whites can "divide and rule" the Southern Negroes any time they wish to do so, as exemplified in the Richmond case, where, on the one hand, representative Negroes resent Jim Crowism and oppose it, and on the other hand representative Negroes accept it when it is handed out officially.

NOV 7 - 1942

Above the clamor at Richmond can be heard the wishful thinking of the OPA officials and the newspapers that the protestants do not represent the masses of the Negroes. But in this they are deceiving themselves. There never was a time in the history of the United States when the masses of the Negroes were more distressed and more united concerning the impact of segregation upon their lives. There never was a time when they were farther ahead of their leaders on this question than they are at the present time.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 29, 1942

Protest Made Over Forming Negro Board

State OPA Action Is in Disfavor

Terming the formation of an all-Negro War Price and Rationing Board in Richmond as "an extension of the program of separation of races generally regarded as 'jim-crowism,'" a committee of Negroes yesterday called on Brigadier-General J. Fulmer Bright, State OPA director, to register their protest.

"The ration board is a Federal organization and the Federal government doesn't recognize any separation of races," Dr. Leon A. Reid, of 1727-A East Main St., a spokesman for the group, declared. "The customs of a local community shouldn't be injected. It's just like setting up two post offices here."

Organizations represented by the Negroes who visited the State Opa office are the Interdenominational Ministerial Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro Masonic organization and the Baptist Ministers' Conference. Dr. Reid told General Bright and Henry L. Caravati, State OPA organization officer, that the committee members were named to protest the establishment of "this Jim Crow board."

To Hold Meeting

Following the conference, it was announced that a meeting of Negro citizens will be held at 7 o'clock Friday night at 402½ North Second St. to discuss formation of the Negro board. Mr. Caravati will represent General Bright at the meeting, and also attending will be the three members of the new board, C. L. Townes, chairman; W. St. Elmo Reede, and Roscoe C. Mitchell.

The Negro board, the first of its kind in Virginia, was set up by the OPA in what was described as a move to serve Negroes better by establishing a board in their own community, thus cutting down congestion at the original Richmond board office. The new board is scheduled to open its office for the first time today, in the Southern Aid Society Building at Third and Clay Streets.

General Bright explained to the committee yesterday that members of all local rationing boards are nominated by the local Offices of Civilian Defense and approved by the State OPA director.

Petition Given

The petition of protest filed with General Bright yesterday was as follows:

"We set forth herewith the basis for our objection to the establishing of an all-Negro rationing board, as has been proposed for the city of Richmond.

"(1) It is an extension of the program of separation of the races generally regarded as 'jim-crowism.'

"(2) It disrupts the morale of the colored citizens of Richmond.

"(3) It creates a diversion among the people in the support of the country's war effort.

"(4) It places the United States government in the position of setting up discrimination against its citizens and dividing them into special groups in the operation of a Federal program.

"(5) It is illegal.

"(6) It creates unnecessary expense and a waste of the people's money.

"(7) It can create but ill-will and confusion.

The protest was signed by A. W. Brown, chairman of the committee. Representing the Interdenominational Ministerial Association were Dr. C. S. McCall and Rev. E. A. Hewlett; the Baptist Ministers Conference, Dr. J. E. Fountan, Dr. J. A. Brown, Dr. S. L. Pacham and Dr. S. W. Thompson; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. J. M. Tinley, Dr. W. J. Ransome; the Afro American Newspapers, Mrs. J. E. Harris. Attorney for the group is J. Byron Hopkins, Jr.

47c-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Citizens Divided On Issue

Some Want It And Some Call It 'Jim-Crow'

Nov. 13, 1942

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) —A question which is giving rise to more than ordinary discussion here in Richmond is whether Negroes do or do not want a rationing board composed entirely of Negroes serving them under the Office of Price Administration.

Brig. Gen. J. Fulmer Bright, state OPA director, appointed such a board in setting up his state organization. On it he named three prominent Richmonders; C. L. Towne, secretary of the Virginia Mutual Insurance Co.; Roscoe Mitchell, former newspaperman, and St. Elmo Reeds.

The board, which was equal in size to a similar white group set up in the downtown district, opened its separate offices in the Southern Aid building Monday.

A considerable segment of the population disapproves the setting up of the all-Negro board. They call the board "an extension of the program of separation of the races generall regarded as jim-crowism."

Among those holding this point of view are the N. A. A. C. P., the Interdenominational Ministerial association, the Masons and the Baptist Ministers' conference.

A committee from these organizations called upon General Bright to protest the all-Negro board.

"The war price and ration board is a federal organization and the federal government doesn't recognize any separation of the races," Dr. Leon A. Reid, spokesman for the group, said. "The customs of a local community shouldn't be injected. It's just like setting up two postoffices here."

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the N. A. A. C. P., sent a formal letter of opposition and a petition to Leon Henderson, OPA administrator, last week. Dr. Tinsley called the appointment of a Negro board "an action in keeping with southern jim-crow policies."

The letter followed a formal protest to the state administrator, Brig. Gen. J. Fulmer Bright, which was unavailing in its effort toward a changed situation. Gen. Bright, who declared that he believed in racial separation, said that the establishment of an all-Negro ration board for Richmond, however, had nothing to do with racial segregation.

Dr. Tinsley's letter predicted that the establishment and operation of this type of board will create disunity and ill-wind at a time when complete unity and good-will of all Americans is essential to the successful prosecution of the war effort. His communication to Mr. Henderson read in part:

"The act of the state administrator in setting up the segregated or jim crow board has created great apprehension among the Negroes of Richmond, and is undermining their morale, the maintenance of which is so necessary in this time of war. It is creating disunity and a feeling among them that this act is a procursor of a governmental policy of segregation or jim crowism. They object to an agency of the Federal government establishing a policy of Jim Crowism."

A group of eight men and women named to formulate plans for non-cooperation with the all-Negro ration board, it it persists, include Oliver W. Hill, attorney; Mrs. Sonora B. Lawson, John M. Moore, Dr. C. C. Scott, H. H. Scott, Dr. J. M. Newman, Mrs. Ophelia H Brown, and Mrs. W. L. Ransome.

After a mass meeting, with more than 150 Negro organizations represented(Dr. Reid, member of the original protesting group, said:

"We want to get the reaction from headquarters in Washington." Gen. Bright had previously declared:

"As far as the OPA here is concerned the matter is closed. The board has been named and will operate."

Townes, chairman of the ration board, said: "I am trying to get to the bottom of this discussion. So far I believe the sentiment of the Negro people is divided on the issue but that as many or more favor the separate board as oppose it."

Chairman Townes indicated that the members of the Negro board would sit tight and refuse to resign until some further action was taken in the matter. The board is being kept busy, Townes said, although facilities for business have not been completed.

No white residents of the city yet have patronized the new board, Townes said, but he expects white persons living near the board to make use of it.

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O.P.A. Atlanta, Ga., World
November 5, 1942

Ration Board Employees Must Be Segregated" Goodman Rules

LOUISVILLE, KY.—(SNS)—

"It will be either a segregated office or no jobs for Negroes in local ration boards," George Goodman, State Administrator, told a committee—representatives of the NAACP, Urban League, and two members of local boards. This conclusion was stated after a two-hour conference arranged by J. A. Thomas, Urban League Executive, in order to clear the air of the confusion that has existed for the past two months over the matter of jobs for Negroes.

Acting on information furnished by Leon Henderson's office of the National Urban League and its local branches, Mr. Thomas said he wrote Mr. Goodman early in June when he was appointed State Administrator and informed him that Negroes were expecting paid employment as well as voluntary work in connection with the OPA program. Executive Order 8802, Mr. Goodman was told, applies to Federal agencies as well as private industries. Following a discussion of the local situation in the State Director's office in July, assurance was given by him that Negro workers would be employed as soon as the organization program got under way. In reply to inquiry made by S. A. Burnley, president of the local branch of the NAACP, Mr. Goodman again said that it was his intention to employ Negroes.

INQUIRIES GET RUN-AROUND

Since August various assistants in the OPA office have discovered many reasons for not employing Negroes—Lack of funds for additional workers and difficulty in getting white employees to work with Negroes—were mentioned most freely. Several weeks ago, it was reported to the NAACP that the OPA planned to set up an all Negro board with complete staff. Objections to this procedure followed the NAACP and efforts were made to discuss it with Mr. Goodman. Failing to arrange the conference, correspondence was directed to Leon Henderson's office and other Federal offices charging the State and local administration with discrimination.

A thorough and sometimes heated discussion of the whole matter preceded Mr. Goodman's statement of policy on the question of employment for Negroes. Members of the joint committee which included S. A. Burnley, I. Willie Cole, Dr. J. H. Walls, C. H. Parrish, J. A. Thomas, and the two members of Ration Boards—S. O. Johnson and the Rev. George Farish—plainly stated that they could see no necessity for the segregated office. Louisville, it was pointed out, is accustomed to public activities which Negroes and whites work together. It was further explained to Mr. Goodman that there is no segregation of persons served by the Boards and there should be none of persons working on the Boards. Mr. Goodman said he was sure that white workers would object to working with Negroes. A separate office, he explained, seemed to him to be the best solution and this opinion was shared by several persons with whom he had discussed it.

Temporarily, at least, the possibility of jobs for Negroes is stalemated on the question of segregation although the matter was not considered a close one. Mr. Goodman explained that it was up to local Boards to select employees and they could do as they pleased. Members of the Boards in the meeting stated that the names of Negro applicants were never submitted, although more than a dozen persons had applied for work. Representatives of the two organizations declared they would ask for conferences with local Boards on the issue and report the present situation to the Regional and National offices of the OPA.

Columbia S. C. State
November 24, 1942

Allendale Kerosene Users Register Today

Allendale, Nov. 23—(Special)—T. K. Jeller, superintendent of the Allendale schools and J. D. Livingston, county superintendent of education, have announced the following places of registration for those who expect to use kerosene for lighting and cooking purposes: Tuesday, November 24 at 4 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. Allendale grammar school, Mrs. Miller Warren; Fairfax high school, J. W. Chitty; Millett, Miss Lieze Black; Ulmer school, Mrs. E. A. Stevenson; Union school, Mrs. W. H. Priester; Harmony school, Mrs. J. C. Spann; Barton club house, Mrs. T. O. Lawton; Solomon's Store, Miss Solomon.

Allendale Negro schools, C. B. Bing; Fairfax Negro school, P. J. Hammett, Millett Negro school, A. O. Williams, Mt. Calvary Negro school, Consee Ritter, Union Negro school, Sara Green; Stumpy Pond, Negro school, Georgia Guess, Sycamore Negro school, Ida Allen; St. Mark Negro school, C. O. McIntosh; Barton Negro school, E. N. Jamison; Solomon's Store, Miss Solomon.

The Allendale county rationing board wishes to remind consumers that this registration is for kerosene to be used only for cooking and lighting purposes. After November 24 the local rationing office will be open for the registration of cooking and lighting kerosene.

Columbia S. C. Record
November 21, 1942

School Told Of Rationing

Officials Meet Today On Plan To Apportion Kerosene

Richland county school authorities met at the county courthouse today to receive instructions relative to registration for kerosene rationing next week.

Representatives from 21 white schools and 25 Negro schools attended the meeting today.

Wade H. C bb, county superintendent of education, said that registration would be held at the county schools Monday and Tuesday from the time the session ends until 6 o'clock and that the time for the Wednesday registration would be announced at the respective schools Tuesday.

Three Days

Persons using kerosene in the rural area must register one of the three days. The teachers will be in charge of the registration.

White schools in which registration will be held are:

Olympia, Rosewood, Lykesland, Hopkins, Lower Richland, Horrell Hill, Bellwood, Eastover, Shady Grove, Browns Chapel, Union, Spears Creek, Dentsville, Pontiac, Killians, Level, Blythewood, Camp Ground, Wayside, St. Andrews and Dutch Fork.

Negro schools listed for the registration are:

Crane Creek, Monteith, Sara Matthews, Millford, Taylor, Mill Creek, Reeder Point, Hopkins, Siloam, St. Phillips, Stoney Hill, Webber, Cross Roads, Pine Grove, Anna Boyd, Jacobs Mission, Shady Grove, Bethel, Taylors Chapel, Cedar Creek, Younginer, Pine Grove, Gadsden, Rosenwald and Arthurs.

Anniston, Ala. Star
January 15, 1942

Negro Recreational Facilities

News that the USO agencies of Anniston are acutely aware of the need for recreational facilities for Negro soldiers at Fort McClellan and that the USO Council plans to provide them is a source of much gratification, inasmuch as this is a problem that has vexed both civilian and military officials here.

This problem will grow more vexing when the Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan gets into full swing, for there will be in the neighborhood of 4,000 colored troops stationed at the Fort then and some provision must be made for recreation in Anniston. The various USO centers are doing a good job in providing for white troops, but must increase the scope of their activities to include the colored service men also.

Responsible Negro leaders of the city will assume a share of the responsibility in this undertaking just as have the white citizens for their own race. The Negro troops stationed at the Fort have been exceptionally well-behaved, and this is a record of which they can be especially proud. This record was established under the most trying conditions when little or no recreation facilities were provided, and disorders of some minor nature might have been expected as a natural result.

But the very opposite was true. However, Anniston owes something to the colored soldiers, as they are defenders of our country also and adequate recreation facilities should be provided for them as quickly as possible. It is to be hoped that speedy action is taken to provide them.

Anniston Ala Star
January 18, 1942

Need Emphasized

Anniston's need for a recreation center for Negro soldiers stationed at Fort McClellan was emphasized Friday night by a shooting which resulted in the serious wounding of one Negro soldier.

Had Anniston possessed a recreational center for these colored soldiers it is probable that this tragedy would not have occurred. Press association bureaus in other cities heard rumors that a race riot had broken out here and the offices of The Star were kept busy Saturday morning denying these rumors. Such occurrences are something that the city can well do without.

Unless some provision is made for the off duty time of the Negro soldiers, the situation may become steadily worse and might result in serious trouble. The incident last Friday night was the first involving any Negro soldiers from Fort McClellan, and outside of this one occurrence, their conduct has been above reproach.

However, some recreational facilities must be provided for these men or Anniston will have more and more incidents similar to Friday night's and some probably a great deal more serious. The USO Council has recognized this pressing need and with increased numbers of Negro troops scheduled to be quartered at Fort McClellan when the Replacement Center gets well underway, immediate action is necessary.

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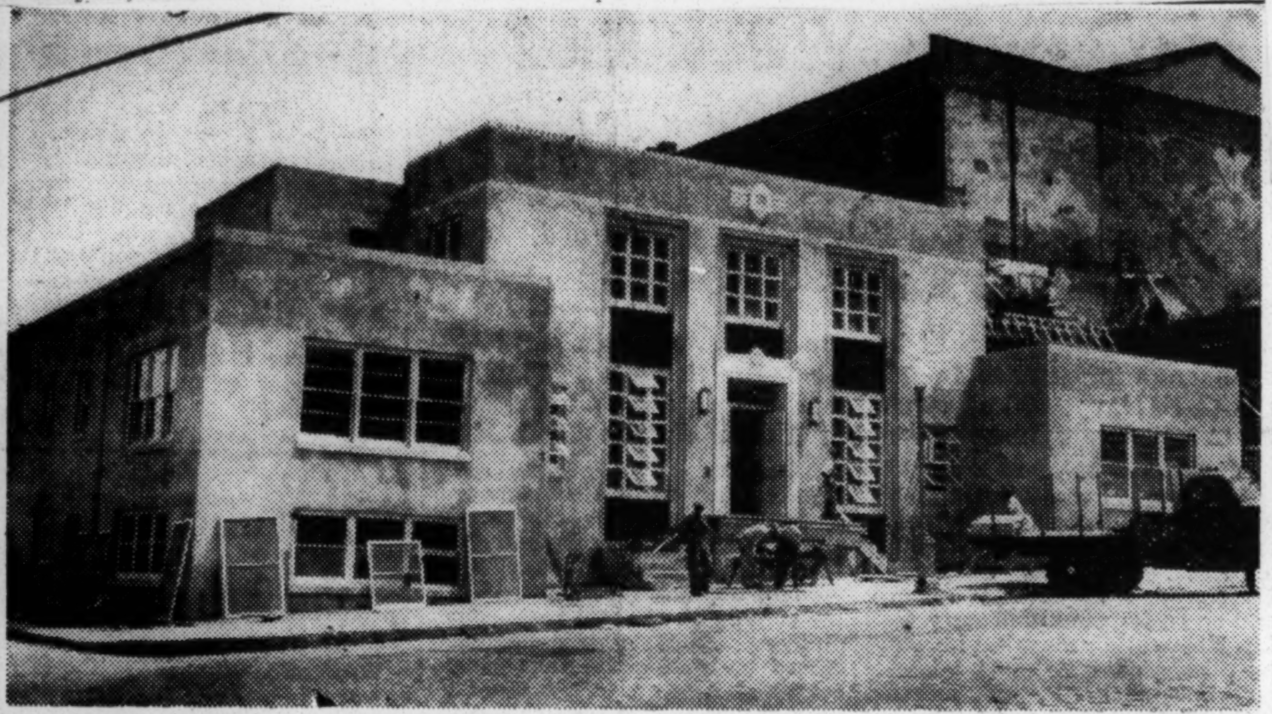
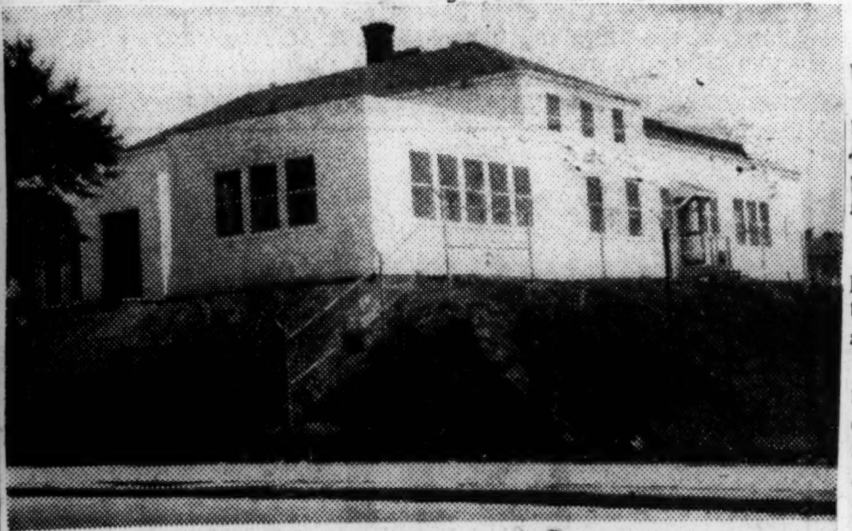
47c

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 17, 1942



RECREATION CENTERS FOR SERVICE MEN COMPLETED

Construction of Atlanta's two new recreation centers for soldiers, sailors and marines was completed this week. Dates for the actual openings will be set soon. The structure for white troops pictured above, cost about $85,000 and is located next door to the City Auditorium. The Federal Works Agency built them for the Federal Security Agency, which will turn them over to the city. After the war, they will be operated as Federal Community centers.



NEW $50,000 CENTER FOR NEGRO SERVICE MEN
It's at Hunter and C Streets, Near the Washington School

Gainesville, Fla., Sun
May 27, 1942

Weekly Recreation Dances Being Held For Local Negroes

Weekly dances for colored young people have been inaugurated by the recreation department, it was announced today.

The dances, held at the colored recreation center on Pleasant St., on Wednesday night, are open to colored service men as well as civilians. The dance is held from 9 to 12 p.m. and admission price is 10 cents per person.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
May 16, 1942

EXPRESS THANKS FOR AID OF COLORED CITIZENS

The recreational leaders wish to thank the colored business men and citizens of Sumter for their cooperation with them in creating wholesome recreation for the colored soldiers of Shaw Field. Also, helping to make the May night formal ball at the recreational center, Friday night quite a gala affair, at which fifty soldiers and their guests were entertained. Names of those who cooperated are as follows:

Dr. E. C. Jones, Dr. B. T. Williams, J. C. Prioleau, John Bowen, E. P. Palmer, Clarence Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Logan Williams, Jean Blake, Richard Sumpter, Charlie Logan, Brunson, Mr. and Mrs. Eleck Williams, Johnnie Williams.

M.P. John Comack and Private Rufus Wallace gave their services in helping with the decorations and serving refreshments.

Recreational Leader,
Leanna Gibson and Elizabeth Allison.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Sadie Alexander Heads Philadelphia U. S. O. Group

JAN 17 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In what is believed to be the first of its kind in the country, Theodore Voorhees, chairman of Philadelphia's USO Committee this week named Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander chairman of the Citizens Committee of Philadelphia to extend hospitality to all service men, regardless of race, creed or color who visit the City of Brotherly Love.

Some forty prominent Philadelphians of both races comprise the membership of the committee.

JAN 17 1942

Arthur U. Crosby (white), prominent Philadelphian from the Chestnut Hill section of the city, will head up the executive committee. Other members of the executive committee are: Lester C. Haworth, Dr. Walter F. Jerrick, Ida W. Sarvay, Arthur Huff Fauset, Lewis M. Stevens, Mamie E. Davis, Dr. Ferdinand Upshur, Bishop David H. Sims, Donald C. Rubel, Herbert T. Miller, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Theodore Voorhees, Theodore O. Spaulding.

REFUSED SEGREGATED HOSPITALITY CENTERS

Philadelphians created a nationwide sensation when they refused the Defense Council's request that a segregated hospitality center be set up for Negro soldiers. Turning their backs on the Defense Council, the committee headed by Herbert T. Miller, local "Y" executive, appealed to the USO Committee for a hearing. It was from this committee that the request for complete integration of Negro soldiers in all USO clubs in Philadelphia was granted.

JAN 17 1942

The 76th Coast Artillery, formerly stationed at Fort Bragg, is at present in Philadelphia protecting that city of two million inhabitants, its ship yards, and its defense plants.

Because of her dynamic personality Dr. Alexander was voted the logical person to head the work of the USO Committee. Besides being the first Negro woman in Amercia to receive the Ph.D. degree (University of Pennsylvania), she is also the first and only Negro woman to be admitted to the practice of law in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and also to serve two terms as assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
July 20, 1942

Furnishings Sought For Negro Center

A campaign opened today in Dothan under sponsorship of the Dothan Negro Civic Club for collection of articles of furniture or furnishings for a Negro recreation room at Camp Rucker.

Sponsors of the campaign said it had the endorsement of Dr. I. C. Bates, president of the City Commission; L. J. Thomas, president of the Dothan Kiwanis Club; and E. K. Wilson, president of the Lions Club.

Gifts obtained in the drive, to be carried out as a house-to-house canvass, will be assembled at the Cherry Street A.M.E. Church and the First Negro Baptist Church Articles sought include tables, lamps, lounges, davenports, book cases, books, magazines, rugs, radios or any other articles which could be used in the room.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 8, 1942

Station Hospital Lists Program for Its Convalescents

Highlights of next week's entertainment program for convalescent soldiers in Fort Jackson's station hospital in the Red Cross recreation building at the hospital will be a program of Negro spirituals on Sunday afternoon; the monthly Gray Lady party on Tuesday night; and the USO-Camp show, "Keep Shufflin," on Friday afternoon.

The spirituals will be sung from 6:30 until 7:30 Sunday evening by a group of Negro soldiers from one of the detachments stationed at the post. A community sing program will be held at 6:30 p. m. Monday.

The Gray Lady parties are one of the outstanding events held for the patients every month, according to the Red Cross workers. This party will be held, commencing at 6:30 Tuesday night, and it is expected that 500 soldier-patients will attend. On Wednesday night, the movie, "Stardust of the Sage," will feature the singing cowboy who recently entered the army, Gene Autry.

Thursday's schedule calls for a bingo party in the afternoon; the Noble Sissle USO unit, "Keep Shufflin," will send some of its best performers up for a special performance at 3 Friday afternoon, and game night will be observed that night.

On Saturday night, the movie, "My Gal Sal," with Rita Hayworth, Vic Mature and James Gleason, will be shown. Immediately following the movie, the regularly weekly broadcast, "Fort Jackson on the Air" will emanate from the auditorium with the patients as special guests. This program is a weekly feature of the radio division of the post public relations office.

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 4, 1942

Group To Plan Negro Program

Recreation For Troops In This Area Will Be Discussed

To provide further for the extensive social and recreational program being launched for Negro troops in training at Fort Jackson, the Columbia Army Air Base and other nearby training centers, an important organization meeting will be held at the Old Howard community center, Hampton and Lincoln streets, at 8:30 tonight.

Numerous Columbians as well as representatives from service centers will be present at the meeting which is being sponsored by the WPA defense recreation committee for the Columbia area. All interested in assisting this program were urged to attend.

The main purpose of the meeting, according to E. F. Sweat, director of social and recreational activities in the Columbia area, is to present ways in which Columbians and those in charge at the various centers can best cooperate in carrying out the current program. A general committee and various executive committees will be elected.

Representing the troops in training, Capt. James A. Ruffin, chaplain of Fort Jackson Negro troops, will speak on the various social and recreational needs of Negro soldiers, while a disclosure of findings of various committees will indicate what organizations and individuals throughout the Columbia area are prepared to do.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 5, 1942

Plans Made For Aid to Negro Soldiers

A proposed plan by which the community may participate in providing recreation for Negro troops located near Columbia was set up in a meeting last night at the Old Howard community center, on the corner of Hampton and Lincoln streets.

J. S. Anderson, local recreation worker and leader of the Allen-Benedict chorus, was elected chairman of the general committee. Working with him will be heads of nine committees: social activities, home hospitality, club activities, music and community singing, church co-operation, facilities, information, transportation and publicity.

Speakers on the program last night were the Rev. Moses Belton, Captain J. A. Ruffin, chaplain of Fort Jackson Negro troops, Dean Carl Flipper of Allen university, H. N. Vincent, and L. F. Scott, field representative of the Negro Boy Scouts in Columbia.

The meeting was sponsored by the WPA defense recreation committee of the Columbia area. E. F. Sweat is director of social and recreational activities.

Anniston, Ala. Star
August 4, 1942

Negro Musical Group To Appear At Fort

The K. P. Comedy Quintest, a unique group of Negro musicians who beat more rhythm and harmony out of a set of G. I. kitchen utensils than the average musician produces from standard instruments, will play at the field house at Fort McClellan tonight at 7:30 o'clock together with the Fisk Jubilee Four, a vocal ensemble who will demonstrate the more traditional aspects of Negro music.

The Fisk Jubilee Four are matched voices from Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., highly trained in authentic renditions of spirituals and folk melodies, as well as currently popular vocal numbers. They will present Negro folk music of a rural nature representative of the countryside, while the boys of the washboard, the tin basin and the ten-gallon lard can will stress the city's contribution to folk music.

Although the K. P. Quintest include guitars and a banjo-mandolin in their instrumentation, these fugitives from kitchen patrol are so adept at playing their unconventional music-makers that a representative of the Library of Congress in Washington attended a recent rehearsal for the USO-Camp Shows tour to record the group's unorthodox renditions for the Library's permanent files of folk music.

47c-1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CENTER IN HARLEM VISITED BY MAYOR

JAN 26 1942

La Guardia Children Also on Tour of Recreation Building for Negro Troops

Mayor La Guardia made yesterday a tour of the Harlem Defense Recreation Center for service men, which took him from the meeting room on the top floor to the kitchen in the basement of the five-story building at 2348 Seventh Avenue. He described the center as "most satisfactory."

The Mayor arrived shortly after 1 P. M., accompanied by his children, Eric and Jean; Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Federal Director of Defense, Health and Related Activities; Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, co-chairman of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, and Jay M. Ver Lee, regional recreation representative.

JAN 26 1942

Begins at Top Floor

Samuel Allen, chairman of the Harlem committee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, and C. L. Alexander, executive director of the new center, took the party to the top floor, where the Mayor examined with professional aplomb the furnishings and appearance of the room. His apparent satisfaction with the interior was spoiled, however, when he looked from the window into a garbage-cluttered alley adjacent to the building.

"I'm going to have it cleaned tomorrow," he said. "You know that's private property, but I'll have it cleaned. If it isn't kept clean, I'll going to have a summons served on somebody."

The Mayor and his party passed through dormitories, quarters for officers and lounge rooms for the Negro troops stationed in the metropolitan area. Mrs. Rosenberg noted the needs of the individual rooms and told officials of the Harlem committee that WPA pictures, curtains, flags and additional game material soon would be on the way.

JAN 26 1942

Lack of Posted Rules

Mrs. Adler said she found the building had a "feeling of homelike warmth," adding that she was particularly pleased to notice the lack of posted rules and regulations. As she walked through the building she said she could feel an atmosphere reflecting the joint interest of the community and the Army.

The group inspected also the game rooms, the kitchen and the dance hall. When the Mayor was ready to leave he told his audience that he was "well pleased with the diversifications for amusement, rest and recreation, but better yet is the enthusiasm and interest of the local groups in the community."

JAN 26 1942

Since its establishment on Nov. 29, the building has cared for the recreation, welfare and information needs of 12,340 Negro troops. The brick building, a former sanitarium, can accommodate 500 men a day. Two hundred and fifty volunteer workers help staff the center.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 24, 1942

RECREATION UNITS TO BE DEDICATED

Three Buildings to Be Put Into Use at Tullahoma in Ceremonies Sunday

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Many a Tullahoma lamp post will be without the support of a sad-eyed boy in uniform after Sunday.

Three federal community buildings will be dedicated and put into use at Tullahoma tomorrow. They will be a welcome addition to the small centers operated by the army Y. M. C. A., the war and navy commission of the Luthern church, the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, the general board of the Methodist church and the Jewish Welfare board.

This will be glad tidings for some 30,000 soldiers at Camp Forrest who visit downtown Tullahoma in search of something to do within the limits of their meager pay.

Construction and furnishings of the buildings were supervised by the federal security agency's office of defense health and welfare services under the community facilities act, it is pointed out by Richard H. Lyle, regional director. After opening of the plants, all of which are centrally located, operation will be in the hands of the United Service Organizations for National Defense with one building staffed by the National Catholic Community service, second by the Y. W. C. A. and the third by the Y. M. C. A. and the Jewish Welfare board in joint occupancy.

Step Towards Needs

"The new federal community buildings in Tullahoma are a substantial step toward meeting the need for clean, wholesome fun," Mr. Lyle said. "This is one of more than 260 similar projects throughout the United States, of which there are fifty-one nearing completion in the six states of Region VII, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee, located near concentrations of armed forces or emergency defense industries."

Sherwood Gates, regional recreation representative, with headquarters in Mr. Lyle's office in Birmingham, has been in direct charge of this $3,000,000 program in the southeast. Raymond A. Hoyer, Mr. Gates' field recreation representative, has been in Tullahoma for the past ten months handling local supervision.

Mr. Hoyer announces that Sunday's dedication program, which is under auspices of the Tullahoma defense recreation committee, with the Rev. Roscoe S. Thompson as chairman, will include:

Opening, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the Thirty-third division band.

Invocation by the Rev. Peter Dennis, St. Barnabas Episcopal church, Tullahoma.

Welcoming remarks by Chairman Thompson.

Remarks by Don B. Campbell, mayor of Tullahoma.

Short address by Prentice Cooper, governor of Tennessee.

Federal Works Agency presents keys, W. Frank Soloman.

Federal Security Agency receives keys, R. A. Hoyer.

Federal Security Agency presents keys to the U. S. O.

Address by David M. Robison, chairman Tullahoma U. S. O. council.

Remarks by Maj.-Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, commander Thirty-third division, and by Col. Millard F. Waltz, commanding officer, Camp Forrest.

Closing remarks by Chairman Thompson.

Dedicatory prayer by Chaplain Daniel W. Fielder, Camp Forrest post chaplain.

Following these ceremonies which will be held for all three facilities in the auditorium of the building located at South Jackson and Carroll streets, simultaneous reception and open house will be held in the three clubhouses. The two buildings operated by the men's organizations include spacious lobbies and porches, snack bar, reading, writing and club rooms with comfortable facilities for men and women. A large auditorium suitable for entertainment or dancing is provided with a stage upon which many of the top stars of stage, screen and radio will perform in the coming months. Comfortable living quarters adjoin each of these buildings for staff members.

The third building will be operated by the Y. W. C. A. It is a spacious old home which has been renovated to provide home-like facilities for the many girls and women who have come to Tullahoma either for camp employment or to be near relatives stationed at Camp Forrest.

But the role of the federal security agency does not end with the opening of the center.

Basic Task to Aid

"The basic task has been and will continue to be that of helping communities in the organization of all types of native recreational resources for the meeting of defense needs," Mr. Hoyer explained.

"This task concerns industrial workers quite as much as soldiers and sailors. In the past ten months, the field recreation representatives have directed the organization of approximately 150 cities and towns in the southwest. In every instance, effort has been made to establish such organizational machinery as would represent all of the major civic, social educational, religious and service resources of the community. The organization is usually named 'The Defense Recreation committee.' This organization has been broken down into functional sub-committees to plan and execute sundry types of leisure time services."

Among the buildings in Region VII, which will be opened within the next four weeks for use of service men and workers at defence plants, are those listed by states, below, with location, and approximate cost:

Alabama — Anniston, $175,000; Talladega, $60,000; Childersburg, $75,000; Jacksonville, $75,000; Sylacauga, $75,000; Selma, $11,000; Montgomery, $20,000; Phenix City, $75,000.

Georgia — Hinesville, $32,000; Macon, $12,800; *Hinesville, $12,000; Columbus, $200,000; Savannah, $13,564; *Savannah, $4,530; Moultrie, $30,430; Atlanta, $137,920; *Macon, $50,000; Albany, $20,000; Valdosta, $40,000.

Tennessee—Tullahoma, $82,000; Tullahoma, $24,719; Tullahoma, $82,000.

*Negro facility.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

RECREATION ROOM EQUIPMENT ASKED

FEB 11 1942

Negro organizations of the district pledged themselves to equip 20 recreation rooms for use by about 5,000 Negro soldiers stationed at Ft. McClellan, Monday night at a meeting sponsored by the Negro Citizens' Committee for Army Welfare.

The Rev. Frank Ledford, civilian associate post morale officer, made an appeal for equipment to give soldiers relaxation and wholesome recreation. He stated that though the government provided a recreation room for each company, it did not equip these rooms and that at present they were entirely empty of furnishings.

Requirements for the rooms include a radio, ping pong table lounging chairs, floor and table lamps, victrola and card tables.

A local firm made a donation of 20 radios to the rooms. The Citizens Committee for Army Welfare has made an appeal to all citizens to help. Donations may be made to the Rev. J. Clyde Perry, chairman, or to Emory O. Jackson at the Branch Y. M. C. A.

FEB 11 1942

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 12, 1942

Negro Recreation Center

An opportunity is presented to Montgomery to make provision for healthful recreation for the hundreds of Negro soldiers stationed at Maxwell Field. It ought to be done not only as a gesture of good will and appreciation of their military services, but as a measure of public safety. Within the week we have had a deplorable tragedy in which a colored soldier in uniform was a participant which might have been avoided if the soldier had had some suitable place to spend the hours he was off duty.

The recreation centers Montgomery has provided for white soldiers are a credit to the city, and they are recognized as performing a fine service in aiding the morale of the thousands of men in uniform.

A center of this kind would perform a needed service among the 700 or more Negroes in uniform at Maxwell Field, but would also serve importantly the increasing number of Negro soldiers who are passing through the city on various missions in connection with their assignments. A center of this kind is hardly possible without the aid of the white friends of the race, and this seems an exceptional opportunity to show that friendship in a practical and helpful way.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
March 17, 1942

More Amazing 'War Efforts'

The country was made indignant a few days ago by receipt of the information that Mrs. Roosevelt had provided a job for one of her proteges with the Office of Civilian Defense as a teacher of rhythmic dancing at a salary of $4,900 a year. The Scripps-Howard newspapers, sensing that much of this same kind of insanity was going on under the guise of "aid the war effort," assigned one of their staff writers, Mr. Bob Ruark, to the job of uncovering what else was being done in this branch of the "war service." We reprint here from the Birmingham Post, some of his findings so the reader may be able properly to gauge the progress of the war effort:

WASHINGTON, March 13.—While Senator Byrd (D., Va.), fulminates at an OCD bowling coordinator away out in Chicago, he might aim a few darts at closer targets. Here in Washington are members of an OCD Sports Board embracing 35 departments.

The horseshoe-pitching chief of the OCD's muscle building program is Harry T. Woodfield. The rifle shooting boss is C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer of the National Rifle Association. The co-ordinator of Negro sports, Edwin B. Henderson, is recreation adviser for Negro schools here.

Let Senator Byrd consider these OCD co-ordinators:

Badminton—R. Ward Starrett, Chicago.

Archery—H. A. McCune, Ben Persons, Inc., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Bag punching—Albert A. Nino, Upper Darby, Pa.

Billiards—Charles C. Peterson, Chicago.

Canoeing—Theo Altender, Philadelphia.

Camping—Robert Lechner, Trenton, N. J.

Code ball—William E. Code, Chicago. (Editor's note: What is code ball?)

Miniature golf—Frank Beal, New York.

Paddle ball and paddle tennis—also Mr. Beal.

Weight-lifting—Robert Hoffman, York, Pa.

There's a raft of similar co-ordinators, including skiing and trap-shooting. But that ought to be enough.

Mr. Woodfield, president of the National Horseshoe Pitching Association, is frank to say his association is delighted to join hands with OCD to obtain much-needed publicity.

Working with Jack Kelly's physical fitness unit of OCD, Mr. Woodfield's program is to increase membership and interest in shoe-flinging clubs all over the nation. He answers all questions about staging tournaments, forming clubs, laying out courts, etc.

Mr. Woodfield, a former acrobat, says that "in horseshoe pitching lies the physical salvation of the nation.

"It doesn't cost much. You can get a set of shoes for a couple of dollars. You can set up a court almost anywhere," he says.

Mr. Woodfield hopes eventually to get funds to set up pitching courts around the government buildings.

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
September 18, 1942

SMO VOTES NEGRO CENTER

Authorizes $100 Fund and Rents House for Negro SMO Canteen; Gives Legion Auxiliary Operating Fund for SMO Canteen.

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The board of governors last night voted unanimously to rent a house in East Tarboro, and to provide $100 in equipment for an SMO Negro canteen.

At the same time the SMO gave the Legion Auxiliary, through their chairman, Mrs. Marion Wall, $50 to complete their payment of improvements, and $10 a month to operate.

Mrs. Wall came before the group and outlined the fact that the $200 granted the Legion Auxiliary in August was $50 short and she asked for an additional appropriation for this work. She got it by unanimous vote. Then she asked for $10 a month for operation money, and she got that too.

Dr. Royster brought out the point that the SMO canteen should be open every day all day, especially over the week-ends, and Mrs. Wall said this point had been brought before the committee on SMO project operation and they had frowned on the idea, believing local people would enter the canteen and do some damage. However, Mrs. Wall said she would go again to the committee and tell them of the insistence of the SMO chairman and board of governors that the place be open all the time.

F. D. Wharton, chairman of the Negro SMO, asked for $100 for equipment of stoves, hot water heater and shower in the Negro SMO canteen. He got it.

At the same time the board of governors authorized the treasurer to contact through Mr. Pembroke Nash for the Rebecca Lloyd house on Lloyd and Wilson streets, as a Negro SMO center.

Those present last night were:

Dr. T. H. Royster, president; Mrs. Haywood Foxhall, vice president; H. Dail Holderness, treasurer, and Aubrey Shackell, secretary.

And Milford Haynes, Mrs. John Varnell, Mrs. Edgar Clark, Mrs. Anna Baker Fenner, W. Robert Worsley, George Earnhart, F. D. Wharton and W. A. Pattillo.

F.W.A. Approves Negroes' Center At Hopkinsville

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
OCT 13 1942

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 12 (AP)—Approval of $49,500 recreational facilities project here for Negro soldiers at nearby Camp Campbell today by the Federal Works Agency brought a promise from Mayor A. S. Koon to investigate delay in approving a similar project for white service men.

The mayor said the city had appealed to the F.W.A. several times for funds to provide a recreation building for white soldiers, but no action had been taken.

The project for Negroes approved today calls for purchase and remodeling of a building on Sixth Street here, including equipment, for use as a recreation center. Approval was announced by Regional F.W.A. Director Lawrence A. Gillett at Chicago.

47c-1942

USO

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
October 19, 1942

Talladega Citizens Unite In Asking For Negro USO Facility

Recreation Program For Negro Soldiers And Workers Sought

A project of major importance to Talladega went into its opening stages Monday morning when a group of citizens white and Negro, met at Talladega college, to ask for USO facilities for the city's Negro soldiers and defense workers.

The meeting was called through Dr W. H. Brothers, who pointed out that Negro troops are to be quartered at the Fourth Service Command Motor school and already have begun to arrive.

The need for a USO for Negroes long has been apparent Dr. Brothers said in his letter of invitation to the meeting.

The population of Talladega has increased vastly because of workers in war industries here, at Childersburg, Eastaboga and Dry Valley.

A sizeable percentage of that increase is composed of Negro citizens, although the approximate number remains to be established.

"There are no recreational facilities for the Negro war workers and troops," Dr. Brother's letter pointed out. "The churches and the college are doing what they can.

"But only a USO club for Negroes can adequately meet the need."

Mr. Zwingle of Atlanta, acting regional director for the USO, attended the session and made it plain that he intends to give every possible bit of co-operation.

A committee composed of Rev. Marshall Seifert, head of the USO obard of directoars; Mayor Walter Baker and Mrs Jane Haag, director of the USO here, was named to appoint another committee, composed of white and Negro citizens, which will make a careful study of the situation.

It was the sense of the meeting, expressed by Dr. Buell Gallager, Talladega college jresdient, that a building is needed.

In the meantime, however, a definite recommendation for a fund alotment sufficient for the employment of a USO worker who will map and direct a comprehensive program, will be sought.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
October 19, 1942

WE NEED IT

The Daily Home was very much impressed Monday morning with the gathering which marked the formal inception of a movement designed to bringto this city a Negro USO club.

It may be that we shall for a time have to be contented with the allotment of funds which will provide a worker and a program, but Dr. Gallagher was correct when he said that we should not fix our sights too low and that we should turn every stone to make the building possible.

The meeting was important for something beyond the fact that itset in motion a program designed to meet a concrete need.

It was important because it gave representatives of both races an opportunity to work together for mutual good. It was helpful to those who attended Monday and it will continue to be helpful.

Every Talladegan owes it to himself and to his city to give the heartiest sort of backing to the movement.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Club for Colored Servicemen Benefits Through Fund Gifts

NOV 5 - 1942

Post Staff Photo

SERVICE TO THE ARMED FORCES—Two hostesses at Banneker Service Club No. 2 help make a first class private's leave in Washington a pleasant one. Ella Sowerly, president of the Banequettes Club, offers cigarettes to P. F. C. Clarence Awakard of Fort Myer, as he plays checkers with Hostess Helen Brooks. Banneker, used by 500 servicemen every week, is supportd by the Community War Fund

NOV 5 - 1942

More than 500 colored servicemen coming into Washington every week receive guidance, counsel and healthful recreation at Banneker Service Club No. 2, 2500 Georgia Avenue Northwest—a Community War Fund member.

This service club is also a center of activities for hundreds of young women, newcomers to Washington, thus drawn into healthful recreation and supervised club activities.

On Friday and Saturday nights dances for servicemen and young women defense workers are held at Banneker. Every weekday night sees checker games, informal dancing and card games in progress.

Banneker, one of the finest servicemen's clubs in the United States, has facilities for weekend lodging for approximately 100 servicemen on leave. Rows of double-bunk beds in one huge dormitory provide clean up-to-date housing for men in the armed forces.

The Banneker Service Club was renovated and furnished at a cost of $25,000 provided from the Lanham Act, under the supervision of the Federal Works Agency. Its operation comes under the general supervision of Recreation Services. Inc., the operating agency for the War Hospitality Committee. Cooperating in the enterprise are the Welfare Recreational Association and the Recreation Department.

An example of the kind of assistance Banneker offers is the story of the soldier who ran out of funds on the fifth day of a 14-day furlough. The club provided his lodging, recreation and meals for the balance of his holiday, and made arrangements for his transportation back to camp. No AWOL for that soldier.

Colored citizens of the District are proud of this club. Their pride is reflected in their deepened interest in the Community War Fund, which supports this and similar centers for all servicemen. Colored teams in the Metropolitan unit this year expect to raise more than double any amount colored citizens have previously contributed to community welfare, according to Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, vice chairman of all the teams in this division.

NOV 5 - 1942

War Fund officials, discussing Banneker, declared that the value to the community of any enterprise which provides healthful supervised recreation on such a scale, should be self-evident.

Spartanburg S C Journal
January 24, 1942

New USO Clubhouses for White and Negro Service Men to Be Opened at Dedicatory Exercises Late Today

Spartanburg's two new USO clubhouses will be dedicated late this afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies.

The clubhouse of North Church street will be dedicated at 6:15 o'clock, with the program at the negro clubhouse on South Liberty street set for 5 o'clock.

"Uncle Sam's Nieces" will make their first public appearance at a gala dance tonight at the club on North Church street.

Uncle Sam's Nieces' roster is composed of Spartanburg girls who are members of the Spinsters, Pilot, Beta Sigma Phi, Kiva, Nine O'Clock and La Jeunesse clubs. "Uncle Sam's Nieces" was organized under auspices of the Junior Charity league after repeated requests from soldiers who wanted to meet "girls like their sisters and like their girls back home."

Dr. Sherwood Gates, of Birmingham, Ala., will be the principal speaker at both programs. Mr. Gates is regional recreation representative of the Federal Security agency, which has charge of construction and finishing of the clubhouses.

Mayor Jennings L. Thompson will extend greetings to the soldiers at both programs.

Dr. Gates will make the presentation of the buildings on behalf of the Federal Security Agency to the USO.

At the North Church street ceremonies Lieut. Col. Phil D. Huff will speak on behalf of Camp Croft.

John V. Brookshire, chairman of the USO-YMCA committee of management, will accept the building.

Frank Vincent, chairman of the Camp Croft Coordinating Committee will be master of ceremonies at both programs.

Following the dedication at the white center "open house" will be held.

Members of the six clubs comprising the roster of the patriotic organization "Uncle Sam's Nieces" are expected to be out in full force tonight to meet "Uncle Sam's Nephews", members of the sponsoring organizations said, adding they expected the dance to be an unusually gala event.

Beginning next Wednesday regular date nights will be held twice a week, with groups of four, six or eight girls and soldiers gathering at a previously designated USO club, going from there to the homes of the girls for an evening of dancing, cards and other entertainment. Date nights will be held every Wednesday and Sunday nights.

In addition to the soldiers and Uncle Sam's Nieces, invitations have been sent to several Spartans who have aided in preliminary organization of the group of girls.

Music for dancing will be furnished by Lewis Clayton's orchestra.

At the negro program Chaplain A. L. Thomas, of Camp Croft, will offer the invocation, followed by a selection by the 50th battalion quartet.

Lieut. Col. Huff will speak on behalf of the camp.

J. Gordon Floyd, president of the chamber of commerce, will introduce the guests, including the speakers and Major T. G. McMullan, construction quartermaster corps, and R. D. Clowe, construction engineer.

Prof. C. C. Woodson, of the local board of managers, will formally accept the building from Dr. Gates.

Following the dedication "open house" will be held with the Golden Rule club and the Modern Priscilla Art club in charge.

A formal dance will be held at 8 o'clock, with the 50th battalion orchestra playing.

Washington D C Post
February 21, 1942

U.S.O. Dedicates Negro Center In Alexandria

Alexandria's new $42,000 United Service Organizations recreation center for Negro soldiers was formally dedicated last night, at exercises attended by local, State and national officials and service representatives from nearby Army posts, in the new club building, corner of Patrick and Pendleton Streets.

The building was formally presented to the local Negro U. S. O. management committee by Mark A. McClosky, director of recreation for the Federal Security Administration, and was accepted on behalf of the committee by Dr. O. D. Durant, vice chairman. The program was presided over by J. H. Raby, chairman of the local committee.

Guest speaker for the program was Dr. Charles Wesley, dean of the school of education at Howard University. Brief remarks also were heard from Brig. Gen. Edwin Marks, post commandant at Fort Belvoir; Col. David Newman, of the Engineer Replacement Center; John I. Naismith and City Manager Carl Budwesky, of Alexandria.

Columbia S. C. State
February 15, 1942

Negro Soldier Center To Be Dedicated Today

COLUMBIA'S LATEST ADDITION to entertainment of Fort Jackson soldiers will be the Negro federal community building, dedicated this afternoon. Modern, well equipped, it is located at 2300 Taylor street.

James M. Hinton, chairman of the Negro defense recreation committee, will deliver the principal address at the dedication of the federal community building, 2300 Taylor street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

George A. Buchanan, chairman of the Richland County Council of Defense, will preside over the ceremony at the recently completed community center for Negro soldiers.

The following will be introduced at the dedication: Fred D. Marshall, mayor; Councilmen Gary Paschal, Colin S. Monteith, Jr., Dr. P. Gray Macaulay and James S. Farr; Senator Heyward Brockinton; Representatives Joe E. Berry, M. V. Horne, Owens Cobb, George H. Davis, Rhea Haskell and Henry Woodward; R. D. Clowe of the federal works administration; Sherwood Gates of the federal security agency; K. S. Beam of the United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc.

Music will be furnished by the Allen university choir, the Benedict college women's quartet and the Bethel AME junior choir.

A large social lounge, a library and a writing room, a clubroom, soda fountain, showers for men and powder room for ladies are included in the center for Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Jackson.

The ground upon which the center was erected was donated by Allen university. The city of Columbia appropriated $2,500 and has since financed landscaping of the grounds. An outdoor basketball court and ah andball court are being considered.

Following the dedication ceremonies a reception will be held for the public. Sixty women will serve as hostesses.

The center will be operated by the United Service Organization and the National Catholic Community service will manage the building.

Anniston Ala Star
January 29, 1942

A Fine Selection

The announcement that Ralph Metcalfe, Negro track star and a member of both the 1932 and 1936 American Olympic teams, will be in charge of the USO Center which will be established on West 15th Street for Negro soldiers is a very gratifying one to both these soldiers and the general public.

Metcalfe, a graduate of Marquette University and also the University of Southern California, has already proved his ability during a period of years as coach of Xavier University in New Orleans, and this ability should stand him in good stead in his new position here.

The need for a recreation center for the Negro soldiers stationed at Fort McClellan has long been recognized, and this need becomes extremely acute with additional colored troops being transferred to the Replacement Center at the Fort. The National USO Council is to be congratulated upon its choice of the track star director for the local center. We feel sure that his services will prove satisfactory to the soldiers themselves, the military authorities and the public in Anniston.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
February 21, 1942

Negro USO Stages Its Dedication

Belvoir Staff, City Officials Headline Crowd At Ceremonies

The Negro U. S. O. Service Club building at Pendleton and Patrick Streets was formally presented by Mark McClosky of the Federal Security Administration to Dr. O. D. Durant who accepted it in behalf of the Director and Board of Managers for the use of Negro soldiers.

Greeting those assembled for the occasion was Alexandria's Mayor William T. Wilkins.

Dr. Charles Wessley, of Howard University, delivered the principal address of the evening.

Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Marks, of Fort Belvoir, several members of the Alexandria City Council, John L. Naesmith, representing the F. S. A.; Col. R. G. Newman and City Manager Carl Budwesky.

The local service club is managed by Ellis B. Weatherless who is assisted by Ella H. Reives.

James H. Raby, chairman of the Negro U. S. O. Board of Managers presided. Music was provided by a band from Fort Belvoir.

The services were concluded with the benediction by Col. Alva Brasted, Chaplain at Fort Belvoir.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 13, 1942

Negro Troop Lounge to Be Set Up Soon at Terminal Railway Station

A lounge for Negro soldiers will be installed at the Terminal station, it was announced yesterday by S. Bartow Strang, chairman of the interracial relations committee.

It will be similar to the U. S. O. lounge opened recently for white soldiers and it will be operated similarly. Plans for the lounge were completed yesterday at a meeting of the Travelers' Aid society. Mrs. Raleigh Crumbliss, in charge of the work of the lounge already in operation, said, "Everyone agrees that the colored soldier is doing his full share to defend our nation at this critical time, and we hope to show him when he has occasion to pass through Chattanooga that his services are appreciated."

Dr. J. B. Barber, colored, vice-chairman of the interracial relations group, is organizing a committee of representative Negroes representing the American Legion, and auxiliary, pastors' association and others which will act as a nucleus in the forming of plans for equipping and operating the lounge. While colored workers will be in charge of the facilities for colored soldiers, the Travelers' Aid is assisting. There will be a meeting of the colored groups with the interracial committee, the service hospitality committee and others Saturday for final discussion of plans.

It is the hope of the committee to have the lounge in operation within the next week or ten days.

In addition to Mrs. Crumbliss, Mr. Strang and Dr. Barber, who attended yesterday's meeting, were Mrs. Harry Simpson, treasurer, Travelers' Aid; Miss Johnny Flynn, executive secretary; Mrs. A. M. Pennybacker, assistant chairman for volunteer help, and Frank Welch, of the service hospitality committee.

Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat
March 16, 1942

U. S. OFFICIALS OKAY BUILDING OF 2 USO CLUBS

Cost of Both Structures Would Total $35,415, Yancey Reveals

Two new USO clubs may be constructed here soon, City Manager Malcolm Yancey revealed today.

Yancey said regional officials of te Federal Works agency of the defense public works division had recommended a new club and gymnasium here for white men, and a club for negro soldiers.

The total cost of the two projects will be $35,415. The city would have to provide only $3,000 while the federal government would provide the rest.

The recommendation carried the suggestion that the negro club cost not more than $10,415 with the applicant's funds of $3,000 to be applied on the project.

It was further recommended that an allotment of $25,000 be made for building of a service club for white soldiers to be under the direct control of the federal government in construction and that the city provide the site.

Regional officials wrote that the two new structures were considered justified because of the proximity of Dale Mabry field to the city, and placed it on the priority "A" list which means it will be given priority over any other construction here.

Yancey said for some time facilities here have not been sufficient for men stationed at Dale Mabry and city officials felt additional clubs were needed.

The original application was for two clubs at a cost of approximately $56,000.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Birmingham To Get USO Center

FEB 28 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Birmingham will get a USO center for visiting Negro soldiers to be located at 1718 Fourth Avenue in the building formerly occupied by the Harlem Shooting Gallery.

At a meeting this week citizens committee on Army Welfare, which has been active in the movement to obtain the center, completed plans for an early opening of the USO center with opening plans expected to be put into execution Monday.

The building must be decorated and furnished. The task of furnishing the center will engage the attention of the group as no money is in the operating budget for furnishing the center.

In setting up executive machinery for directing the center activities, the CCAW elected an executive committee drawn from the primary participating organizations in the USO and a wide range of representatives of major local organizations. Numbering nine, the USO executive committee is composed of the following persons: Rev. J. Clyde Perry, C. W. Askew, Miss Dura Rice, George Peterson, Mrs. A. H. Parker, Benjamin Craig, Louis E. Burnham, Leroy S. Gaillard, Mrs. Grace Brown Knox.

Pensacola, Fla., Journal
February 22, 1942

USO Facilities Here

WITH OUR $90,565 USO building nearing completion, it is interesting to note from figures released by the Jacksonville office of the federal works agency that Pensacola has fared better than most places in Florida in such facilities. Moreover, we have heard that it is likely we shall obtain a building for Negro troops, which is much needed here. Now many Negro soldiers are seen on the streets and they have no place for recreation.

The addition of the National Catholic Community service USO building is another facility of which we can boast and the work of the YWCA here has been outstanding in its variety and effectiveness.

Pensacola's building, with its permanent construction, tops the list of Florida allocations. Starke, at Camp Blanding, comes next with $80,525, and Jacksonville is third with $75,000, of which $30,000 was for whites and $45,000 for Negroes. In addition Jacksonville Beach has a facility costing $75,000 and Manhattan Beach, the Negro resort nearby, one for $7,500. While Jacksonville and Jacksonville Beach have received more than Pensacola in total, it must be remembered that they have to serve the Camp Blanding area with 50,000 or more troops and the Naval Air station at Jacksonville.

Valpariso's allotment was $46,000 and Panama City's $50,000, so West Florida has not fared badly in these clubs for service men.

If Pensacola gets the Negro facility as rumored, this city and section will be in good condition to care for its service personnel.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee To Be Site Of USO Center

JUN 6 - 1942

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Harry T. Baker, regional supervisor army and navy Y.M.C.A.'s has notified President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute that a two-worker budget for operation of a USO center has been authorized for the recreation of the men of the Tuskegee Army Flying school while away from the post.

With authorization for workers goes an appropriation for providing suitable temporary quarters for the activities. Several locations near the campus are under consideration but no decision will be reached until the return of President Patterson and the arrival of Baker and the new worker for a survey of the proposed locations and a meeting with the local committee on soldier recreation.

Anniston, Ala. Star
January 14, 1942

USO Will Provide For Negro Soldiers

Recreational facilities for colored soldiers soon to arrive at Fort McClellan were given consideration in the meeting of the USO Council held in the club operated by the Jewish Welfare Board last evening. At a previous meeting of representatives of several USO agencies, proposal had been made that in order to meet the immediate problem there be opened at once a center which would be financed and operated by several USO agencies in cooperation. This plan has been approved by regional representatives of the different agencies and steps will be taken to have some recreational facilities available for colored soldiers as they come into Anniston.

According to announcement made in the Council meeting it is expected that there will be almost 4,000 colored soldiers at Fort McClellan. Council members unanimously declared that the needs of this new group of soldiers must have the same attention which has been given the needs of other soldiers by volunteer and employed USO workers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Metcalfe, Beckett Connected With USO

MAR 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ralph Metcalfe and Calvin Beckett, nationally famous track stars and former team-mates at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are now on active duty as field personnel in the USO program for service men. Both men are staff members of the National Catholic Community Service, USO member agency, according to an announcement here by Dr. Franklin Dunham, executive director of the NCCS.

Metcalfe, Olympic star and holder of several world's records in sprints and dashes, has resigned his post as track coach at Xavier University, New Orleans, to become director of the USO club for Negro soldiers operated by the NCCS at Anniston, Ala.

17 IN SERVICE

Beckett, relay and sprint star, has been named assistant director of the USO club at Rolla, Mo. He is a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, as well as of Marquette University. MAR 14 1942

The Negro field personnel of the NCCS now totals 17, including eleven club directors, four men assistant directors and two women assistant directors, Dr. Dunham said.

The NCCS now operates USO clubs for Negro service men in Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C.; Hampton, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.; Rolla, Mo.; Galveston, Texas; Huachuca, Arizona and Anniston, Ala.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Only 2 of 23 USO Touring Shows Colored

MAR 14 1942

NEW YORK.—There are two colored theatrical units now on tour for USO-Camp Shows out of a total of twenty-three such organizations. MAR 14 1942

"Harlem on Parade," created by Noble Sissle, and staged by Clarence Robinson, producer of New York's famed Cotton Club shows, is touring the Red-White-and-Blue circuit which includes camps and naval stations equipped with adequate theatre facilities to handle major productions. There are eleven shows on this circuit, each averaging twenty-five people.

Sepia Swing Revue

The other colored unit, "Sepia Swing Revue," also produced by the "Sunset Orchestra Revue," travels on the Stars-and-Stripes circuit. There are thirteen shows on this circuit, each a small aggregation averaging twelve actors. MAR 14 1942

Among the stars in the Harlem revue are: Ada Brown, Chilton and Thomas, Avis Andrews, Butterbeans and Susie, the Four Toppers, George Williams, Earl and Frances, a chorus of twelve Cotton Club girls and Eubie Blake and his eight-piece orchestra. MAR 14 1942

The "Sepia Swing Revue" is composed of Snub Moseley and his six-piece orchestra, Babe Joyce, Bette St. Clair, Mason and Vigal, Taps Miller, Orlando Roberson and Evelyn Keyes.

Count Basie, Earl Hines, Lucky Millinder and Ella Fitzgerald's orchestras also have been presented at various camps under the USO, while Lionel Hampton and a number of other name bands have been playing volunteer in-camp engagements.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Track Stars Now With USO

MAR 14 1942

MAR 14 1942

Two famous Negro athletes recently joined the staff of the National Catholic Community Service, member agency of the USO, to assist in its program on behalf of the Negro service men. Ralph Metcalfe (left) Olympic track star and holder of several world's records is now director of the USO club in Anniston, Ala. Calvin (Cal) Beckett, relay star, is assistant director of the USO club in Rolla, Mo. The clubs are operated by the National Catholic Community Service. Both men are graduates of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
May 22, 1942

Negro Division Gets $103 More In USO Campaign

Total in Drive Now $5,425; Children's Theater Gives $34

Heading the list of teams reporting Thursday in the USO war fund campaign was the Negro division, with a total of $103.80 collected, which swelled the day's receipts to $426.63, and brought the total return to $5,425.49, Chairman Earl Hamel announced last night.

This is the second return from the Negro division, which is headed by Dr. R. P. Preer and Dr. H. D. Goode.

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"The splendid progress made by the Negro division shows co-ordinated effort on the part of their canvassers, and whole-hearted response from the people they have contacted," Hamel said.

A check for $34.15 from the former "Pensacola Children's Theater," (1940-41) was received through Mrs. J. D. Fay, Jr., former Emmie Gunn, who directed the children's theater during those years.

Collections from patrons of the Plaza bar for May 19 and 20, totalled $27.96. Bert Ellis, proprietor of the Plaza bar and blue room, has made a feature of the USO collections at each floor show, and has promised to continue them until the drive is successfully concluded.

Twenty-five dollars from the Lutheran circle was reported, with a five dollar contribution from the ladies' division of the Pensacola yacht club, helping to swell receipts from the women's division of the campaign.

Following is the list of Thursday's contributions:

La Femme Petite club:	
Dr. W. C. Payne	$ 10.00
Miscellaneous:	
Lutheran Circle	25.00
Ladies' Division of the Pensacola Yacht club	5.00
Contributions by Patrons Plaza Bar and Blue Room	27.96
Mrs. J. W. Zuber	2.00
Pensacola Children's Theatre of 1940-41	34.15
K. H. Imholte	1.00
Oil Classification:	
Sherrill Oil Company and employes	53.50
McDonald Oil Co.	5.00
State Oil Co.	10.00
T. L. Riley	1.00
E. C. Bonifay	.50
David Kimmons	1.00
T. G. Guice	2.50
Jennie Wallace	1.00
Texas Oil company employes	2.00
Steamship Agents and Shippers:	
Waterman Steamship Corporation	10.00
Sacred Heart Parish:	
Hugh Anderson	1.00
Genevieve Rafferty	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. F. J. Muller	1.00
Exchange club:	
Western Auto Supply Co.	10.00
Woman's division (East Hill):	
Mrs. W. E. Landrum's team	39.81
Mrs. S. R. Mallory's team	32.25
Mrs. John M. Coe's team	38.41
Brownsville:	
Mrs. Clint Riley's team	6.80
Negro division	103.80

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 13, 1942

Negro U.S.O. Goal Fixed

Negro workers in the Charleston U. S. O. campaign to raise $24,000 yesterday set their goal at $1,500, Robert J. Miller, chairman of the negro committee, announced last night.

Other members of the committee are M. Fleming, vice chairman, and Zavinnia Brown, secretary-treasurer. The group will hold its first report meeting at the Y. W. C. A. building in Coming street, Friday night.

Miller reported a splendid response to the campaign from negro residents of the city and announced that the campaign's progress would be reported over WCSC each Monday and Saturday night.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
May 11, 1942

Negroes to Aid In USO Drive

Campaign Will Be Launched Today

The Negro USO division will launch its campaign along with other USO units today in an effort to obtain the quota of $16,000 for Pensacola and Escambia county.

The Negro division was organized at a meeting held in Attuck's court last Friday night, which was attended by Negro doctors, professors, ministers and others.

The meeting was addressed by Earl G. Hamel, general chairman of the campaign for Escambia county. Hamel urged the support of the Negro division, pointing out that although the USO unit for Negro service men had not yet been established, the present drive is being carried on for the benefit of all service men throughout the nation. He also praised the Negroes of Pensacola and Escambia county for their splendid co-operation in the war effort.

Talks were made by Dr. R. P. Preer, who was elected chairman and Dr. H. D. Goode, co-chairman, promising full co-operation on behalf of the Negro workers. Dr. C. E. Cobb spoke, expressing disappointment that the contemplated local USO for Negro service men has not yet been established, but added that he felt that local Negroes should not consider that in connection with the national drive, and should take the viewpoint that the USO functions for the greater good on an overall basis.

Following are the leaders for the Negro division as were appointed at Friday's meeting:

Dr. R. P. Preer, chairman; Dr. H. D. Goode, co-chairman; A. T. McCrory, secretary-treasurer.

Fraternal organization, M. B. Carter; Insurance companies, E. D. W. Robinson and business and professional groups, L. R. Baker.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

USO Club In Texas Rated Among Best

BROWNWOOD, Texas — This town claims one of the finest USO clubs in America. The club, operated by the army and navy YMCA, has connected with it a city park and provisions, made possible by the Negro citizens of Brownwood, for lighted tennis courts and playground facilities including one of the finest softball fields in the South.

G. H. Kitchen

USO activities for service men have been going on in Brownwood since last September, and is directed by Gordon H. Kitchen, formerly of Talladega college, Ala. The club serves Camp Bowie's troops. Officials of the committee of management consist of Cecil H. Holman, chairman; Sam Chandler, secretary; Frank Calhoun, corresponding secretary and Jim Sanders, treasurer. Members are Edward Busby, Mrs. F. M. Everett, George Crayton, Maynard Ransome, Louis Harris, D. V. Hall, A. L. Reed, Jr., Frank Winson, A. D. Robinson, Earnest Sapenter, George Johnson and James Williams.

JUN 27 1942

The [illegible] Auxiliary, which is a very vital part of the set-up, has as its officials Mrs. R. I. Gray, chairman; Mrs. M. E. Walton, vice chairman; Mrs. L. H. Reed, secretary; Mrs. Eddie White, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mary Calhoun, treasurer.

Anniston, Ala. Star
June 14, 1942

CITY, MILITARY PUSH NEGRO USO PROJECT

Pressing Need For Recreation Center Is Stressed

W. S. Coleman, president of the City Commission, said Saturday that efforts were being made to promote speed in getting work started on the new colored recreation center to be operated by the United Service Organizations.

"We are hopeful of getting the building ready soon for there is a great need for it," Mr. Coleman said. "Our colored people are doing all they can to make the colored soldiers at Fort McClellan feel at home and the USO Club on Fifteenth Street is doing well under Ralph Metcalfe's direction. This club is not large enough to accommodate the men and programs that could be presented for them."

Brigadier General Wallace C. Philoon, commander of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center, and Colonel John L. Jenkins, commander of Fort McClellan, are also doing what they can to promote early construction of the building. Mr Coleman said "authorities at Fort McClellan are cooperating in this matter 100 per cent."

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
June 14, 1942

UNANIMOUS

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Alabama war savings officials said they began wondering Saturday about the kind of prosperity up in Winston County when they received a leter from Guy Ray, Haleyville, county chairman, which read:

"The county farm agent has reported that every Negro farmer in the county has signed a pledge to spend $1,000 for war bonds in the coming year."

Ray's letter added, "This report is accurate and can be verified. The liberal and patriotic support of the Negro farmers in the county is highly appreciated by all the people."

The surprise was partially deflated, however, when readers noted a postscript which said, "There is only one Negro farmer in Winston County."

Anniston, Ala. Star
June 17, 1942

NEGRO USO STEP NEARER

Condemnation Proceedings On Site Will Be Filed Soon

The site purchased recently by Anniston and donated to the federal government for a colored United Services Organization building will be condemned to provide an absolutely clear title to the property, W. S. Coleman, chairman of the City Commission, was advised today.

With this step taken on the part of the government, it was regarded as likely that the Federal Security Agency soon would let a contract for construction of the building.

Both city and Fort McClellan officials believe that a better USO Club building for colored soldiers is one of the greatest local needs at this time.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 21, 1942

USO Club For Negro Soldiers To Be Formally Opened Today

A USO club for negroes will be formally opened Sunday in Montgomery when service men and their friends dedicate the new unit at 215 Monroe Avenue.

The club occupies the first and second floors of the Charles A. Kohn property. It will be operated by the Y. M. C. A. and W. E. Hogan will be director.

The unit contains a lounging room, auditorium, writing facilities, check rooms, music room, library and shower baths.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of State Normal College, will preside at Sunday's opening exercises, which begin at 6 p.m. Felicitations will be extended by these organizations:

Ministerial Alliance, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, State of Alabama, City of Montgomery, citizens and merchants of Montgomery.

Special music will be rendered by the Fourth Aviation glee club and the State Teachers College choir.

Maj. Seward Phillips Reese, of the Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center, will deliver the principal address. He will be introduced by Cliff Green, who has assisted the negro committee in establishing the club.

The program for the week is as follows:

Monday: Dedication dance for married couples, 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday: Victory dance for service men, 8:30 p.m.; dedication broadcast, 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday: Field day, State Teachers College stadium, 4 to 8 p.m.; open house.

Thursday: Dedication dance for service men, 8:30 p.m.

Friday and Saturday: Card, ping pong, checkers and Chinese checkers tournament, 8 p.m.

Sunday: Vesper service, 6 p.m. Special program arranged by committee on religion; open house.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 3, 1942

Fisk Singers Entertain Army Camps

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have just completed a month's tour of military camps throughout the South, have returned to Fisk University, followed by telegrams and letters of appreciation of their programs for the soldiers, and requests for return engagements.

The original Fisk Jubilee Singers did a splendid work years ago in building up the university's endowment, and the present group is doing a fine job in furnishing entertainment for the enlisted personnel of the armed forces, according to the letters and wires of commendation which have come to Mrs. James A. Myers, director of the group.

Among the numerous commendatory letters is one from Maj. Oscar L. Farris, Ft. Benning, Ga., formerly of Nashville, who wrote: "The Fisk Jubilee Singers' concert last night made me proud that I am from Nashville. It was an excellent concert, well staged, and the numbers were appreciated by all the boys. You are rendering a great service."

Another letter from E. L. Ralford, director Tuskegee USO, says: "On behalf of our USO Club please allow me to express to you and your fine singers our sincerest appreciation for the highly enjoyable concert at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. Your singers exhibited splendid training, good taste and excellent poise. By such rendition of spirituals, work songs and favorite selections, you have made a definite contribution to the improvement of morale at our camp."

Other communications in praise of the Jubilee Singers and the programs given at various camps have come from Capt. Gray B. Gray, Air Corps Special Service, Napier Field, Dothan, Ala.; George E. Gully, special service officer, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Scribner, Maxwell Field, Ala.; 1st Lt. John A. Bradley, from the office of the commanding general, Fort McClellan, Ala.; and 1st Lt. Fred Minnis, special service officer, Army Air School, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Myers said the singers welcomed the opportunity to serve their country and the men fighting for it, and looked forward to making the next tour.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
May 11, 1942

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

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JUN 27 1942

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June 14, 1942

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Anniston, Ala., Star
June 17, 1942

NEGRO USO STEP NEARER

Condemnation Proceedings On Site Will Be Filed Soon

The site purchased recently by Anniston and donated to the federal government for a colored United Services Organization building will be condemned to provide an absolutely clear title to the property, W. S. Coleman, chairman of the City Commission, was advised today.

With this step taken on the part of the government, it was regarded as likely that the Federal Security Agency soon would let a contract for construction of the building.

Both city and Fort McClellan officials believe that a better USO Club building for colored soldiers is one of the greatest local needs at this time.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 21, 1942

USO Club For Negro Soldiers To Be Formally Opened Today

A USO club for negroes will be formally opened Sunday in Montgomery when service men and their friends dedicate the new unit at 215 Monroe Avenue.

The club occupies the first and second floors of the Charles A. Kohn property. It will be operated by the Y. M. C. A. and W. E. Hogan will be director.

The unit contains a lounging room, auditorium, writing facilities, check rooms, music room, library and shower baths.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of State Normal College, will preside at Sunday's opening exercises, which begin at 6 p.m. Felicitations will be extended by these organizations:

Ministerial Alliance, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, State of Alabama, City of Montgomery, citizens and merchants of Montgomery.

Special music will be rendered by the Fourth Aviation glee club and the State Teachers College choir.

Maj. Seward Phillips Reese, of the Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center, will deliver the principal address. He will be introduced by Cliff Green, who has assisted the negro committee in establishing the club.

The program for the week is as follows:

Monday: Dedication dance for married couples, 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday: Victory dance for service men, 8:30 p.m.; dedication broadcast, 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday: Field day, State Teachers College stadium, 4 to 8 p.m.; open house.

Thursday: Dedication dance for service men, 8:30 p.m.

Friday and Saturday: Card, ping pong, checkers and Chinese checkers tournament, 8 p.m.

Sunday: Vesper service, 6 p.m. Special program arranged by committee on religion; open house.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 3, 1942

Fisk Singers Entertain Army Camps

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have just completed a month's tour of military camps throughout the South, have returned to Fisk University, followed by telegrams and letters of appreciation of their programs for the soldiers, and requests for return engagements.

The original Fisk Jubilee Singers did a splendid work years ago in building up the university's endowment, and the present group is doing a fine job in furnishing entertainment for the enlisted personnel of the armed forces, according to the letters and wires of commendation which have come to Mrs. James A. Myers, director of the group.

Among the numerous commendatory letters is one from Maj. Oscar L. Farris, Ft. Benning, Ga., formerly of Nashville, who wrote: "The Fisk Jubilee Singers' concert last night made me proud that I am from Nashville. It was an excellent concert, well staged, and the numbers were appreciated by all the boys. You are rendering a great service."

Another letter from E. L. Ralford, director Tuskegee USO, says: "On behalf of our USO Club please allow me to express to you and your fine singers our sincerest appreciation for the highly enjoyable concert at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. Your singers exhibited splendid training, good taste and excellent poise. By such rendition of spirituals, work songs and favorite selections, you have made a definite contribution to the improvement of morale at our camp."

Other communications in praise of the Jubilee Singers and the programs given at various camps have come from Capt. Gray B. Gray, Air Corps Special Service, Napier Field, Dothan, Ala.; George E. Gully, special service officer, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Scribner, Maxwell Field, Ala.; 1st Lt. John A. Bradley, from the office of the commanding general, Fort McClellan, Ala.; and 1st Lt. Fred Minnis, special service officer, Army Air School, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Myers said the singers welcomed the opportunity to serve their country and the men fighting for it, and looked forward to making the next tour.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO USO UNIT TO VISIT CAMPS

Comedy Quintet, Fisk Jubilee Four Plan Appearances

The K. P. Comedy Quartet, a unique group of Negro musicians who beat more rhythm and harmony out of a set of kitchen utensils than the average musician produces from standard instruments, will make a tour of Southern army camps under the auspices of USO-Camp Shows, together with the Fisk Jubilee Four, a vocal ensemble who will demonstrate the more traditonal aspects of Negro music.

Military posts included in the itinerary are:

Aug. 3—Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tenn.; Aug. 4, Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Aug. 5, Ft. McPherson, Atlanta; Aug. 6, 7 and 8, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Aug. 10, U. S. Naval School, Auburn, Ala.; Aug. 11, Tuskegee A. C. A. F., Alabama; Aug. 12, Napier Field, Dothan, Ala.; Aug. 15, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.; Aug. 14, Craig Field, Selma, Ala.; Aug. 15, Key Field, Meridian, Miss.; Aug. 17, 18 and 19, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Aug. 20, Jackson Air Base, Miss., and Aug. 21, Greenville Air Base, Miss.

The Fisk Jubilee Four are matched voices from Fisk College at Nashville, Tenn., highly trained in authentic renditions of spirituals and folk melodies, as well as currently popular vocal numbers. They will present Negro folk music of a rural nature representative of the countryside, while the boys of the K. P. Comedy Quintet who are particularly noted for their musical mastery of the washboard, the tin basin and the 10-gallon lard can, will stress the city's contribution to folk music.

Although the K. P. Quintet include guitars and a banjo-mandolin in their instrumentation, these fugitives from kitchen patrol are so adept at playing their unconventional music-makers that a representative of the Library of Congress in Washington attended a recent rehearsal for the USO-Camp Shows tour to record the group's unorthodox renditions for the library's permanent files of folk music.

The vocal and instrumental numbers in the program will illustrate the variety and originality of Negro songs and the wide range of musical expression from "Deep River" to the "St. Louis Blues."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 26, 1942

Theodore Smith To Head Negro USO In City

Syracuse Graduate Ready To Proceed With Project Here

Theodore H. Smith, of New York City, arrived in Durham yesterday to assume his duties as head of Negro operations of the United Service Organization.

Smith comes here from Gettysburg, Pa., where he has recently been project superintendent of the CCC, under the National Park Service, there. He is a graduate of Syracuse University and was also hea dathletic coach at St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va., for two years.

Although definite arrangements for the setting up of the Negro USO program in Durham are still lacking, Smith will immediately begin search for a place suitable for temporary quarters to house the program until the USO building is built here.

Plans now call for two USO buildings in the city. A $90,000 structure to house the white USO and a $60,000 building for the Negro unit. Officials are pushing plans to make these buildings a reality as soon as possible, but so far no information has been made available as to when work on the units will begin. Temporary headquarters for both units will be established somewhere in the city until these buildings are completed.

Glenn Thistlethwaite, former head football coach at Richmond University, has been named head of the white USO operations here and has been at work on the program for several weeks. He has set up a temporary office in the Washington Duke Hotel building. Both the white and Negro units for Durham will be Y. M. C. A. operations.

Smith has a wife and one daughter, but said yesterday that he will not bring his family here until he can become established and find suitable quarters.

Anniston, Ala. Star
July 12, 1942

NEGRO SELECTEES WILL BE HONORED

Event Scheduled For 8:30 Monday Night

A group of 27 colored men who report this week to Fort McClellan for physical examinations will be honored by the colored people of Anniston and vicinity in a farewell program arranged for 8:30 o'clock Monday night at the Colored USO Club on West Fifteenth Street.

The program arranged for the occasion is along the same lines as the program presented a week ago at the Recreation Center when some 200 white men reported for physical examinations. Ralph Metcalfe, director of the club, is handling arrangements.

C. M. Mitchell, chairman of the Negro Executive Committee, will be master of ceremonies. Director Metcalfe will speak on services of USO Clubs, giving the Selectees information about what they can expect from USO Clubs wherever they may be sent. Lieutenant Colonel Lewis A. Page of Fort McClellan will make a speech, giving information about what soldiers should do to get along well in the army and to prepare themselves for maximum service for their country.

Lillian Foreman, widely known colored musician, will be in charge of the mus' al portion of the program and under her leadership this is expected to be a big feature.

Anniston (Ala.) Times
July 15, 1942

Colored Inductees Honored At USO Program Monday

Twenty-seven colored inductees who are to report this week to Fort McClellan were honored with a special program Monday night at the colored USO Club on West 15th St.

Arrangements for the program were made by Ralph Metcalfe, director of the USO Club. He also spoke on services of the USO Clubs and the work they are doing.

Master of ceremonies for the occasion was C. M. Mitchell, chairman of the Negro Executive Committee. Others on the program were Lieutenant Colonel Lewis A. Payne of Fort McClellan who gave the new inductees information on what to expect of the army and what is to be expected of them while in service, and Lillian Foreman, colored musician, who was in charge of the musical portion.

A large number of persons were present.

Columbia, S. C., Record
September 8, 1942

USO Program Is Announced

Many Activities Planned For Soldiers Stationed At Fort Jackson

Social activities and special events are in store for Fort Jackson's military personnel as USO-clubs and other recreation centers in Columbia announced their varied and extensive entertainment program for the remainder of this week.

Tuesday the art classes, card party, mass games and the soldier's council meeting at the Laurel street USO club will attract the usual big number of participants. The swimming pool of the USO on 1513 Assembly street will be open for army children from 10 a. m., until noon and for station hospital nurses from 3 to 5 p. m.

Bridge Parties

Bridge parties at the USO, 2300 Taylor street and 1228 Harden street and social activities at the WPA Old Howard Community center will attract many of Fort Jackson's Negro service men.

On Wednesday's schedule are dances at the Laurel street USO and the Elk's fraternal service center and a square dance at Valley Park. Movies will be presented at both Laurel street and 1715 Main street USO clubs. The Assembly street USO swimming pool will be open for army wives from 3 to 5 p. m.

The Taylor street club and Old Howard Community center, Negro, will continue their activities with games and baseball.

Dance Thursday

Thursday offers an invitation dance with members of the 30th division as guests at the USO on laurel street. Other big attractions will be the fun carnival at the First Baptist church center at 8 p. m., and the wiener roast at the Assembly street club at 8:30 o'clock.

Friday's program continues with the Camera club meeting, a talent nite variety show, bingo party and informal dancings, promising excellent entertainment.

Bingo night at Taylor street's USO, an informal dance at the Harden street club and open house at the Howard Community center, Negro, will draw full houses.

Variety Show Saturday

Crowning as usual the week's amusement schedule will be Saturday's variety show preceded by the popular "Fort Jackson on the Air" broadcast, to be staged at the USO club on Laurel street. Dancing, ping pong tournaments, group singing and various games complete Saturday's rich program.

The informal dance at the Taylor street club, Negro, and the open house at the Howard Community center will bring the usual big attendances.

Concluding the week's program of entertainment, will be Sunday's musical program for connoisseurs, movies and a community sing at the Laurel street club, coffee and donuts, breakfast snacks and a picnic offered for gourmands at the USO, Assembly street, golf matches, games and finally the Vesper Services conducted at Earlewood and Erwin parks at 5:30 p. m.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
August 23, 1942

White, Negro Citizens Join For Meeting

Program This Afternoon Is Planned as Incentive to Better Citizenship.

A large group of white and colored citizens of Jacksonville will gather this afternoon in the colored USO auditorium at Third and Mt. Herman Streets to participate in a gesture of mutual good-will and to exchange educational information of interest and value to both racial groups.

The afternoon's program will begin at 3 P. M., and will be featured by the appearance of a number of distinguished speakers as well as a musical program presented by the Southlander Male Glee Club, a colored organization.

The event is being sponsored by the Jacksonville Negro Chamber of Commerce, which has issued an invitation to all white citizens of this city to attend it and has pointed out that from this session will come a better understanding of the problems of both races as well as an incentive to better citizenship.

The following speakers will appear on the program:

Brig. Gen. L. A. Kunzig, commanding officer of Camp Blanding; Rabbi Israel L. Kaplan, Elliot W. Butts, clerk of the Circuit Court; Editor C. H. Jones of Little Rock, Ark.; Dean W. G. Alexander of Edward Waters College; Eartha M. M. White of the Clara White Mission, and Attorney J. L. Lewis.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 11, 1942

Metcalfe Describes Services Designed For Negro Soldiers

USO is amply providing for the off duty needs of Negro service men, according to Ralph H. Metcalfe, one of the outstanding athletes of the past decade and now director of the USO club for Negroes at Anniston, Ala., and national consultant on Negro operations for the National Catholic Community Service, one of USO's six member agencies.

"The fact that USO had to expand its services to take care of a nation at war on a budget planned when we were still at peace has made its job extremely difficult," Metcalfe continued. "But the results of its current $32,000,000 war fund campaign will more than fill any gaps in the present program. The Negro service men I have talked to are agreed that USO's servicese are invaluable in cementing the morale of our fighting forces.

"Programs in the Negro clubs are specially designed to satisfy the Negro's individual racial traits, for instance his aptitude for music. At Columbus, Ga., Negro service men raised $2,000 among themselves to establish an art center in the USO club which now has a gallery presenting regular shows of paintings by Negro fighting men."

"Practically every one of the 68 USO operations set aside for service men of my race sponsors a drama group," Metcalfe said. "Many of them are ambitious and truly progressive in their experimental theatricals. Some are aided by Negro colleges in the camp area with the details of planning and training. Hampton Institute, for one, assists with the programming for the men stationed at Langley Field, Va."

Metcalfe took part in the Olympic Games on two occasions: the first in Los Angeles in 1932 when he tied for the world's record in the 100-yard dash.

As track coach at Xavier College for Negroes in New Orleans, a position which he took up after graduating from Marquette University in 1936, Metcalfe was responsible for training such athletes as Eddy Culp, national A. A. U. junior champion of the 1,500 meters; Gilden Farraw, the 220-yard low hurdler, and Lilburn Williams, the natoinal A. A. U. champion shot-putter. All three men are now in the armed services.

Metcalfe was born in Atlanta, Ga., on May 29, 1910. He began his athletic career in Chicago on the track team of the Phillips Junior High School. Besides his degree of bachelor of philosophy from Marquette where he also studied law for a year and a half, he took a master's degree in physical education at the University of Southern California in 1939. In 1937 he married Gertrude Pemberton in Dallas, Tex.

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
June 30, 1942

County Negroes Carry On Drive For USO Monies

Local Drive In National Campaign Moves Forward

Under the leadership of Charles Chestnut, and with James Hobdy as campaign chairman, the Alachua County drive for USO funds is now being carried on among the colored population of Gainesville and Alachua County, it was reported today by the Rev. Francis B. Wakefield, Jr., County USO Campaign Chairman.

With $45.00 already in hand, the leaders of the campaign are planning to hold a meeting of all canvassers at the colored community center, North Pleasant and Garden Streets, at 8 p. m., on Thursday, July 2.

The local drive is part of a nation-wide campaign for the sum of $32,000,000.00 which is needed by the United Service Organizations to maintain and operate the more than 600 service clubs for soldiers, sailors and marines in communities near Army and Navy training camps in the United States and at our offshore bases.

Carrying out the slogan "the USO will follow the men wherever they go," United Service Organizations is already ministering to the social, spiritual and recreational needs of American soldiers on foreign soil, and as the expeditionary forces expand, the USO's foreign activities will expand with them. Among the more than 30 service centers operated by the USO in Florida are two centers for negro troops, one in Jacksonville and one in Tampa.

"In view of the pressing need to maintain the morale of our soldiers and sailors during this time that they are sacrificing so much for us, I am sure that every loyal citizen of Alachua County, both white and colored, will be ready and willing to respond to this call for financial assistance," Wakefield stated. "Give all you can, and give it now to USO," he said.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 16, 1942

Old Monroe School Serving As Negro Activities Center

The folks who operate the Negro service men's center at Monroe School, on Leigh Street, can determine without the aid of a calendar when the boys in khaki get their army pay. The week end after payday, the center does a booming business, too booming, in fact, for the available facilities.

The first week end this month, for example, the 150 cots weren't enough to meet half the demand. Five boys slept on mattresses on the floor, four others were provided blankets only, while 52 other of Uncle Sam's fighting men made themselves as comfortable as possible on the steps, floors, fire-escapes, tables and anywhere else they could find room.

At that, 100 men who sought overnight shelter were turned away.

"We didn't even have a step left," said Mrs. Othelia Brown, executive secretary of the Negro division of the Richmond Defense Unit.

Prospects for the future are brighter, however. The Federal Works Agency is providing $30,100 to make possible an addition to the school building, and when this is completed, there'll be lots more room for the soldiers.

For 35 cents, the Negro soldier gets a cot to sleep on, but everything else at the center is free. There are showers, a clubroom, games and even a free hot breakfast on Sunday morning. Church and other groups furnish the breakfast, which is cooked at other places and brought to the center.

After breakfast there's a religious program, usually with a speaker. A couple of weeks ago, following the morning talk, one of the boys asked for the opportunity to say something. He told the group that the spirit of friendliness he found at the center each week end gave him added determination to carry on the best of his ability during the rest of the week. Other boys echoed his sentiments, and Mrs. Brown said she felt that if the center never did anything else, it had been worth while for its effect on that one boy.

Old Monroe School isn't just the headquarters for Negro service men here. It's also the center of all Negro defense activities, with a regular program of classes in first aid, nutrition and other subjects of value in the war program. On Saturday nights there are dances for the soldiers, with girls provided by the Defense Service Unit under chaperones. These dances have been fairly well attended, but some of the boys are attracted instead to the noise and light of Second Street. The girls, incidentally, make twice-weekly trips to Camp Lee for dances with the Negro soldiers there.

Recently put up on the clubroom walls at the center were several murals by Philip A. Coxe, Richmond Negro artist. They are symbolic scenes of Negro life. One shows the famous scientist, George Washington Carver, at work in his Tuskegee laboratory, developing new products from peanuts and potatoes. Another is of Marian Anderson, the singer; another of Henry Tanner, the artist, and another of gaily dressed Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, the Richmond tap dancer who has become world famous. In the background of the Robinson picture is a street scene at Adams and Leigh here in Richmond, showing the traffic lights Bojangles donated to his home town for that intersection where Negro school children cross. The largest picture is of a group of Negro men, women and children standing as though singing their songs of appreciation for their country, represented by an American flag.

C. V. Kelly is chairman of the Negro division of the Defense Service Unit, with Mrs. M. V. Binga as vice-chairman and Mrs. Alice H. Harris as secretary. A corps of volunteers works with them.

Negro defense leaders point out that there's something symbolic in the fact that the service men's center is in old Monroe School. The building originally was constructed as an armory, then was used as a school, and finally has become a meeting place for service men and headquarters for defense work.

"It's still serving as a symbol of American democracy," commented one volunteer yesterday.

Jackson, Miss., News
October 17, 1942

Volunteer Negro Women Asked to Serve at Station

The Travelers Aid, one of the agencies of the USO, will open an information service station at the I. C. Railroad waiting room to give information to negro service men and to defense workers en route. As soon as the required number of women have volunteered, the station will be opened.

Two hours is asked of the volunteer each week. The hours will run from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily including Sunday, but no one is asked to serve on duty longer than two hours.

If you are 18 years old or above and are willing to give this service to service men, you should get in touch with Rev. A. L. Holland, 111 E. Church or phone 2-0356 for information. No long course of training required.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Frederick Douglass Junior High School Doing Good Job for Boys

JAN 3 - 1942

By WALT SMITH

(Star-News Staff Writer)

In 1923, under the administration of Mayor John F. Hylan, the Frederick Douglass Junior High School was erected for the boys of Harlem.

Named for Frederick Douglass, the great nineteenth century leader and statesman, the school has adopted itself to every modern and progressive method to insure for each pupil every educational opportunity that a junior high school can afford, to build worthy citizens, provide economic opportunities and inculcate high moral ideals.

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Completely equipped with modern classrooms, up to date shops, two libraries, a well appointed auditorium, a business practice office and a science laboratory as a result of the annex added two years ago, the school is prepared to render still better service to its pupils.

With a student body of nearly two thousand (2,000) and a faculty of some seventy (70) odd teachers, the school has become an important factor in the life of the community. Many of the civic classes have taken an interest in the social and civic problems of Harlem. Pupils collected pennies to send telegrams to high government officials in Washington urging passage of such important legislation as the Anti-lynching Bill. Others rang doorbells in the apartment houses of their locality to urge prospective voters to register when various elections are held.

Works for Good Health

To maintain and develop good health, one thousand boys are fed daily in the school lunch room. Clothing is distributed to needy pupils and the teachers themselves have created an eyeglass fund to aid students in purchasing proper spectacles.

School exhibits, displaying the industrial and academic work of the school are an annual feature. High school officials of the city have given unstinted praise to the school after inspecting the display and watching the pupils work.

The boys glee club is another important feature of the school's activities. Their musical program at the last commencement has been repeated at the local Y. M. C. A. and a neighboring school, P. S. 194, Man. During Open School Week last month, over 500 parents of the community and friends throughout the city witnessed the operetta, written by one of the teachers and presented by the pupils of the school.

The Science department has been the recipient of several prizes in the city-wide science exhibits hall at the Museum of Natural History. Puppetry occupies the attention of many of the industrial classes and several instructive and entertaining shows have been staged by them.

JAN 3 - 1942

Art Department Active

In the Art department, the pupils have given a splendid account of themselves. Painting, sculpture, soap carving, sign painting and water coloring are taught by competent instructors.

Dramatics occupy another important place in the school program. Plays are staged weekly during assembly programs. Lessons on tolerance, democracy and patriotism are stressed in order to inculcate high ideals in the minds of the students.

Douglass students excel in athletics. They have produced many city-wide championship teams in basketball, track and baseball. Many of the Douglass athletes have gone into high school and college and have brought glory to their respective teams. An effective health program is included in the physical activities. Health counsellors and a trained nurse are in constant attendance.

Guidance is provided for each boy in the school. Parents and students are interviewed with a view towards proper adjustment for the best interest of each boy.

Facilities to Help All

For boys who are overaged, retarded and non - academically minded, an excellent adjustment program is provided. A curriculum suited to the needs of each boy is given to him in order that he may secure the maximum benefit of his scholastic career.

Douglass is vitally interested in the program of delinquency. A special teacher gives a full timed program to this vexatious situation.

JAN 3 - 1942

Under the quiet, self-effacing but dynamic leadership of the principal, Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, the school has integrated itself into the life of the community. Many of the faculty members are actively associated with many agencies promoting the welfare of the citizens of the community. They serve with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the N. A. A. C. P., the Boy Scouts, the Children's Aid Society, the Urban League, the Big Brother Movement and many other social and civic groups. Faculty members and supervisors take a personal interest in the welfare of the pupils. Individual instruction, counseling and programing are given to all pupils freely and willingly.

The school aims to build character and promote worthy citizenship. Home room periods and club activities serve to realize these objectives. The General Organization of the school offers an opportunity for self-government and provides for democratic expression of student life.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 21, 1942

Negroes Will Be Given Training In Newbridge Center

Following a conference of National Youth administration officials from Raleigh and the sixth area last night, Leo Manley, area director, said training of Asheville negro youth will be emphasized more than in the past at the resident center at Newbridge.

Plans call for separate classes for negro youth at the center. The negro boys will not live at the center, as do the 204 white youths in training there, but will reside at their homes. Approximately 35 are now doing landscape work. The Raleigh group visited the center last night and left today for Raleigh.

Attending the conference were Miss Mary Winn Abernethy, state personnel officer; George Suggs, state director of youth personnel; J. P. Bond, state representative in NYA negro affairs; Cletus Burchett, negro representative in the Asheville area; Miss Francis Sisk, area youth personnel officer, and Mr. Manley.

Richmond Va Times Dispatch
February 26, 1942

Negro Defense Classes

A NEGRO reader of THE TIMES-DISPATCH writes to ask us what is to be done about "defense classes for Negroes in welding and sheet metal work." The division of trade and industrial education of the State Department of Education has just received an authorization to sponsor classes in these important fields of defense work, and they will be started at the Maggie Walker High School as soon as arrangements can be completed. General opportunity for Negroes to secure technical training in Richmond is, however, decidedly limited.

Defense classes in ship carpentry and masonry were begun some time ago at the same high school, but there was such a slight degree of interest manifested in the masonry class that it was discontinued. The classes in welding and sheet metal work will offer Negroes of all ages an opportunity to secure training that may greatly increase their earning power and give them the chance to do work vitally important to defense. But these classes, and others like them, will not be a success unless Negro leaders and educators make every effort to create interest in them and to secure for them the best type of students available.

The Negro applicant for vocational training who has written us, complains of the meagre facilities for this type of education in the Richmond public school system. This is admittedly true, although courses in masonry, woodworking, cooking and beauty culture are available to students at the Maggie Walker High School. At Armstrong High School there is a course in automobile mechanics. Shop facilities at the Maggie Walker School would have been considerably more extensive if Negro citizens had not wanted space for an auditorium in the school, and a gymnasium and athletic field. The desire for these extracurricular facilities was quite understandable, but a choice was made which greatly curtailed vocational training opportunities for Negro students.

There could hardly be a more timely raising of the question of increasing facilities for Negro trade and industrial education in Richmond. A survey of the public school system of Richmond is about to be made, at which the whole problem can be considered from the long-range standpoint. The immediate prospect offers not only substantial government aid for the training of Negroes in defense classes, but government support for Negroes in their effort to secure employment in defense work.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
July 30, 1942

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SELL BONDS TO NEGROES

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
July 7, 1942

Mr. Edward F. Reid, Chairman
Covington Co. War Savings Staff
Andalusia, Alabama

My dear Mr. Reid:

In our efforts to help make the sale of War Savings Bonds and Stamps as fruitful as possible, an outstanding Negro is being appointed in each county to work with the General County Chairman in extending the campaign to the Negro citizens of the county.

In this conection we are asking your cooperation. We would like to have you suggest the name of the Negro leader in your county whom you feel not only has the confidence and respect of the people of the county, but who also has initiative and leadership ability so he can organize and conduct an effective campaign.

I hope you will give this matter your immediate attention so we can get the work among Negroes in Covington County underway as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,
Signed: F. D. Patterson,
Chairman, Negro Division
War Savings Staff for Alabama.

Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Chairman, Negro Division
War Savings Staff for Alabama
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Dr. Patterson:

In response to your letter of July 7, 1942, the Andalusia Negro Business League, in cooperation with the Covington County War Savings Staff, recommends Rev. F. D. Andrews, Andalusia, Alabama as Negro representative of Covington County to work in cooperation with the war bond campaign.

Rev. Andrews is well qualified and will make an excellent representative for the Negroes of Covington County.

Assuring you of our continued cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,
Edward F. Reid,
Executive Chairman
Covington County War Savings Committee.

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122 N. Cotton St.,
Andalusia, Ala.,
July 20, 1942

Mr. Edd Reid
Chm. of C. C. War Bond Bd.,
Andlausia, Ala.

Dear Mr. Reid:

The Andalusia Negro Business League met at the C. C. T. S. Thursday night, July 17th, and made the following selections in the interest of the war campaign:

1. Reporter of the Andalusia Negro war effort to be made to Dr. Patterson, Pres. of Tuskegee Inst., Alabama, the Rev. F. D. Andrews, 315 N. Cotton St.

In the event that Negro representation be accepted in the expected series of war campaign meetings launched some weeks ago, we offer the names of Negro leaders here listed to serve in the order selected:

Rev. J. D. Shiver, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Rev. K. C. Bass, rural pastor.

Rev. Hill, out of town pastor. (resides here).

Rev. Fucison, asst. pastor of St. Peter Church.

Rev. M. L. Brown, Cor. Sec. of the A. N. B. L.

Mr. Reid, in this meeting, our ministers agreed to preach war effort by encouraging the purchase of war bonds and stamps in each sermon. More is to be done.

Yours respectfully,
Signed: M. L. Brown, Cor. Sec.

On Dec. 3, 1940, a few of the negro businessmen met at Bethel A. M. E. Church to set up an organization known as the Andalusia Negro Business League to function in the interest of community developments, the official staff of which consists of the following named persons:

M. A. Lesley, President.
Author McDade, Vice-President.
Joe Shakespeare, Recording Secretary.
M. L. Brown, Corresponding Secrectary.
Willie Bradley, Treasurer.
Rev. J. D. Shiver, Chm., of Special Duty Committee.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

TEXAS BROTHERS BUY $60,000 WAR BONDS. IS COUNTY QUOTA

ANAHUAC, Texas. — The June quota of War Bond sales in Chambers County was oversubscribed when three Negro brothers bought a total of $60,000 worth of bonds, lifting the sales to $68,000.

Osie R. Jackson, Arthur R. Jackson and Felix Jackson, wealthy rice growers and oil well owners, bought more bonds than the rest of the rounty combined. Each bought $20,000 in bonds.

The County War Bonh Sales Chairman received a telegram of con gratulations on sales for the month from Secretary Margenthau.

The brothers are receiving congratulations from the country at large for their patriotism.

The county quota for June was $39,000.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Troops At Fort Sill Top Whites In Bonds

Race Units 8 Per Cent Higher Than the Average

FORT SILL, Okla. — (ANP) — War band purchases by soldiers in the field artillery replacement training center of Fort Sill during July found 64 per cent of the men buying bonds regularly, but the record of Negro troops here is 72 per cent, 8 per cent higher than the average of the entire center.

H. C. Jones, state administrator of war bonds for Oklahoma, visited here this week and congratulated Brig. Gen. Waldo C. Potter, commandant of the replacement center, on the fine showing made in war bonds' sales here. It was noted and commented upon favorably that Negro soldiers are buying heavily of war bonds and the 31st battalion, of all colored troops, is among the leaders in the averages of men buying bonds monthly through the army's convenient pay reservation plan.

Leading Negro units in bond buying for July was Battery D of the 31st battalion with an 88.04 per cent record of purchases. While not the highest average of men buying from their pay in the replacement center, the record of D-31 placed it up among the leaders for outstanding war bond subscription both in percentages and total cash purchases.

Colored soldiers in the center have made an excellent showing so far, with none of the four Negro battalions here being signed by less than 56.02 per cent of the soldiers for monthly pay deductions to buy bonds.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SEP 4 1942

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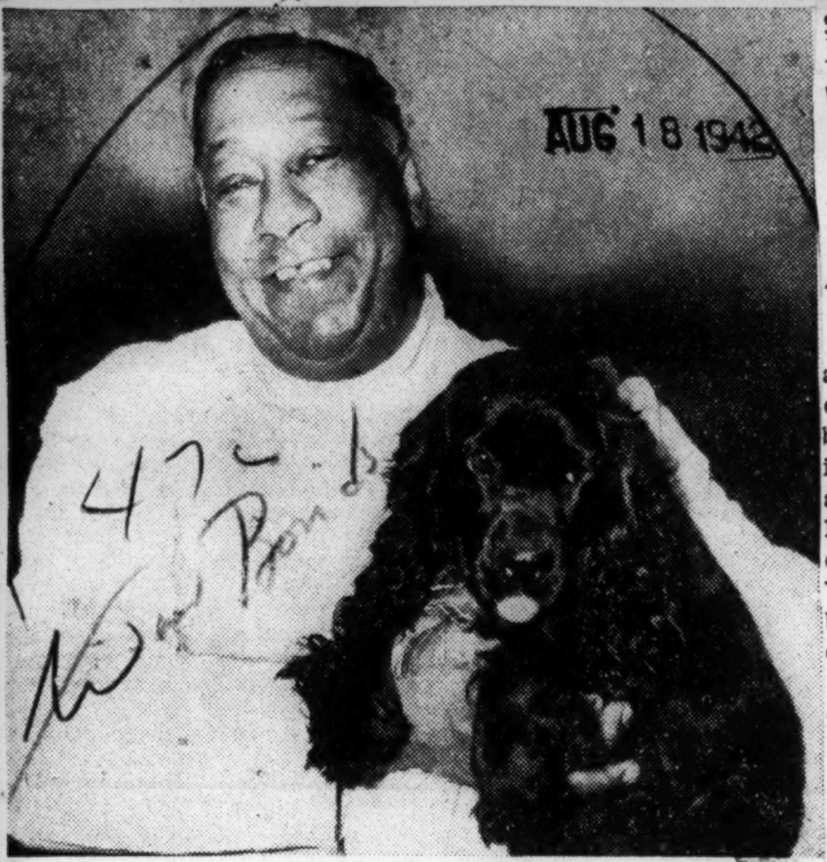

AUG 18 1942

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER AND HIS $40,000 DOG.

Servant's Dog Brings $40,000 At Bond Party

AUG 18 1942

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky

French Lick, Ind. Aug. 17 (AP)—Thomas Christopher, who has spent thirty years in the service of the Thomas Taggart family at French Lick, put his treasured cocker spaniel, "Prince of French Lick," up for auction at the "million dollar" war bond party held here over the week-end and saw it bring $40,000.

The bidding started at $5,000 and soared to the $40,000 offer made by Harry P. Fletcher, Fort Wayne.

Tears coursed down Christopher's cheeks as the dog was sold, but he explained: "I'm just crying because I'm so happy."

He turned down an offer by Fletcher to return the dog.

Christopher treasured a tribute given him by Lou Costello, the motion-picture comedian who conducted the auction.

"Tom, just remember this—you're putting a rose on Abe Lincoln's grave," Costello said.

Albany, Ga., Herald

October 30, 1942

Albany Negroes Buy $10,000 in U. S. War Bonds

Albany's Negro citizenry bought more than $10,000 in War Bonds and Stamps at a big rally Thursday in the Harlem area where an audience was treated to a concert by the inimitable Noble Sissel, Negro orchestra leader, and his band, plus the music of Ben Shorter and his orchestra.

The rally was arranged by patriotic Negroes of Albany, forming a committee under Frank Tarver.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Willard W. Allen Named Associate War Bond Aide

SEP 19 1942

BALTIMORE, Md.—The recent appointment of Willard W. Allen, one of the most widely known business and fraternal executives in the country, as associate state administrator for the State of Maryland by the organizations division of the U. S. Treasury War Bond and Stamp drive, brings to mind Mr. Allen's many other interests of a civic nature.

Mr. Allen, who is grand master of Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Maryland, will be an assistant to Walter N. Ruth, Maryland state administrator.

The new appointee, who will receive only one-dollar a year as compensation, has also been prominently mentioned for appointment to the position of assistant to the State Commissioner of Maryland. Announcement to this effect was made for the first time at the recent 95th annual communication of the Maryland Masonic fraternity here.

OTHER ASSOCIATE STATE ADMINISTRTORS

In his new position Mr. Allen joins such nationally known figures as: Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who was the first colored American to be appointed an associate administrator; W. W. Blackburg, who was certified by Mississippi State Administrator Eugene Ely; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. College, for the State of Florida; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary of colored work, National YMCA, appointed by State Administrator Melvin Ford for the State of New York, and Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee State A. and I. College, for the State of Tennessee.

Other states are also being contacted for the inclusion of race administrators in an associate capacity. These include: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In addition to being grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maryland (Prince Hall Affiliate), a position which he has held continuously since 1922, Mr. Allen also serves as most puissant grand commander of the United Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry, Southern Jurisdiction.

ABLE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

As a business executive Mr. Allen is president of the Southern Life Insurance Company; regional vice president and member of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League, a member of the executive committee of the Maryland Association for the Promotion of Business, and is actively engaged in the real estate and insurance brokerage business.

Appointed by the governor of Maryland to the board of trustees of Morgan State College, Mr. Allen is one of the most actively interested members of that body. He is also a member of the advisory council of the Colored Vocational School, and a former member of the Cheltenham board of managers.

Both Allen University and Wilberforce University have conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

The Maryland State Masonic head holds membership on the Baltimore City salvage committee, the Citizens Planning and Housing Association of Baltimore, and on the board of directors of the Baltimore Goodwill Industries, Inc. Former Mayor Broening of Baltimore honored Mr. Allen with an appointment to the zoning commission for a term of three and a half years, and also to the city's stabilization committee.

ON PLANNING COMMITTEE

In 1939 Governor Herbert R. O'Connor appointed him to the Inferior Courts Commission, and followed this up with an appointment to represent the State of Maryland at the National Freedom Day meeting held on February 1, 1942 in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Mr. Allen also serves as chairman of the Maryland State Planning committee.

WILLARD W. ALLEN

Screen Stars Hug Negro Woman Buying War Bonds

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

SEP 29 1942

Philadelphia, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Hobson R. Reynolds, representative for Negro women's groups, bid $16,000 in war bonds for a $2.50 orchid worn by Screen Actress Paulette Goddard at a luncheon auction today.

Miss Goddard gave Mrs. Reynolds a hearty hug in delivering the orchid. Screen Actor William Gargan, in turn, embraced both Miss Goddard and Mrs. Reynolds in a single hug.

"Negro women are not going to be outdistanced by anybody in supporting the war effort," Mrs. Reynolds asserted.

47c-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negroes Doing Part In War Bond Effort

AUG 3 1 1942

Elks Setting Pace By Making Purchase Of $200,000 Worth

AUG 3 1 1942

With the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks purchasing $200,000 worth of war bonds at its forty-third annual convention in Philadelphia last week, Negro fraternal groups continued their drive to assist the war effort through the purchase of bonds and stamps.

The Elks staged a daily bond rally during the course of the convention after William Pickens, Chief, Negro Organizations Divisions, War Saving Staff, Treasury Department, discussed the war savings program. Aided by Mrs. Nell Hunter of his staff, Mr. Pickens also assisted in a program of selling war stamps corsages to delegates at the convention.

Pledges and checks from individuals and organizations included a purchase of $42,000 worth of bonds by Major R. R. Wright.

The Elks contributions followed similar actions by other Negro fraternal groups. Included in this list is the purchase of more than $212,000 worth of bonds by the Supreme and local camps of the American Woodmen.

AUG 3 1 1942

Negro Masons have been very active in the purchase of bonds and stamps also. Following an address by Jesse O. Thomas at the 95th annual memorial services of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maryland, the delegates voted to purchase $1,000 worth of bonds.

Other Masonic purchases include $25,000 by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Alabama; $30,000 from the Endowment Department of the Masons at Birmingham; $15,000 from the Eureka Grand Lodge at Natchitoches, La; in addition to a previous $20,000 purchase for the lodge by J. G. Lewis, Jr.; $10,000 by the M. W. Stringer Grand Lodge of Mississippi Masons, and $15,000 by the Knights of Peter Claver and ladies auxiliary.

Negro Greek Letter fraternities and sororities continued the purchase of bonds also. Two local chapters of Delta Sigma Theta sorority purchased $3,500 worth of stamps each in addition to a $5,000 bond purchased by the sorority; the Kappa Alpha Psi purchased $3,000 worth, and a similar sum was expended by Omega Psi Phi for bonds. The Chicago Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho recently purchased $350 worth of bonds.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Trade Group Opens Bond Drive

SEP 1 3 1942

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The Negro Chamber of Commerce, 133 East 47th street, is planning a drive to increase war bond purchases among the business groups of its community to $1,000,000 monthly. Purchases by members of these groups is estimated to be half that figure.

S. B. Fuller.
[Patton photo]

The chamber of commerce drive is designed to supplement war bond and stamp campaigns already functioning in the colored community. So far there has been no appeal directly to the business men and business groups.

Plan Bond Rallies.

SEP 1 3 1942

The chamber of commerce plans a four point program to promote bond sales: to increase the number of merchants and shopkeepers who urge their customers to take change in defense stamps; to hold a series of war bond rallies, the first of which will be held at Du Sable High school in October; to extend the 10 per cent pay roll savings plan; and to provide speakers to press the sale of war bonds and stamps.

S. B. Fuller, chamber of commerce president, pointed out that the treasury department 10 per cent pay roll savings plan has principally been concerned with businesses which have large numbers of employés. The chamber of commerce plans to contact the small businesses and plants in its community in regard to this method of sale of war bonds and stamps. There are approximately 6,000 small businesses in the area, he reported. The organization also plans to work thru church groups. They will contact ministers and lay leaders and will provide speakers where asked for meetings.

SEP 1 3 1942

Members of Committee.

Roosevelt Phillips heads the committee which is making plans for the drive. Members of this committee are: Marjorie Stewart Joyner, cochairman; Mr. Fuller, J. J. Robinson, Callie Broxton, Bishop W. Smith, S. L. Moore, O. C. Buckner, Henry C. Taylor, Katherine King, William L. Little, Walter Abernathy, C. G. Price and L. M. Quinn.

SEP 1 3 1942

Fuller, who is general director of the drive as president of the body, is also a member of the advisory committee to the treasury department bond sales department. He is 37 years old and recently received the Robert S. Abbott Memorial award, given by the Chicago Defender, for outstanding achievement in business. Fuller, who operates a food and cosmetics manufacturing plant, was penniless when he came to Chicago in 1928 from Memphis, Tenn.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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SEP 2 6 1942

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Dr. F. D. Patterson, associate state administrator and coordinator of the War Bond activities of Negroes of Alabama, is the first Negro to be appointed to a dollar-a-year job on the War Bond staff of a state.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Organizations Open Big Bond Rally With Parade

SEP 2 8 1942

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Led by Columbia Lodge of Elks and Herbert E. Jones, its grand lecturing knight, District of Columbia Negro organizations inaugurated a bond rally with a parade from Constitution Avenue and Third Street to the lodge auditorium at 301 Rhode Island Avenue.

PASSANANTE

SEP 2 8 1942

Escorted by auxiliary police and high school cadets, the parade, with four bands, included units of the American Legion, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Catholic Knights of St. John, the Order of Moses, Galilean Fishermen, cafeteria and civic groups and civilian businessmen.

Floats, patriotic slogans and martial music were cheered by spectators along the route until a downpour of rain caused a partial disbanding at Sixth and N Streets Northwest.

Lieut. Bartholomeo A. Passanante of the Third Pursuit Squadron, who lost his right leg in a bomb raid of Luzon 120 miles north of Manila 10 hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, was a guest of honor. He is now a member of the Pennsylvania war savings staff.

SEP 2 8 1942

The principal bond sales address was made by Orville S. Poland, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Bond purchasers were welcomed by Exalted Ruler James E. Ross and the Chanters Juartet.

The various organizations will continue bond sales through Wednesday night, when they will make final reports in the same auditorium and hear patriotic addresses by fraternal leaders. The principal speaker at this occasion will be J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Negro Elks, which organization, through William C. Hueston, has just reported $372,675 in bond sales through the recent grand lodge drive.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
September 17, 1942

Report Is Made On Negro Work Done In County

C. J. Ford, Negro County Agent, Tells of Plans For Bond Drive

Thirty neighborhood leaders met at the rural center in Roxboro, Saturday, September 12, to plan a $5000 war bond sale among negroes in the county, states negro county agent C. J. Ford.

Neighborhood meetings were planned as follows: County Home on October 15, Concord and Hyco Zion on October 16, Lee Jeffers on October 17, Hester's Store community on October 19, Union Grove and Pine Hill on October 20, Drumright town and Woodsdale on October 21, at Cedar Grove No. 1 and II on October 22, at Harris Hill on October 23, at Shady Hill on October 24 and at Bethel Hill community on October 26.

At these meetings farmers will be urged to bring their money with which to purchase war bonds that were pledged in the early part of the summer. G. C. Hunter, banker and chairman of the bond drive in the county has agreed to furnish someone at each of these meetings to make out these bonds and deliver them to the farmers. This particular method was agreed upon because of the shortage of tires and gas among the farmers.

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47c-1942

War Savings Bonds

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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AUG 31 1942

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Age-Herald
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SEP 26 1942

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Washington Post
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SEP 28 1942

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PASSANANTE

SEP 28 1942

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 16, 1942

Still Selling

Already having sold more than $60,000 worth of War Bonds, "Moments of Meditation," a local Negro radio program, has accepted an invitation of the Treasury Department to continue the campaign with $100,000 set as the goal. The response which this program has received in its efforts is gratifying. With the same diligent work, this group should be able to reach the new goal.

Camden, Ala., Era
October 8, 1942

Negro War Savings Committee

A Negro War Savings Committee has been organized for Wilcox County. Prof. Ligon A. Wilson, of Snow Hill Institute, is county chairman of the Negro Committee. He has named a group of committees to work under him in all sections of the county. Literature has been distributed to his committeemen and as agressive program for the sale of war bonds and stamps is under way among the Negroes of the County. The Negroes of Wilcox County have been buying bonds and stamps regularly all year, including some large bonds. Under the leadership of their new war savings organization they will continue to buy. Some Negroes in the county belong to the 10 per cent club and are putting 10 per cent of their income into bonds and stamps. Most of the employees of the largest lumber mill in the county are using the payroll savings plan and buying 10 per cent of their income in stamps or bonds. Most of these workers. The Negro people of Wilcox County have done well in buying stamps and bonds.

Wilcox War Savings Committee.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 30, 1942

Negroes Exceed War Bond Quota

Sum Of $2,025 Raised At Supper Held Here Friday Night

War bond sales amounting to $2,025 were recorded by Tuscaloosa negroes at a bond supper held Friday night at the Industrial High School, it was announced from the office of the War Savings Committee. This more than doubled the quota of $1,000.

Prof. Charles Orr, executive chairman for the Negro Division of the County War Savings Committee, reported that 19 negro employes of the city of Tuscaloosa agreed to take out bonds of $18.75 denomination in order to enable the drive to reach its goal. The Oak City Lodge of Elks No. 816 purchased a $100 bond and the Brothers and Sisters of the Charity Lodge No. 5 purchased a $200 bond, it was said.

Chairman Orr presided at the bond supper. Dr. A. B. McKenzie, chairman of the speakers' bureau, was the main speaker. Two brief addresses were made by Willie S. Layton of Northport, who is the mother of three sons now serving in the army, and Joseph O'Rouke, apprentice seaman, who is home on leave.

H. L. Conley of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, spoke briefly, praising the work being done by the negro committee of Tuscaloosa. The bond supper table was arranged in the shape of a large V with approximately 52 bond buyers present. One man was present who reported he could not buy a bond but purchased $3 worth of stamps.

Prf. Orr expressed appreciation to all who helped in any way to make the bond supper a success.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
July 11, 1942

In the rush of talking up a victory in the war, buying Bonds and Stamps, joining the armed services, and getting individual war jobs and community war projects, we southerners appear to have been neglecting our "necktie parties." Tuskegee Institute reports only one lynching in the first six months of this year and that in Missouri, where a negro was suspected of criminal assault and lynched. However, the institute is investigating another reported lynching deep in the heart of Texas.

Jasper, Ala., Eagle
August 6, 1942

NEGRO VICTORY DINNER

The Eagle is carrying today a brief report of the Victory Dinner given by the colored people of this community for the purpose of stimulating the sale of War Savings Stamps and Bonds among the Negroes in Walker County.

The committee, which had charge of the Victory Dinner (composed of Layton Davis, D. C. Reed and W. D. Kirk) is rendering good service in promoting the sale of War Stamps and Bonds among Negroes who are not employed by large industrial establishments, where employees purchase Stamps and Bonds through the "payroll plan". The committee is giving attention to the sale of Stamps and Bonds among "cooks, bell-hops" and others who are not buying Stamps and Bonds through the "payroll plan" of the larger industries.

The Negro cook or "shine boy" who buys 50c worth of War Stamps is just as patriotic as the well paid Negro industrial worker who buys $5.00 worth a week. "Every little bit helps," is an old saying.

Walker County has purchased almost a million dollars worth of Bonds, and, no doubt, Chairman Clarence Gardner and his co-workers who have accomplished so much in promoting the sale of Bonds in the county will welcome the assistance of the Negro committee, which will contact many people who have not been contacted to date.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SOLDIER INVESTS $37.50 OF HIS $40 PAY IN WAR BONDS

NOV 9 1942

FORT DIX, N. J. (AP).—One patriotic private is dishing out $37.50 of his $40 monthly pay check to buy war bonds under the army's pay reservation plan.

Lieut. James G. Dill, post war bonds and stamps officer, said Harold Etchison, 21 year old Negro soldier, signed up for the monthly allotment against his commander's advice that it would leave him with only about 60 cents a week spending money.

"It looks to me like the more we pitch in the quicker we'll win," Dill quoted Etchison as saying. "They need the money pretty bad, too."

Two Chinese cooks in headquarters company get a kind of oriental joy in setting aside a portion of their pay to buy bombs to jolt the land of the rising sun. The two privates are Hin Man and Tang Gooy, both of New York, Dill said.

NOV 9 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Alabama Leads In Negroes Named To County Bond Units

SEP 20 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Alabama leads nation in the appointment of Negroes on County War Bonds committees.

Sixty-three out of the sixty-seven counties in Alabama have a Negro population numbering a thousand or more. In each of these 63 counties there has been a Negro appointed a member of the County War Bond Committee of War Bond activities among the Negro population.

SEP 20 1942

No other state in the Union has so large a representation of colored people.

Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson of Alabama is Associate State Administrator and Co-ordinator of the Activities of Negroes in that State. He is a member of the regular State Committee and was the first Negro to be appointed to a dollar-a-year status on the War Bond Staff of any State.

Through the activities of these 63 committeemen an intensive state-wide War Bond campaign is being organized for the early fall. Meetings are being planned for every county in the state to occur in rapid succession.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
November 15, 1942

Negro Women To Help In War Bond Campaign

A Negro division from the American Women's Volunteer Service for participation in women's week of the November war bond and stamp campaign, beginning Nov. 22, will be formed this afternoon at a 5 o'clock meeting of leading Negro women at the Algonquin Club, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. R. O. Everett, chairman of the women's unit in the Durham County War Bond Committee.

A community sing at the Central Junior High School Sunday, Nov. 22, will officially start the women's drive and plans for this gathering will be made by a committee composed by Mrs. Douglas Scates, chairman; Mrs. H. E. Myers, Mrs. Bert Cunningham, Mrs. W. S. Persons, and Mrs. A. E. Hatch.

The drive will be towards a goal of $110,000, but the women's division hope to surpass that figure by at least 10 per cent.

Every one working in Durham County will be solicited to enroll in a savings plan by the women, and by New Years' Day the division anticipates a splendid response to this program.

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ask Elimination Of Defense Discrimination

Mayor LaGuardia signs first petition presented by Union for Democratic Action to President for elimination of discrimination in armed forces while the following well-known people look on: Alfred Baker Lewis, Mary Simkhovitch, J. Finley Wilson, Jack Altman, Newbold Morris, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Rachel Corrothers, Hrebert Agar, Fannie Hurst.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

ONE CLUBHOUSE FOR WHITE ARMY OFFICERS; ANOTHER FOR COLORED

Jim Crow, in the form of officially sanctioned segregation, much as we deplore it, has flown across the desert and settled at Fort Huachuca in Arizona. The memorandum, re-printed herewith and issued under the authority of the commanding officer of the fort, exposes the presence of segregation at Huachuca. It is not known if the commanding officer consulted the white officers to learn if they wished to have a separate clubhouse. It is not known if he consulted the colored officers to learn their wishes. He may have acted upon the basis of a recent War Department directive in which separation of barracks and messes for white and colored officers was indirectly suggested.

The greater our love of country, the greater our zeal for winning this war, the more this calculated, officially-sanctioned segregated set-up insults and hurts us. This segregation is going to be a serious detriment to the morale of colored citizens throughout the nation. It is going to depress the spirits of those colored soldiers who will have to fight behind these colored officers who, indirectly, are told they are not good enough to associate in a clubhouse with their white fellow officers.

We believe that segregation, based on race, should be abolished at Fort Huachuca. In the name of the patriotism which we cherish, we appeal to the commanding officers at Huachuca to rescind the order establishing segregation. Can he deny that such segregation is against the ideals of American democracy and the cause for which we fight?

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Kill Jim Crow To Aid War, McNutt Tells Negro Rally

By Louise Mitchell

Declaring that Jim Crow failure to give Negroes jobs in war industries is menacing vital production, Pal V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, warned yesterday that "Amecira cannot stand that kind of nonsense."

McNutt spoke at the packed Gold Gate rally, 142 St. and Lenox Ave., where the two-day conference of the Negro Labor Victory committee climaxed its sessions. McNutt's address was broadcast over auto radios and nearby store radios.

Representative Vito Marcantonio hailed the rally as a "demonstration of the peoples' will to open up a second front."

He announced that he was preparing a "Harlem" rider to the appropriations bill which would specify that the government would pay out no money to any employer or factory that did not abide by the President's fair employment practices.

Mrs. Miller, mother of Dorrie Miller, said, "Some people say we **have nothing to fight for. But we all know we have something to fight for—that is freedom."**

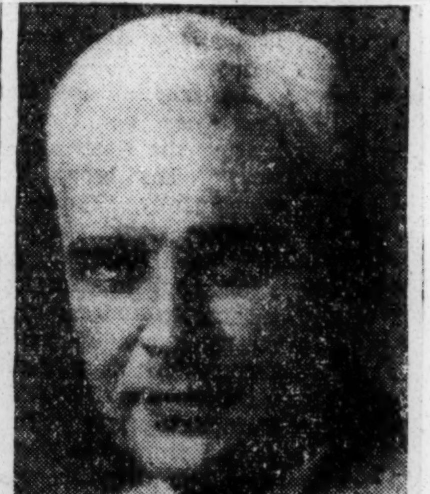
McNutt charged that **"we are not using enough Negroes"** in industry and that some employers **"are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory."**

"We are not using Negroes enough," McNutt said, "there are still too many employers who stipulate that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There ar still too many who assign them to work below their best skill."

McNutt noted that the Roosevelt Government is pressing the fight to break down the destructive Jim-crow barriers in war industry:

"And do not underestimate our progress. We ARE using Negro workers in American industry.

"Negroes are being used today in all branches of the war industry. Government has taken the lead. In U. S. Navy Yards, in arsenals, in army cantonments and at



PAUL V. McNUTT

naval bases, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are at work.

"Government has also helped private industry to extend Negro employment—through the work of the Labor Division, War Manpower Commission, and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

"Thousands of Negroes have been hired in recent months in the aircraft industry.

"Tens of thousands are speeding ship construction on both Coasts.

"Additional thousands are pushing production goals in iron and steel, converted auto plants, rubber, garment manufacture, ordnance plants, meat packing and many other industries."

McNutt refuted all the alibis of the Negro-haters who refuse to use Negro labor for war production. He pointed out that Negro workers performed the most skilled labor at the biggest machine and shipbuild-

ing yards. He pointed out hat less than two dozen of more than 200 trade unions discriminate against Negro members. He showed that Negro and white workers work in the greatest harmony at such big plants as Ford's, Kelsey Hayes, Bethlehem, Lockheed-Vega, and many others.

"Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. America cannot stand that kind of nonsense. America can afford only maximum production from every worker in every plant everywhere in the nation."

McNutt said America lacks trained workers because **"America permitted itself the luxury of discrimination 10 and 20 and 30 years ago."**

"From the reservoir of five million Negro workers men will be found for the production lines at home," McNutt said, "and for the battle lines upon the seven seas.

JUN 29 1942

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier, of any race, creed or color, anywhere in the world, shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker, or any employer's or worker's organization anywhere in America."

MURRAY GREETS PARLEY

The two-day conference, which was officially greeted by the White House through Roosevelt's secretary, Stephen Early, was greeted by Philip Murray who said that the CIO fights for equal treatment for all workers, Negro and white, in industry and the armed forces.

Introducing McNutt, Rev. Clayton Powell said "We are fighting for world democracy, for Negro, for white man, yellow and brown. There is a new Negro on the march." Flowers were presented to the mother of Doris Miller. Greetings were received from Mrs. Mary Mcleod Bethune, and from Eddie Tolan who addressed the meeting in the name of the Detroit Youth Council.

JUN 29 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Specialist Corps Has No Negroes

JUN 27 1942

WASHINGTON—Officially organized and under way, the newly created army specialist corps is without colored employes on the staff. To date, it is reported two Negroes have been asked for by the war department, Wen Talbert, the choir director from New York and William Butcher, Washingtonian, who has specialized in theatricals. It is possible both will be sent to Fort Huachuca to bolster the morale of the soldiers in the newly formed 93rd Division.

JUN 27 1942

Talbert is widely known as a musician and organizer of topnotch choirs and at one time had a group singing with Lew Leslie's production.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

M'NUTT ASSAILS BAN ON NEGROES IN WAR PLANTS

New York, June 28 (AP).—Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, declared tonight that the nation could not stand for the kind of "nonsense" under which some employers bar certain jobs to Negroes.

JUN 29 1942

"Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory," he said in an address to the Negro labor victory committee and the National Conference of Negro Youths.

McNutt cited numerous instances in which American industry was employing thousands of Negro workers, but he asserted that the nation was "not using Negroes enough."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Southern Camp Commander Shrugs Shoulders at Jimcro

SEP 26 1942

Extra

SEP 26 1942

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—Soldiers of the Headquarters Company of the 92nd Infantry stationed here who called a special meeting last Wednesday and appointed representatives to ask the commandant's aid in working out plans to alleviate certain conditions which the men believed were detrimental to their welfare, were informed that as soldiers they had no rights

and were entitled to nothing other than giving their lives to the service of their country.

SEP 26 1942

Captain McCaffrey, Headquarters Commandant, was asked to be present at evening mess at which time various soldiers outlined to him their grievances. They asked for Negro personnel in the post theatre and Negro personnel in the post exchanges (preferably girls as at Fort Huachuca). Several of the men told of injustices the soldiers had undergone at the hands of civilians in the station postoffice, as well as in the nearby town of Anniston.

SEP 26 1942

Captain McCaffrey explained that although they had no rights (in accordance with army regulations on taking the oath of service), he would take the grievance up with higher authorities. The commandant stated that the conditions in regard to the treatment of Negroes in the South have been going on for over 300 years, and there was nothing he could do to change them.

N. Y. Cracks Down On War-Job Bias

SEP 17 1942

The State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment is prepared to use its new powers against employers practicing discrimination in war-industry jobs.

"For more than a year the committee has been waging a campaign against bigoted hiring practices," Frieda Miller, State Industrial Commissioner and committee chairman, said today:

"If appeal and persuasion fail to convince holders of war contracts that they should hire an applicant on his merits, regardless of his race, color, creed or national origin, such employers will be served with a formal order. If they fail to comply with the order, they will be prosecuted."

The formal order by the State Dept. of labor can require an employer to do any or all of the following:

¶ Submit monthly or bi-monthly reports of employment data.

SEP 17 1942

¶ Stop any discrimination immediately.
¶ Correct discriminatory refusals to hire.

47d-1942

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch
January 9, 1942

War and U. S. Minorities

WHEN the first World War ended, the effort to make the world safe for democracy had engendered a poisonous interracial atmosphere throughout the nation. Vast numbers of Negroes from the South had migrated to the North to secure employment in the expanding industries. As was the case during our preparation for the present war, there had been many strikes as labor battled to get itself into a better-paying position for the long pull of wartime. Self-preservation is the first law of nations also, and no nation can conduct a war abroad and suffer industrial battles on the home front. Many of the Negroes who went North were used as strikebreakers, and after the war, all this was remembered. There were riots and murders in the North, and lynchings and floggings in the South.

In the current crisis, the President has taken time by the forelock. He has appointed his own committee to protect the interests of minorities in the national emergency, and he has buttressed the position of his committee by an executive order declaring that no industry engaged in production of goods for defense under Government contract, shall discriminate against qualified applicants for employment on account of their race or religion. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is headed by MARK ETHRIDGE, whose work for better race relations constitutes one of the most important contributions he has made to the advancement of the South. The executive secretary of the committee is former GOVERNOR LAWRENCE W. CRAMER of the Virgin Islands. Both MR. ETHRIDGE and GOVERNOR CRAMER are exceptionally well qualified for the difficult task the committee is undertaking. Under their leadership, an able committee can go far toward establishing basic principles of democracy in our national employment situation, and toward forestalling a ghastly challenge to the principles for which we have fought, after we have done the fighting.

While we are fighting this war, directly under the President of the United States, and backed by the authority of his office, a strong national committee, which includes representatives of both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor, will be working toward the solution of a paradox that has continuously mocked our democracy—the closing of the door of opportunity to racial minorities.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RUMOR SAYS CHAIRMAN TO RESIGN POST

JAN 24 1942

Pressure Of Business Is Cited As Reason For Giving Up Job

Reports were circulated here Monday as the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice met to hold a hearing on job discrimination in this area, that chairman Mark F. Ethridge was resigning his post.

Ethridge, who is publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is said to have found that the arduous duties of the post required too much of his time and that his private business would not permit him to continue.

JAN 24 1942

Rumors are that the chairmanship will be offered to Dr. Malcom C. MacLean, president of the Hampton institute. It is not known whether he will accept but it is felt that the Hampton prexy would make an excellent executive.

For a time it was feared that executive secretary Lawrence Cramer was resigning also. Cramer had been offered a post teaching at Harvard. He has decided to remain with the committee.

Other predictions have been made freely here this week regarding governmental posts which vitally affect Negroes.

It is said that with the de-emphasizing of the OPM which took place when Donald Nelson of Chicago was elevated to chief of new War Production board, Sidney Hillman's post no longer becomes important. Hillman is expected to be made the secretary of labor.

It is probable according to this prediction, that Robert Weaver and his entire staff will have to be absorbed by the FEPC. In the absence of any definite action, no description of the necessary shifts was available, but it was said the Dr. Will W. Alexander, former head of Farm Security administration, but now also a race relations adviser under Hillman, would be sheltered in FEPC also. JAN 24 1942

The present secretary of labor, Mme. Perkins, will, it is said, move over to another cabinet post, that of secretary of social security while Paul McNutt will take over the portfolio of secretary of war.

The flourishing rumors did not dispose of Secretary of War Stimson but the cooperative spirit of the civilian side of the present war department setup will keep eyes glued upon any proposed change.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLANT AT KEY HIGHWAY IS LILY WHITE

AN EDITORIAL

FEB 21 1942

A representative of the War Production Board, formerly the Office of Production Management, went to the Key Highway shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company last week to get information about the plant's policy affecting colored applicants for work.

FEB 21 1942

He got a full dose of the type of discrimination some of our defense firms are practicing in clear violation of the President's executive order outlawing discrimination on account of race, color or national origin.

At the outside gate he was met by a guard who, before he could speak, said, "We don't hire colored." At the next gate, the attendant shooed him away with the warning, "We don't hire colored."

Finally, he got inside and approached another official who bluntly exclaimed, "We don't hire colored." When WPB's representative produced his government credentials, the Bethlehem Steel official added, "Well, I mean we don't hire colored skilled men."

FEB 21 1942

If Uncle Sam really wants to crack down on discriminatory defense plants, let him send out more colored investigators. They do not need to say a word. The company employees who are charged with handling applicants will give them all the information about discrimination they want.

Lanett, Ala. Times
April 15, 1942

[DIV]IDE AND CONQUER'

Northern agitators - and a few former southerners like Miss Pearl Buck of Virginia - are trying to stir up a lot of stink about what they term "the injustices the Negro soldiers are being subjected to in the Army camps."

In a recently published pamphlet Miss Buck says that the Negro learned a lot from World War I and that he has "come a long way since then." She says the Negro is willing to fight and die for freedom, but not for something he does not have and has but little hope for.

Mrs. Roosevelt writes an endorsement of Miss Buck's tirade, calling particular attention to the "not willing to fight and die for something he does not have and has but little hope for" outburst.

The social reform magazines are full of the same kind of stuff, reminding us, they say, that "Hitler hasn't anything on the Southerners; that Hitler is actually more honest and honorable than we in the South, for he comes out openly and brags about his persecutions of the minorities."

Isn't this sort of trouble-making just the thing Hitler wants? Isn't it following exactly his pattern, "Divide and Conquer"? Aren't Miss Buck, Mrs. Roosevelt and their ilk doing the very same thing, or trying to do the very same thing, that the Indian leaders are trying to do to England - take an advantage of the War to make their demands?

Lots of things are wrong, no doubt, in the South; just as lots of things are wrong, no doubt, in the North, and in India. But is this the time, here in the United States, to try to stir up trouble between the races? Aren't we at war, with a terribly big job on our hands? Can't the agitators wait until tomorrow to take up their social-equality campaign?

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CRITICISM OF MEN AND CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE OR MAR THE FUTURE OF A RACE

FEB 21 1942

Members of Congress and the committee which investigated the Pearl Harbor debacle have leveled considerable censure at the Navy. There have been very direct charges of inefficiency. The nation has become alarmed about the general and specific abilities of those charged with the direction of our naval forces. But in defense of the Navy's efficiency it should be brought out that the Navy department has mimeographed a letter which is a reply to any Negro who protests against the exclusion of the Negro from ranks above messmen in the Navy. All that the "efficient" navy people do is write in a date and your name and you get a mimeographed form letter telling you that "the policy for not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service EXCEPT MESSMEN branch was adopted to meet the best interest of general ship efficiency." Now this really is the height of efficiency on the part of the Navy in carrying out its policy of exclusion of the Negro. But this type of efficiency will not win naval battles in the Pacific.

* * *

FEB 21 1942

According to Time Magazine, the army big wigs did not know that Private Robert Brooks, first casualty of World War II, was a Negro when it was decided to name the parade grounds at Fort Knox after him. The Army has been in the habit of being able to tell when a private was a Negro by the mere mention of his unit. The segregation in the Army made this possible. But, the Army cannot always tell and cannot tell now how many light colored Negroes are in what the Army calls white outfits. Robert Brooks was one of these fair-skinned Negroes who in some manner was in a white outfit. The Army big wigs may have been dismayed when they found that Private Brooks was a Negro, but they went through with the dedication. The whole situation presents some problems to the Army. Imagine how many of these fellows there are. Just think of how many such cases may come up and add to the Army's problems in respect to its policy of segregation. While they may have carried through with a private, they might do some funny things if something comes up an it is a general involved.

FEB 21 1942

* * *

Newspaper accounts from the scene of the Pacific war area reveal that in some sections of Malaya the British forces evacuated the white population but left the native civilian population to whatever fate the Japanese might mete out. Maps of the great Singapore area show that there is what is known as a "native section." Singapore has fallen, but the reports indicate that here, also, the white civilians who wanted to leave were provided with ships and taken to Australia. No one needs to be a psychologist to understand how the native civilian population felt about this action. The natives were fighting for their own land but were under the spell of the British imperial doctrine that they were as much a part of the empire as the governors and other rulers sent from Great Britain to rule them. But when this differentiation between civilian populations was made some sort of error was committed. The Japanese will not fail to utilize the error as they establish their rule in the conquered areas. The stage has been set. Britain can blame only herself for providing this advantage for Japan.

* * *

FEB 21 1942

It cannot be repeated too many times that the right to vote is one of the fundamental rights of every citizen of the United States. This repetition is necessary because too many people who are now being denied this right have failed to make a fight to eliminate all of the practices which result in disfranchisement of both whites and Negroes in many states in the South. To permit these southern states to elect a congressman with only five per cent of its population eligible to vote and demand that a northern congressman receive the votes of 50 per cent of the population in his district is a fundamental equality which strikes at the very heart of representative government. For northern congressmen to be required to receive over 50,000 votes and a southern congressman a bare hand full of votes, gives to the South a power well beyond its population. Every American should at this time demand that at least our national law-making body be representative or else the spectacle of the tail wagging the dog will continue and we have already seen the result of southern influence in Congress and to contemplate a future with this type of domination is to envision a leadership which will finally kill even the hope of a true democracy.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Say Colored Troops Pulled Off Normandie

FEB 14 1942

Reporters Told Whites Objected to Presence Of Black Soldiers

(Photos on Page 3)

Had it not been for America's Jim Crow policy, the giant Normandie would probably be ready to sail.

That was the challenging fact put to investigating authorities this week when initial efforts were made to fix responsibility for the disastrous fire which caused more than $5,000,000 worth of damage to one of the world's greatest passenger vessels.

For one thing, G-men learned that colored soldiers were not on guard duty when the fire started. Army authorities ordered the 372d Infantry to withdraw the guard, the Star-News learned, because "she is about ready to go and we don't need the boys any longer."

But dock workers, white and colored, disputed that explanation by saying that several complaints were made recently by whites who did not like being ordered around by colored soldiers.

To bolster their claim, the dock workers also emphasized that, of 2,200 men working on the Normandie, not a single person was known to be colored. Approximately 300 laborers told reporters they had never heard of any colored men being employed to help in converting the liner into a vessel fit for wartime service.

A few recalled having seen "some colored mess boys from the Navy," learning the layout in preparation for service later.

Star-News reporters spent five hours on the scene Monday, trying to find out if any colored were employed in a skilled capacity aboard the Normandie. But their efforts proved futile.

One man, who identified himself as Italian, said he believed that "there were two or three colored fellows around, but ordinarily your boys can't get into this sort of work. They just don't talk the right language. To be truthful," he added, "speaking English just isn't enough."

FEB 14 1942

372d Back on Duty

As soon as the blaze started, Army officials ordered the 372d back on duty. But, even in the face of such a disaster, many remarks were heard about "them niggers."

One official, identified later as a big shot on the Maritime Commission, told a group of white reporters: "I hope those niggers don't cause us any trouble handling their guns like that. They're good soldiers and plenty tough but white people in this country will never obey them in the real sense of the word."

As the Maritime Commission official spoke, some of the reporters took notes. "Now, boys, be careful," he said, "don't write that because that bunch in Harlem will be down here picketing before the fire is out." FEB 14 1942

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Defense Training Discrimination Probed in N.C.

MAY 2 1942

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Close on the heels of a fight against discrimination in the NYA training courses for machinists here, it has been revealed that colored persons are being excluded from defense training in several other North Carolina cities, including Asheville, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem.

In this city union instructors were reportedly refusing to teach the machinist trade to colored persons, but would teach them to be machinists' helpers.

Letter Unanswered

The local branch of the NAACP made a strong protest to heads of the A.F. of L. local of the International Machinists' Union, of which J. P. Waggoner is president. A letter to Mr. Waggoner, in which he was asked to state definitely the union's local policy, is still unanswered.

In the welding schools in Asheville, and the defense projects in white centers in Wilmington and Winston-Salem, the general attitude seems to be a willingness to use colored persons in defense, but the unions won't permit white instructors to teach them.

MAY 2 1942

Man Take Case to FEPC

The union attitude, according to a letter from State NYA officials, is that union members may not teach colored youth, but that the union has no objection to colored instructors teaching the courses. The latter, however, are not easily found.

The union says that it will admit colored persons into the union after the apprenticeship

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47d-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

In the Spirit of Fair Play

JAN 16 1942

• More such events as the "Salute to Negro Troops," held in Mecca Temple last Sunday, would undoubtedly contribute to national unity and to national morale.

JAN 16 1942

This cultural benefit was sponsored by the Stage, Screen and Radio Division of the Fight for Freedom, Inc., and the Council for Negro Culture. It served to weave together the common stake of Negro and white Americans in the fight against Hitler, through a skillful and enjoyable dramatization of the historical traditions of the country.

The participation of Mrs. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson, Herbert Agar, and Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and so many outstanding artists was an expression of the broad concern of the population in the welfare of the Negro troops for whom the benefit was given. This shows again that discrimination against Negro soldiers and the Negro people flouts the spirit of unity and fair play which prevails in the country today as never before. All the participants and sponsors of the affair helped to strengthen morale in the armed forces and among the people generally.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES IN DEFENSE JOBS.

A committee to investigate charges of racial and religious discriminations in the employment of men and women in defense industries has been holding hearings in Chicago. The President has issued an executive order forbidding such discriminations. It is the business of the committee to discover whether the rule is being obeyed.

JAN 22 1942

A number of employers were questioned in open meeting and a considerable amount of evidence was obtained tending to show that prejudice against Negroes was preventing them from getting work. It is to be hoped that the committee will assemble its facts with care and present them to the President forcefully. As has often been pointed out in these columns, the abuses complained of make a mockery of our claim to be fighting a war for the four freedoms.

A paragraph in Tuesday's account of the hearings was a good deal less than reassuring. It said that an audience of several hundred had listened to the questioning of the employers, but that the executive session, scheduled for the evening, at which heads of governmental offices were to have been examined, was canceled. The explanation given was that this aspect of the problem was being handled in Washington.

Why should private employers suspected of discrimination be examined in open session and government agencies be examined in secret? The government is by far the nation's biggest employer, and has repeatedly been charged with unfairness to Negroes. Why this protection to the biggest of the alleged offenders? Why not collect such evidence as may be available in Chicago and elsewhere as a check upon the testimony which may be obtained in Washington? Is it assumed that the government is above the Constitution, above the statutes, above the executive order of the President, and above inquiry?

Most of the people of this country have believed that the President was genuinely desirous of giving the colored people a square deal in the armament program. It is true that he is dependent upon southern Democratic support in congress; and it is true that he placed union labor representatives on the committee of inquiry in face of the fact that many unions have barred Negroes from membership and therefore from employment on union shop defense projects. It was possible to discount these circumstances, but it is not easy to disregard the conduct of the committee in Chicago.

JAN 22 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Colored Radio Expert Turned Down By Navy

'Flat Feet' Is Decision Of Officials

JAN 3 1942

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—(ANP)—Caesar S. Bassette, radio technician, is trying his best to "remember Pearl Harbor" and respond to the call of the United States armed forces for volunteers. But Bassette spent a fruitless week in an effort to enlist for services in the field work in which he is highly skilled. The navy finally got rid of him by giving him a special physical examination and announcing he had flat feet which private physicians dispute.

Bassette is a native of Hampton, Va., and a graduate of Hampton Institute where he majored in science and was a creditable student in physics. He has held a class "B" amateur radio license since 1934. In 1936 he obtained his class "A" license. He is a member of the Radio Relay league, the national association of radio operators. In August, 1940, this organization presented him with a code proficiency certificate, certifying to his ability to receive international radio messages at the rate of 30 words a minute. In the summer on 1935, Bassette served as chief radio operator for the CCC Radio Station, WGX, located in York Town, Va. Since January of this year his abilities have been devoted to the NYA in East St. Louis where he serves as foreman of the radio shop at Technical center.

WHITE ONLY

JAN 3 1942

Last Tuesday the young man attempted to answer the nation-wide radio and press call for amateur radio operators and join the United States Army Signal corps at the Eighth Corps Area Recruiting station in St. Louis. He was met with "open to white only." He returned to East St. Louis and sought to enlist at a Seventh Corps area recruiting station only to receive the same answer. The same evening Bassette reported to the city hall to talk with Lt. W. E. Miles of Chicago who was here to recruit amateur radio operators for the naval communications service.

Local newspapers had stated that radio technicians and radio men were being sought by the navy in the ultra high frequency field of radio. Persons selected for the work attend a naval radio training school for an eight-month course in a branch of the radio field only recently explored by radio engineers. The work is considered of a highly confidential nature and approved applicants become petty officers immediately, with a beginning pay of $72 a month. Qualifications are United States citizenship, 17-35 years of age; unquestionable character and integrity; high school graduation, with amateur class "A" or "B" license or as a substitute, experience in radio repair and maintenance work.

JAN 3 1942

"USELESS TO APPLY"

Despite the fact that Bassette more than satisfied all requirements, Lt. Miles told him, "It is useless for you to apply." Bassette asked Miles, "Will it be the policy of the navy to use racial discrimination in this branch of service?" The lieutenant replied "No racial discrimination will not be used, but it is a well-known fact that certain racial groups in this country have associated themselves with a particular kind of job, and as far as the navy is concerned, the colored boys have only been interested in being mess boys."

After this deft job of white-washing in behalf of the United States navy, Lt. Miles suggested to the young radio expert that he go to St. Louis to see Lt. Commdr. Buell F. Brandt in charge of the area navy recruiting station.

Wednesday, Bassette went to St. Louis, accompanied by a representative of the East St. Louis Citizens' defense and Urban League committee, to seek a conference with Brandt. The men buffeted their way past numerous petty naval officers and sub-ordinates, who one by one repeated the oft-told tale, "We only have mess jobs for colored boys." Finally after being told that the commander was out of his office, they found the commander's orderly who admitted that the commander was in as Bassette peered over the shoulders of the orderly at the commander himself seated beneath a huge American flag.

JAN 3 1942

The naval officer left Bassette and his companion standing for over a half hour, but finally stepped out of his office to speak with them. He talked at length to Bassette, jotting down the information called for by the naval enlistment application from, on a scratch pad. He concluded by suggesting that Bassette report for his physical examination the next morning.

Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, Bassette was given special attention and passed ahead of a long line of applicants awaiting physical examinations to a navy physician who gave him a cursory examination, which revealed that Bassette's feet were flat. The navy physician personally escorted the would-be volunteer back to Lt. Brandt, who favored Bassette with the following note: JAN 3 1942

"U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, U. S. Court and Customs House, St. Louis, Mo.

12-18-41

Caesar Stevens Bassette was this date found not physically qualified for naval enlistment.

B. F. Brandt."

A local Negro physician who serves as one of the examining doctors for the East St. Louis Selective Service Board No. 1, which found Bassette physically fit for army service insisted Saturday that Bassette's feet were not flat. The doctor, however, was reluctant to formally take issue with the navy's findings.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Declares Victim Was Attacked In Rome, Georgia

Incident Is Reported To Bus Officials

BY CLIFF MACKAY

(World Managing Editor)

FEB 2 1942

Another ugly chapter in the despicable saga of studied abuse heaped by prejudiced whites upon the heads of young black Americans preparing to risk their lives to "save democracy" was written Saturday in Rome, Georgia, the World was informed Sunday afternoon.

The informant, a Clark college graduate. who is teaching this year in Chattooga county, was stirred by intense anger, as she related the incident to newspaper men at the Atlanta bus terminal.

FILL BACK SEAT

FEB 2 1942

The teacher, Miss Rowena Bentley of Athens, said she was a passenger on the Southern Stages, National Trailways Bus, when eight young selectees from Chattooga county boarded the vehicle at the county seat of Somerville.

The men filled all of the back seat and with other Negro passengers occupied two of the side seats near the rear of the bus, she said.

When the bus stopped at Rome, two boys who were riding on the back seat left the bus momentarily to get a sandwich. The bus driver looked around and immediately began insisting that Negro passengers occupying side seats move to the vacated spaces on the back.

One of the young men attempted to tell the driver that the seats were already taken and that the two selectees who had gone after sandwiches were coming right back. The driver refused to listen and started back to the rear, threateningly asking: "Do you mean to say you aren't going to move back?"

TRIES TO EXPLAIN

FEB 2 1942

The youth, Miss Bentley asserted, continued his attempt to explain the absence of his fellow passengers, but had begun to get up.

"You aren't getting up fast enough," the bus driver was quoted as saying, whereupon the driver seized the youth by the arm and began pushing him toward the front. Reaching the door, the boy, who was due to report for induction at Fort Benning Saturday afternoon, was shoved off the bus.

Just as his companion stepped to the ground, one of the absent youths, who had been detailed leader of the group, walked up and asked what was the trouble, Miss Bentley said.

"What have you got to do with it?" the bus driver belligerently asked, the witness reported.

REFUSES TO LISTEN

The leader then attempted to explain that he was the leader of the group that they were, en route to be examined for the army, and that it was vitally necessary for them to reach Atlanta by two o'clock Saturday afternoon.

"Don't you talk back to me," the angered bus driver shouted, menancingly.

"Wait a minute, mister," the leader was quoted as saying. "After all I'm a man just like you are and I have tried to explain to you that we have to report for the army."

"I don't care where you're going," the hostile driver was quoted as replying, suddenly grabbing the leader by the arm, propelling him toward the door. A heavy set white passenger, who had been witnessing the discussion, suddenly jumped up and began beating the second youth about the head with his fists, the witness said.

FEB 2 1942

FORCE YOUTH OFF BUS

Both the passenger and the bus driver then combined forces to put the youth off the bus. Then over the protests of the six remaining selectees, who kept warning him that their companions must reach Atlanta by a certain time, the driver shut the door and drove off, leaving the youths in Rome.

Miss Bentley reported she heard the bus driver tell the two ejected boys to get a cab standing by the station, but was not able to see whether or not they obeyed. Just what became of the young men was not learned.

FEB 2 1942

On reaching Atlanta, the army detail assigned to meet the youths, asked where the other two were, and was informed that they had been put off at Rome. The two had not arrived in Atlanta by the time she had boarded another bus headed for Athens, Miss Bentley said.

The youthful teacher, who was a member of the 1940 class at Clark, detailed how the heavy-set white passenger, who had butted in on the dispute, later expressed regret that he had struck the boy, but added, "He just had no business talking back to a white man."

TAKES NAMES OF WITNESSES

FEB 2 1942

The driver before the bus reached Atlanta passed around slips to white passengers for them to sign as witnesses, Miss Bentley asserted. She said it was only after her insistence that her name be put down as a witness that the driver reluctantly gave her one of the slips to fill out.

The matter was reported to the Atlanta division of Southeastern Stages by the Atlanta Daily WORLD.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FEARS EFFECT OF HIS ACT ON RACE MORALE

JAN 31 1942

Civilian Aide Had Been Urged To Take Step As A Protest

JAN 31 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Although he has attempted to step out of office no less than three times, the War department refuses to accept William Hastie's resignation, as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, it is reliably reported in circles high in the administration's favor. Judge Hastie, who has made an enviable reputation in a tough spot, finds, it is reported, the department is not doing the things he would like to see done, nor is it doing the little bit that is being done fast enough to suit him.

When he discovered that his recommendations were not being taken as he thought they should be and as he had been promised they would, he submitted his resignation, only to have Under Secretary Patterson pointblank refuse to accept it.

Fear of what effect his resignation would have on Negro morale, already at low ebb, is believed back of the War Department's refusal to let him go.

JAN 31 1942

Several publications and individuals have urged Hastie to resign as a protest of conditions and policies of the department which are objectionable to Negroes and are responsible for failure of Negroes to rally enthusiastically to support of the war effort.

The same sources are responsible for saying that Hastie's assistant, Truman Gibson of Chicago, has frequently done the same thing, in fact, often sustaining Judge Hastie's opinions and joining with him in resenting the ignoring of their findings.

All told, the "Black Cabinet" has fallen on evil days since the inception of war. The NYA, with Mrs. Bethune as head, is on the way out or to become a part of another organization formed by combining the NYA, CCC and possibly the WPA.

JAN 31 1942

Housing is in a dither because the heads of the departments have all followed Straus' mandates as to fair play and the elimination of discrimination.

Although it is rumored that Dr. Horne has been qualified under the Ramspeck bill and cannot be removed, there are others who are not so fortunate. In the same category is William Trent of the racial relations division of FWA. With the removal of Carmody, along with Clark Forman and Straus, there are persistent rumors that the axe will swing and some heads are liable to fall.

Over in the now defunct OPM, Dr. Weaver is sitting pretty with Sidney Hillman having control of labor under the new setup. So all talk of the combining of the labor training division with the FEPC temporarily is knocked into a cocked hat.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Claim Qualified Negroes Denied Defense Jobs

Questionable Cases Cited By Woman

MAR 28 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Pointing out the fallacy of the exclusion of competent Negroes from defense jobs as one of the drawbacks to the all-out war effort, Miss Lucille Norman cities cases of questionable action on the part of the War Department which seems to indicate more than just appears on the surface.

"On February 10, the Rock Island arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., one of the strategic points of productions, sent telegrams to a number of persons who had passed the junior professional assistant examination (given last November) instructing them to 'Advise immediately if interested in appointment as Senior Clerk at $200 annually starting March 16. After two months training here, assignment made to ordance establishments within the United States.' Among those so notified were a number of Negroes, three of whom were in Washington."

"Lucille Norman, who received her master's degree from Boston Teachers' college in June, 1941, and who has been working as a secretary in the legal department of the Office of Price Administration, was notified. She had taken the examination with an option as junior business analyst.

ANOTHER CASE

"William Rutherford, second year law student at Howard university, was another. He took the examination with an option in public administration. The third person's name is not known.

"Miss Norman and Mr. Rutherford were interviewed at the Social Security building and were told that their training and experience were adequate for appointment and they should forward to the commanding general at Rock Island, a medical certificate executived by a doctor in the federal service—which they did, Mr. Rutherford spending $150. Miss Norman was told to also send her official OPA release notifying the war department that it would interpose no action to prevent her appointment. Soon after receipts of these papers they were to receive official notice from the Rock Island arsenal. Each sent follow-up letters confirming that the necessary decouments had been forwarded but neither received any notice to report for work. On March 9, William Rutherford received a letter telling him that he was still being considered along with others, but yet those of the white racial group had received notification to report to work.

"Samuel Allen of Cleveland, graduate of the Harvard Law school in 1941, received a similar wire last October, but at the interview he was told he didn't have the qualifications. In order to take and pass the examination, certain educational qualifications are set up, which a Harvard Law school graduate surely must have had."

47d-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Army Limits Number Of Colored Nurses

JAN 24 1942

Although Facing Serious Shortage, Army Wants Only 56—Surgeon General Bars Race Nurses from Attending White Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Although the United States Army faces a critical shortage of trained nurses, Surgeon General James C. Magee of the U.S. Army, Tuesday laid down a policy in Washington barring race nurses from treating or attending white soldiers.

The Army has 7,000 nurses in its ranks now and has issued a call for 10,000 additional nurses, but the quota of race nurses has been limited to 56. These 56 will only be assigned to two camps in the South, Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Camp Livingston in Louisiana. They will only treat race soldiers.

IN LINE WITH ARMY POLICY

In answers to protests against this policy from leading race and white civic and professional leaders, Magee declared that the Army was opposed to using Negro nurses to attend white patients.

It will prevent this country's 8,000 registered race nurses from offering their services to their country.

It would seem that the army high command would prefer to have soldiers die from lack of adequate nursing care rather than discard its jim crowism. The Army's attitude is somewhat mysterious since the American Red Cross has no part in this policy of racial discrimination in nursing. The Red Cross does not draw the color line when it comes to recruiting nurses for its own ranks.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dickerson, on FDR's Commission, Pushes Job Bias Fight

JAN 24 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The fight against the strangulation of all-out victory production by Jim Crowism has just begun, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson promised in a statement of the Chicago Council on Fair Employment Practices issued today.

The Chicago Council, which played an important role in facilitating the work of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice during its investigation and hearings here, will carry on.

It will not only follow up recommendations made by the President's Committee, but will extend its work.

Alderman Dickerson points out in his statement that the cases of discrimination made public by the President's Committee during its two days of public hearings were necessarily only a fraction of the cases known. He continues, "There are many which have not been made public, and there will be many others unless we make every effort to see that the President's Executive Order prohibiting discrimination is effectively applied.

"The public hearings should be only the beginning of our effort to eliminate discrimination in defense employment. We have some indication of the extent of discrimination as a result of the Committee hearings. We know that Jews, Negroes, and other minority groups are not being permitted to make their contribution to our victory effort. We know that they are being denied a fundamental right as citizens in a democracy."

Alderman Dickerson, who is also a member of the President's Committee, is acting chairman of the Chicago Council.

The Chicago Council has invited the cooperation of all persons and organizations in Chicago willing to join in a genuine effort to combat discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

At present the Committee is a temporary one. A meeting will be held in a short time to set up a permanent organization. The headquarters of the Chicago Council on Fair Employment Practices are now at Hull House.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brilliant Young Engineer Is Arrested For Impersonating U. S. Army Air Corps Officer

JAN 31 1942

DAYTON, O., Jan. 29.—Arrested by Federal authorities last Saturday and held on charges of impersonating an Army officer, Franklin Peterson, prominent Philadelphian and son of Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Peterson, is awaiting the action of the Federal grand jury. Peterson was arrested while at work as a civilian employe in the instrument division of the Army Air Corps at Patterson Field.

The undoings of the brilliant young engineer was brought about following an interview he gave to The Pittsburgh Courier last week while visiting his parents in Philadelphia. Peterson wore an officer's uniform with Air Corps insignia, showing the rank of lieutenant, into the Philadelphia office of The Courier and gave an interview that he was recently commissioned in the Air Corps and was to be assigned to the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee.

CO-WORKER BLAMELESS

Peterson included in his statement that Chauncey Spencer, co-worker, was also a commissioned officer. Investigation by The Courier and subsequent events show that both Peterson and Spencer are civilian employes at the Patterson Field. Mr. Spencer was exonerated by Federal officers of any attempt to impersonate an Army officer because he was not present and had nothing to do with the statement issued by Peterson.

According to information from the Provost Marshal's office, Peterson had applied for a commission and would have received one at an early date. The young minister's son is a former student at Temple university and Drexel Institute of Technology at Philadelphia and has made a brilliant record as an engineer since getting the job at Patterson Field last summer.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Crew Refuses To Sail Ship Unless Colored Men Hired

JAN 31 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—As further proof of the solidarity and comradeship which distinguishes its membership from that of any other labor union, the National Maritime Union disclosed last week that a crew of white seamen had refused to sail on the SS Mormacport, a cargo ship built by the government for the Moore-McCormack Lines, when officials of the line refused to hire four able-bodied seamen who were Negroes.

In order to obtain a crew, the line finally yielded its position and took on a mixed crew which included the four rejected Negro seamen—Jacob Green, Zuvendee Wyllis, Allan David and Harry Jones, all of whom have seen from 15 to 20 years service at sea.

END DISCRIMINATION, SAYS NMU

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—(ANP)—Representatives of United Fruit, Moore McCormack, Lykes Bros. and the Clyde and Grace lines met with National Maritime union representatives here last month in a conference on discrimination of non-white union members and the tying up of ships due to lack of sufficient crews. Union representatives, Vice-Presidents Myers, McKenzie and Lawrenson, and the National Port committee asked ship owners to end discrimination against Negro and Filipino seamen.

All shipping companies were asked by President Curran to advise the union whether they would aid in assuring victory over fascism by eliminating all discrimination against any American worker because of his race, creed or color.

LINE OFFICIAL DENIES BLAME

It took the intervention of President Roosevelt three weeks ago to force the United States Lines to rescind its rejection of twelve Negro seamen who had been assigned to the SS. Kungsholm by the National Maritime Union. As in the case of the Mormacport, white seamen were willing to sail as members of the mixed crew but line officials would not allow it.

Although the NMU has accused the Moore-McCormack Lines of discrimination, Robert C. Lee, executive vice-president of the shipping firm, has entered an emphatic denial. "It's a lie", he said, "and I'm perfectly willing to be quoted. The NMU informed us that there was a shortage of seamen and asked us if we would take colored men.

"I said all right, but there must not be any checkerboard. I have no color line. We'll take an all-white crew or an all-colored crew, but we won't quarter them together. We'll take colored men provided the whites don't object. That's positively the only basis I'd accept." Mr. Lee admitted that the whites had not objected in the case of the Mormacport. "It seems that they are Commies," he said.

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FEB 7 1942

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JAN 31 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Red Cross Solves Problem: Will Accept And Segregate Negro Blood

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Its duplicity exposed through publication of a letter written by Adm. Ross T. McIntyre denying that he had requested that the blood plasmas of Negro donors, be refused, the Red Cross this week announced that it would accept the contributions of Negro blood donors, but that they would be segregated from blood given by white persons.

This new policy which is as odious as the former one of flat refusal was made public in a statement released Wednesday, Jan. 21. The statement follows:

"The following policy has been formulated by the chairman of the American Red Cross in the consultation with the surgeons general of the army and of the navy, and is issued with the approval of the secretaries of war and of the navy. All blood donor centers and chapters cooperating in the enrollment of voluntary blood donors will conform to this policy:

"The facilities for processing blood plasma having now been expanded considerably to meet not only the increased needs of the armed forces but those of civilian emergencies as well, the American Red Cross, in agreement with the army and navy, is prepared hereafter to accept blood donations from colored as well as white persons.

"In deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided, the blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race."

The project of developing blood banks for the army and navy, grew out of an experiment carried on by the Blood Transfusion association. This body, organized earlier in New York City, began in 1939-40 experiments which were carried on by Dr. John Scudder of Presbyterian hospital, New York City, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery at Howard university.

The research carried on in New York by Drs. Scudder and Drew progressed to such an extent that it was decided to use blood thus processed and dried in England and France for the allied armies.

Accordingly blood plasma with a commercial value of some $400,000, gathered principally in New York City and from people of all races, colors and creeds, under the general supervision of the Red Cross but with a Negro physician, Dr. Charles R. Drew, in charge, was shipped to England and used.

Plans were then considered by the Red Cross for the processing of blood similarly for the American army and navy. The processing went along satisfactorily until it reached Baltimore where objection was raised to acceptance of the blood of a Negro donor by local whites.

As would be expected, the Red Cross, which has always held to the policy of racial segregation, bowed to the will of the protesting whites, and to fortify itself sought the opinions of army and navy officials.

The navy, represented by Admiral McIntyre, responded that it had little use for blood plasma for Negroes and that it would not be necessary to process Negro blood for its use.

The army, represented by its surgeon general, Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, replied that it "was afraid the indiscriminate use of white and Negro donors would militate against the success of our blood plasma program." This appeared to be in line with most of Gen. Magee's pronouncements regarding Negroes and with Red Cross policy.

Gen. Magee is said by members of the National Medical association, and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses to have been totally reactionary wherever Negroes have been involved in army medical service.

Negro reaction was swift. Sensitive already toward discriminations, the statement was regarded as additional insult, and protests poured in. The American Red Cross found itself caught in the middle.

White southerners, awakened to the matter, joined an opposite protesting group insisting that they did not want Negro blood infiltrated into their sons.

Two weeks ago at a conference attended by the only Negro member of the Red Cross board, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, the Red Cross agreed to the use of Negro donors, and a general statement excluding mention of race altogether was agreed upon. The statement which it was agreed should be consented to by the army and navy read simply that hereafter all blood donors would be accepted.

Admiral McIntyre issued a letter denying that he had objected to the use of Negro blood which was perhaps technically true. General Magee would not accept the statement which had been worked out. He wanted it made specific and clear that the Negro blood would be kept separate and given only to those soldiers requesting it.

Observers point out that the interesting thing about the whole matter is that it has been scientifically proven there is no way to tell the blood of one race from another.

In the future Negro donors may give on the same basis as whites, as much blood to the Red Cross as they desire, providing their blood meets requirements.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Hobgoblins and Haemoglobin

THERE'S no difference between a Negro's and a white man's blood, except to the "scientists" who squeak and gibber in the streets of Rome and Berlin. This obvious truth needs to be forcibly impressed on whoever is responsible for the rejection of Negro donations to the American Red Cross blood bank for aid to those wounded in battle. According to Red Cross officials, their refusal was based on instructions from the Army and Navy. Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire has denied this in a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. While the buck-passing goes on, no one can be made to stand up and give the reason for excluding Negroes as blood donors. What reason could there possibly be? Sound medical practice certainly makes no such racial distinctions. Nor can we afford them—besides being unscientific and harmful to the medical aid program, they are as insulting to our Negro patriots as Hitler's "blood and soil" hysteria. Moreover, they violate the avowed policy of the United States government. A few days ago President Roosevelt reiterated that policy, when the federal Maritime Commission directed the United States Lines to employ Negro seamen as well as whites. In a letter to Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union (CIO), the President again gave assurance that the government's purpose is "to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders." These words should be studied by anyone who admits racist hobgoblins into considerations of a nation's life-and-death struggle.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WANTED TO ATTEND ARMY SCHOOL: ARMY REBUFFS HIM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(ANP)—"I received a disappointing rebuff today. About four weeks ago, applications were taken for the next session of the officers' candidate school, which starts in January. I applied with about 15 other Negroes. Ten of our applications were accepted—the minimum qualifications was a grade of 110 on the army intelligence test. I was safe at 126.

"Two of us, I and another fellow, survived the first interview and took the physical examination. A rating scale was filled out for us by the company commander. High blood pressure disqualified the other fellow. I went to the final board interview last week. Only simple routine questions and questions of opinion were asked.

"Today my application, physical report and rating sheets were returned with a form showing reasons for rejection. The form indicated three possible means of disqualification: (1) not sufficiently recommended by commanding officer; (2) response to interrogation applicable to leadership and practiceability unsatisfactory; (3) military bearing and appearance unsatisfactory.

Not Wanted

They check number 2 against me. My company commander gave me the highest recommendation a man can get, and my military bearing, etc., was good. It's obviously a case of not wanting a Negro in the officers' candidate school. They have not had any in the past. My company commander practically said so himself today when he gave me the report."

This is an extract from a letter from a disappointed Negro who thought he had a good chance of becoming an officer through the present methods of infiltrating officers into the army from the ranks.

The outfit to which he was assigned was not an ordinary type of military unit, but one of the higher branches to which he had been assigned because of his high rating in intelligence test, etc.

The utter despair of thousands of Negro youths is sumed up in this letter, which would probably never reach the public had it not been for a sympathetic person interested in the welfare of such young men.

Hundreds of young men are receiving the same treatment, it is said, and in one camp, where they are admitting Negro youths to the officer candidate schools, the proposition is ridiculous. In the camp itself, there are about 4,000 Negro troops to 18,000 whites, or about 4 whites to 1 Negro. In the officers' candidate school, the ratio is 150 to 1, since there are 300 whites and two Negroes in the school.

47d-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

"They Can't Mix Soldiers Too Damn Much For Me"-White Boy

FEB 7 - 1942

SAN ANTONIO—While investigating charges that soldiers were allegedly being mistreated at the Reception Center here a Houston Informer reporter, seeking information on the location of an office, asked a white soldier from a Texas town did the white and colored soldiers get along.

"Fine. Only they keep bragging about what good soldiers the colored boys make, but keep shipping them out. I wonder why they don't keep them down here;" he freely and surprisingly answered.

When reminded of the traditional objections to a mixed division he proved a versatile in his answer as in the first case.

"Boy, once we get over there before them guns they can't get too damned mixed for me."

PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL BLASTS RACE BIAS

Courier, Pittsburg, Penn

Tells Hampton Audience That U.S. May Be Faced With Long War Unless Negroes Are Included in Every Phase of Defense Program.

FEB 7 - 1942

Race Justified In Criticizing

47d

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 5—Blasting the "segregation idea" of the American Red Cross in accepting Negro blood donors, Newbold Morris, $14,500-a-year president of the New York City council, revealed to a packed audience Sunday that a Negro had devised the blood bank.

The eminent liberal, a trustee of Hampton university, smashed at the racial discrimination idea in a Founders' Day address here. Said he:

"The American people are entitled to an explanation of the buck-passing going on between the American Red Cross and the Army and Navy. This . . . is racial prejudice carried to an absurdity!

"Why," he continued, "it was Dr. Charles Drew, a Negro physician of the faculty of Howard university, who devised the blood bank system and was invited to England to help them organize their blood banks."

DEMANDS AMERICA MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK AT HOME

Mr. Morris, in no uncertain terms, also demanded that America make democracy work at home as an example for South American countries and as a counter-attack against racial doctrine and propaganda, when he said: "Prejudice should not be allowed to stand in the way of complete maturity and the full meaning of democratic institutions.

"The potential earning power and purchasing power of the Negro has been overlooked in peace time.

"Their actual and potential industrial and fighting power MUST NOT be left out of our war effort.

"This," he continued, "Would be a colossal blunder. Right now, TODAY, may be the last chance for democracy to survive.

WOULD MAKE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEFEAT-VICTORY

"Whether the American Negro gets his chance to contribute to the strength of America today may well mean the difference between a long war and a short one. Let us hope that the projected spring drives . . . will not make the struggles so close that the failure to enlist the 'total' strength of one-tenth of our population would make the difference between victory and defeat.

In praising the loyalty of the race to America, Mr. Morris said:

"The American Negro has never been suspected of sabotage; his loyalty to America has never been questioned; his passionate desire for service in peace or war are only some of the reasons why the minority of white people who are striving to secure real opportunity for the Negro is constantly growing."

SAYS RACE HAS A RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

Before concluding his address, in which he paid tribute to Hampton's president and faculty, the council president said:

"Why should Negroes be criticized for struggling to achieve the rights which are guaranteed them under the constitution . . .?

"They care passionately for these rights. Otherwise, they would not be good Americans."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Houston Printer Charged With 'Inciting Riot'

FEB 7 - 1942

W. H. MITCHELL RELEASED ON $400 BOND

W. H. Mitchell, local printer, was arrested and placed under a $1000 bond charged with "inciting riot" at a local tavern this week. Mitchell's arrest grew out of a situation where he, well known citizen and business man, entered a verbal tiff where a Pennsylvania soldier resented being addressed as "nigger" by a local police officer. According to witnesses, Mitchell spoke in a gesture to avoid trouble by explaining to the arresting officer that the soldier was not a native of the South and naturally unfamiliar with southern customs, resented being addressed in a manner which the local officer had spoken to him.

Witnesses stated that the white MP's who are supposed to have charge of the soldiers, aggravated the situation by lecturing to the Pennsylvania soldiers and others saying, "You are niggers and will always be as long as you are in the South."

Mitchell, who was released on a $400 bond, refused to make any statement to the press about the matter.

The incident involving the attitude of the MP's has been referred to Major Smith, in charge of the MP detachment in this area.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Appeals for 50,000 Nurses, But No Colored

FEB 7 - 1942

47d

WASHINGTON

The appeal for 50,000 young women to enter nursing schools to prepare themselves for service with the military forces was not directed to the nation's thousands of colored would-be and graduate nurses, the AFRO learned this week from Major J. O. Flikke, chief of the U.S. Army Nurses' Corps.

Major Flikke was asked Monday whether the appeal, issued jointly by the surgeons general of the army, navy, and Public Health Service, was directed to the more than 8,000 colored graduate nurses and the thousands of girls anxious to enter army nursing careers.

"I don't know," she replied. "We didn't have anything to do with the appeal. We have colored nurses in two of our hospitals now and plan to use more as soon as the facilities are available.

"I understand that there are something like 5,000 colored graduate nurses available and this number is more than sufficient to meet our demand."

The two hospitals referred to by Major Flikke as using colored nurses are located at Fort Bragg, N.C., and at Camp Livingston, La.

Although it was announced a few weeks ago that the army would need 10,000 army nurses, only fifty-six of these will be colored due to the army's policy of assigning colored nurses only to the colored wards of army hospitals at Livingston and Bragg.

Surgeon General James C. Magee of the U.S. Army, who is reputedly responsible for the policy of assigning colored nurses only to wards and hospitals devoted exclusively to treatment of colored soldiers, could not be reached for a statement.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Roosevelt Flays Citizens For Prejudices

JAN 18 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—If the enjoyment of the privileges and benefits of American democracy is the only reason for loyalty then the colored people of this country have little reason to be loyal, was the attitude expressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Thursday in a lecture before a group of women in the Rector's Aid Society of the St. Thomas Episcopal church.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

The First Lady said that even colored workers in her office of the Office of Civilian Defense have to walk many blocks for food because of the refusal of the white places to serve them, and often can get no taxicabs.

She would dislike to conduct a canvas of some of the sections in Washington, she said. The situation there has made her, she added, most conscious of racial discrimination and segregation.

JAN 18 1942

She said that she did not ordinarily advocate mingling of the races, but when large groups of people live together common sense measures ought to be taken.

Red Cross Scored

She criticized the Red Cross for its segregation of the persons who take first aid classes. In such period of distress all persons capable of administering to the sick and injured will wait upon white and black alike.

Mrs. Roosevelt took the position that the United States must show other nations that many nationalities and races can live in peace. Prejudice against the colored race and naturalized Japanese and German citizens, she said, constitutes a "growing problem."

TODAY'S TALK

BY A. N. FIELDS

WE NEED GREATER UNITY—LET'S NOT LET RETRIBUTION OVERTAKE US!

Courier — Pittsburgh, Penn.

FEB 7 - 1942

THE Fair Employment Practice hearing held a few weeks ago in Chicago received extensive publicity from the various papers of the midwest. The inquisitors were able to bring out much worthwhile evidence, which showed the vicious attitude of many large corporations with respect to their opposition to the employment of Negro people.

If the testimony adduced meant anything, then it is difficult to use your metaphysical scissors in determining the difference between the mental and physical brutality that we are fighting against abroad and the condoning of the same social and spiritual situation at home.

A. N. Fields

It would appear that our first responsibility is to determine to our own satisfaction, if we have not mesmerized ourselves at home with our false beliefs, in our preparation to spread democracy throughout the world. Can we reasonably argue that there is any difference in the viciousness and contempt for the orderly process of law and order between what happened at Pearl Harbor and what happened last week at Sikeston, Mo. In other words is there any difference between the spirit which prompted the Japanese in their assault, and the spirit which prompted the lynching in Missouri?

It is probable that in our fine way of reasoning coated with hypocrisy and sham, we may, in our holier than thou idea, want to argue that there is a substantial difference, yet the facts stand out as murder and treachery, which were involved in the two transactions and closed the two crimes with the same community of interests.

ETHERIDGE SPEAKS

At the hearing in Chicago of the President's Committee on Fair Employment, Publisher Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., with his usual forthright honestness made this statement to the committee:

"We are engaged in an effort in which every loyal hand that can run a machine must be used. To draw lines of employment on any basis except that of fitness is to deny ourselves full use of our manpower. Even more seriously, it impairs national morale. This is an all-out war. Anything that does not fall in line with that idea is close to treason.

"If Japan establishes hegemony in the Far East and consolidates the yellow peoples, the white race itself may become a minority group and have brought home to it the importance of equality in opportunity, regardless of race or color."

This statement is indeed one which should receive sober and serious thought from every American. Black people in America have no desire to live under any other law or social regulations than those embraced in the pages of the Constitution of America. We want those laws and statutes universally interpreted for all Americans alike.

WE CAN LEARN FROM ENGLAND

It must be clear to all students of history as to why England's hand is slowly relaxing around certain particles of its great world empire. In regions where white people predominate and in regions where black people predominate it is the same. It is the same because the mother country has been openly accused of vicious joviality when ever the topic full citizenship has arisen in time of peace and plenty. In war these same oppressed people are proving now that they are willing to do more than their equitable part, and their life blood is being given up on the faint hope in a visionary Utopian loyalty instilled in them by crown's emissaries.

REMEMBER THERE IS A GOD!

But back of all this and the acknowledged unfairness toward black folk now going on in America some human beings fail to remember that there has been and there is an inevitable law of retribution, and black Americans just ask a square, human deal, to prevent that which might befall America.

In this great struggle America occupies an important position but her first great task is unification. We represent a government that justifies its existence upon the untrammeled opinions of the people; we maintain that political parties receive their sanction from the satisfaction of those they serve. But we divide this service into degrees; we attempt to measure it along the lines hedged about by racial identities, which is so un-American as to make our actions false both in word and in deed. These unjointed groups of racial identities which make up America proper are of themselves a potent force to be reckoned with in computing the possible survival of our culture.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

SENDING NEGRO TROOPS SOUTH

JAN 29 1942

Negro draftees from many northern centers are being sent to southern cantonments to get a first hand experience of what it means to be a Negro in the land ruled by King Jim Crow. From Fort Bragg, near Fayetteville, N. C., comes the shocking report of brutality and murder by white military police. From Prescott, Arkansas, comes the equally shocking report of the attempt of forty-three Negro soldiers to return to the North to escape the abuse of persons in that community. The number of such incidents increases. We recall the treatment accorded Negro soldiers, proudly wearing uniforms of the United States army on the streets of many southern cities at the close of the war in 1918. Even an army uniform, which ought to be as meaningful as a United States flag, is no protection to a Negro against the racial prejudice which not only hampers the Negro but warps the souls of southerners. Unless the government can give these soldiers the protection they have a right to expect, every Negro soldier should be immediately removed from southern cantonments. As the Christian Century points out, "Unfortunately the policies of segregation and discrimination which underlie these and other incidents have official sponsorship in the government itself."

Every Negro citizen should address a letter to his congressman urging him to give immediate attention to this problem. Perhaps a march on Washington is still needed.

—A. M. E. Zion Review

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ONLY WHITE TROOPS AT THE D. C. CENTER

FEB 7 - 1942

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The answer to the protest is that the Negroes have nothing, and lots of Washingtonians are trying to hide from the answer to the question propounded at the time. The question had to do with segregation in other entertainment and recreational facilities, whereas some of those loudest in the denunciation of the proposed plan demanded "equal facilities without segregation, with both centers, the one ordinarily planned for whites and the one for Negroes, open to both races with bi-racial staffs."

Another argument was the government was not supposed to take over any site or building already in use as a recreational center by any city, but was to build or remodel other buildings for this purpose. Edgar Brown, president of the United Government employes, was one of those who fought the issue and sought to have something done for the Negroes. But opposing him was a strong bloc of Washingtonians, some of whom it is believed, saw possible jobs in the newly formed recreation center. Meanwhile, Negro soldiers are without facilities because of the misunderstanding and the attitude of both races, one determined to spend the $10,000 on Negroes while the white got the $75,000 house, and the other group seeking, it is said, no one knows what.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. FDR Warns Against Defense Discrimination

FEB 4 - 1942

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The statement was made in response to a question asked by Cliff Mackay, managing editor, of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, who pointed out that Negroes formed forty per cent of Georgia's population.

"No discrimination should be practiced against Negro people in the organization of Civilian Defense Councils," she declared. "They should be allowed to become air raid wardens, auxiliary police just as other people. This is a total war and it calls for total defense."

Constitution
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FEB 11 1942

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The committee was created after protests had been made by Negro organizations that they were not receiving a fair proportion of defense employment.

The White House said most of the topflight officials of The Courier Journal were devoting most of their time to war work of one kind or another and Ethridge felt he must, as a result, give up the chairmanship of the committee.

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47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Man Wanted To Attend U.S. Army School, Is Rebuffed

JAN 12 1942

Report Hundreds Of Young Men Are Excluded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"I received a disappointing rebuff today. About four weeks ago, applications were taken for the next session of the officers' candidate school, which starts in January. I applied with about 15 other Negroes. Ten of our applications were accepted—the minimum qualifications was a grade of 110 on the army intelligence test. I was safe with 126.

JAN 12 1942

"Two of us, I and another fellow, survived the first interview and took the physical examination. A rating scale was filled out for us by the company commander. High blood pressure disqualified the other fellow. I went to the final board interview last week. Only simple routine questions and questions of opinion were asked.

"Today my application, physical report and rating sheets were returned with a form showing reason for rejection. The form indicated three possible means of disqualification: (1) not sufficiently recommended by commanding officer; (2) response to interrogation applicable to leadership and practiceability unsatisfactory. (3) military bearing and appearance unsatisfactory.

"They check number 2 against me My company commander gave me the highest recommendation a man can get, and my military bearing, etc., was good. It is obviously a case of not wanting a Negro in the officers' candidate school. They have not had any in the past. My company commander practically said himself today when he gave me the report."

This is an extract from a letter from a disappointed Negro who thought he had a good chance of becoming an officer through the present methods of infiltrating officers into the army from the ranks.

The outfit to which he was assigned was not an ordinary type of military unit, but one of the higher branches to which he had been assigned because of his high rating in intelligence test, etc.

The utter despair of thousand of Negro youths is summed up in this letter, which would probably never reach the public had it not been for a sympathetic person interested in the welfare of such young men.

Hundreds of young men are receiving the same treatment, it is said, and in one camp where they are admitting Negro youths to the officer candidate schools, the proposition is ridiculous. In the camp itself, there are about 4,000 Negro troops to 18,000 whites, or about 4 whites to 1 Negro. In the officers candidate school, the ratio is 150 to 1, since there are 300 whites and two Negroes in the school.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASK CONVICTION IN GURDON, ARK. SOLDIERS CASE

JAN 3 - 1942

War Department Refuses To Act on NAACP Note Citing Violations

NEW YORK—The War Department turned thumbs down on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contention that the state troopers near Gurdon, Ark., had violated the Articles of War, but the N.A..AC.P. legal committee pointed out this week that the unprovoked assault is also punishable under Section 54, Title 18 of the United States Code, "the conspiracy statute."

In a letter to Robert P. Patterson, under secretary of war, the N.A.A.C.P. asked that the War Department make a formal request to the U. S. Department of Justice to prosecute the persons involved in an attack on Negro troops at Gurdon.

JAN 3 - 1942

Section 54, Title 18 provides a $5,000 fine or imprisonment of six years or both if two or more persons conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any officer of the United States from discharging his duties or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office.

The N.A.A.C.P. expressed determination not to abandon the fight for a fair settlement of the Gurdon incident.

"Unless some action is taken in this matter, this threat against our democratic form of government will go unpunished and will certainly give courage to other mobs to show similar disrespect for the uniform of the United States Army," the N.A.A.C.P. declared.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP PROTEST BRINGS ACTION

Southern Officers of Fort Bragg Unit Invoked Penalty Without Authority.

JAN 10 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — A protest to the War Department, lodged by the NAACP over the issuance of orders by officers of the 77th Coast Artillery Regiment stationed at Marcus Hook, Pa., that "any association between the colored soldiers and white women, whether voluntary or not, would be considered rape." has caused the order to be withdrawn.

JAN 10 1942

According to the NAACP the order was issued b Lieut. Lewis A. Bonifay and said the death penalty would be invoked for any relationship between white and colored males and females. Many of the officers of the 77th are white southerners. Chaplain H. A. Robinson is the only colored officer.

OFFICERS AGREED TO INVOKE PENALTY

On December 22 the Association wired Secretary of War Stimson to remove the officers involved if the order was found to be in excess of their authority. On December 31 the NAACP received a report from the War Department that "The order was found to be contrary to the purport of verbal orders of the regimental commander who has caused the order to be withdrawn."

In discussing the matter an officer who would not give his identity said, "We have received reports that soldiers have accosted women and have also been informed that white women have approached some of the men. This matter was discussed at a meeting of the officers and it was decided to invoke the army penalty of death to prevent this type of association."

JAN 10 1942

The 77th is commanded by Lt. Col. R. E. McGarrough, a white Georgian, and is composed of selectees from New York, Illinois and Michigan. The regiment figured in the Fort Bragg "Night of Terror" of last August when one member of the unit was killed by white MP's.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'We Must Be Vigilant Against Racial Discrimination'

• The action of the War Department in rescinding a scandalous Ku Klux order issued by a commanding officer against Negro troops in Pennsylvania will meet the widest approval as a contribution to national unity against Hitler.

Using the contemptible "rape" bugaboo, Officer Riley E. McGarragh, commanding the 77th Coast Artillery Regiment, authorized an announcement that relations between Negro and white citizens would be punished with the "death penalty." It was clearly the purpose of this order to arouse antagonism and division between the Negro and white people, and to intimidate the Negro soldiers and the Negro community.

JAN 6 1942

What nettled this officer was that "townspeople and kids kept dropping into the barracks to visit the soldiers" and some "would stop Negro sentries on their posts to ask them how they were getting along." In other words, as never before there is a spirit of equality developing between Negro and white, with millions of patriotic white citizens realizing increasingly that victory over Hitler requires working and fighting shoulder to shoulder with Negro Americans. This spirit makes for a strong armed force and a heightened morale throughout the nation for the fight against the common enemy. Such a spirit, already manifest, needs to be encouraged as the people of Pennsylvania were plainly trying to do.

JAN 6 1942

The fascist "racialism" exhibited by Officer McGarragh flies in the face of President Roosevelt's words uttered in his Tuesday message to Congress. "Hitler," said the President, "will try again to breed mistrust and suspicion between one individual and another, one group and another, one race and another. . . . **We must be particularly vigilant against racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms.**" (Our emphasis.)

The action of the War Department, following protests by Negro and white citizens, should be duplicated and strengthened by taking all measures to prevent the recurrence of such Fifth Column policies which seriously weaken the nation's united effort to victory.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROMPT ACTION!

JAN 1 0 1942

The Army Command is to be commended for its quick action in withdrawing the order issued by Lieut. Lewis A. Bonifay of the 77th Coast Artillery, asking for the death penalty for "relations between white and colored males and females whether voluntary or not."

The War Department now says that "the order was found to be contrary to the purport of verbal orders of the regimental commander who has caused the order to be withdrawn."

JAN 1 0 1942

The matter should not end there by any means. Bonifay should be court-martialed.

Morale officers should urge that the War Department issue a general order to the entire army that no simular ukases ever again be issued.

If these Negro soldiers are good enough to be called to defend a part of our vital Atlantic Seaboard, then they are good enough to associate with anybody—white or colored—who lives there and who wants to associate with them.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTIN PLANT HEAD FEARS WALKOUT IF NEGROES ARE HIRED

JAN 1 7 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Exclusion of colored workers from training and employment in the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant is due to race segregation in force in Maryland, Glenn L. Martin, president of the Glenn L. Martin Company, told the special House committee investigating national defense migration while it was holding hearings in Baltimore.

Mr. Martin also said the skilled men in the plant would walk out if colored workers were placed in the plant alongside of white workers.

RAP EXCUSES

Both of these excuses were blasted by Frank J. Bender, regional director, Maryland Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League.

Failure to employ colored workers in skilled jobs in defense work was due to employer's objections, Mr. Bender stated. Where labor is given an opportunity, he said, colored and white men will work side by side without objection.

In the Glenn L. Martin plant, he pointed out, the overwhelming majority of workers are about 21, 22 and 23 years of age and most of them "are on the first job they ever had, and they would not be so indoctrinated or prejudiced against the Negro race" as to quit work because colored workers were put to work beside them.

Mr. Lewis told the committee he did not feel that the argument that white and colored workers would not work together was sound. He pointed out that there was no difficulty with CIO unions as far as race discrimination was concerned, but that there had been acute difficulties with American Federation of Labor Craft Unions.

JAN 1 7 1942

MUST HAVE SEGREGATION

"Now, we haven't a thing in the world against the Negro," Mr. Martin testified. "If he is a good citizen he is all right; but we would have to have segregation and the organizations who have been promoting the Negro question do not wish to accept segregation."

"You say you would have to have segregation?" asked Representative Frank C. Osmers, Jr., Republican, of New Jersey.

"We believe so," replied Mr. Martin.

"Why?" asked Mr. Osmers.

"Because Baltimore has segregation," replied Mr. Martin. "The Negro does not go to the white man's theatre nor does he go to the white man's restaurant or hotel. There are no colored people in the legislature in Maryland. The schools have segregation.

"We are willing to help with any social reform or change, but we do not feel that we have time to lead in such a reform at this time.

JAN 1 7 1942

CLAIMS DANGER OF WALKOUT

"When Maryland undertakes to place the Negro on the same basis with the white man, without segregation, I believe that our organization would be ready to absorb such a relation. But at present we have segregation, and when we employ the colored man, I believe that we will have to segregate him, as is the custom in every other instance in the State."

"Well, I don't know whether I have correctly gauged your attitude," remarked Mr. Osmers, "but I think your attitude is one of absolute neutrality so far as the question is concerned. But you anticipate, do you, that there would be a work stoppage if you attempted to put Negroes throughout your plant?"

"If we undertook to put Negroes in there without segregation, there would be an immediate stoppage," replied Mr. Martin. "We know that. The Organizers who have proposed our employing Negroes without segregation had some publicity in the Maryland papers. We have said nothing about it—made no reply, but a number of our employees who became concerned for fear we might consider such a thing have let it be known that they, the skilled men in the plant, will walk out when the Negroes walk in; and so we are, in the interest of national defense, not going to do anything to disturb a social problem until someone else has straightened it out."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Oxley Fights Defense Bias In Alabama

MOBILE, Ala.—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, senior specialist with the Social Security Board at Washington, has been in Alabama for the past two weeks endeavoring to stimulate equitable participation of sualified Negroes in defense training and employment. From various reports Lieutenant Oxley has met with success.

After a three-day visit here where he interviewed several key people and held conferences with Employment Bureau officials, Lieutenant Oxley was successful in securing approval by Mobile defense authorities for a $10,000 defense training program to fit Negro trainees for the job openings anticipated in defense ship building here. Approximately $500,000 in defense contracts have been awarded in the Mobile area for the construction of light destroyers and cargo ships.

The opening of defense classes in Mobile marks the first instance in this section where qualified Negro workers have been integrated into the total all out training picture. Several local organizations have sought these classes.

Prior to coming to Mobile, Lieutenant Oxley held conferences at the regional office of the Social Security Board at Birmingham and the office of Defense Training of Alabama at Montgomery.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

F. D. R. SEEKING END OF DISCRIMINATION

APR 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP)—A letter from President Roosevelt to the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches saying that the Committee on Fair Employment Practice is "making vigorous efforts to eliminate discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin" was made public Sunday by the National Negro Congress.

The letter, written in reply to one from the council, said that the committee, appointed by a presidential order last June, had held public hearings "which have sharply brought to the notice of war contractors their obligation to eliminate evidences of discrimination in employment."

Mr. Roosevelt also said:

"There has been considerable progress in opening training and working opportunities for Negroes in war industries. I look for an acceleration of this improvement as the demand for labor in our war industries increases and as the committee on fair employment practice develops its means for meeting specific situations.

"At my direction, the armed services have taken numerous steps to open opportunities for Negroes in the armed forces of our country and they are giving active consideration to other plans which will increase that participation."

Fatal Dix Clash Called 'Merely a Brawl'

APR 4 1942

Special to the World-Telegram.

FORT DIX, N. J., April 4.—Thursday night's clash between white and Negro soldiers at this military post, resulting in the death of three men and the wounding of five others, was merely a brawl," according to Colonel C. M. Dowell, post commandant.

Colonel Dowell, after an investigation of the 15-minute "battle," announced that there had not been "the slightest antagonism between white and colored soldiers here at any time."

"Last night's incident was merely a brawl," he said yesterday, "which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

Mobile, Ala., Register
April 6, 1942

President Says He Seeks Work Discrimination Ban

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47d-1942

Negro Soldiers Not Wanted In Texas Camps, Gov. Told

Courier

DALLAS, Texas, July 9.—Negro soldiers are not wanted near Eagle Pass and Brackettville, Texas. This fact was made known when residents of these two little communities bombarded Governor Coke R. Stevenson with requests to intercede with the War Department in preventing Negro troops from being stationed at Fort Clark, located at the edge of Bracketville at Eagle Pass, on the Mexican border.

Despite the fact that these same colored soldiers must fight and die to protect these narrow-minded Texans from the common enemy, they are not welcome to share the facilities of these communities.

It was pointed out to the governor by many whites that there are "no schools for educating Negro children," "no cafes or theatres or other public buildings which could be frequented by the Negro soldiers."

Mrs. O. J. Cansler, Dallas representative of The Pittsburgh Courier, wrote a letter to the Dallas Morning News expressing the sentiments of many race residents of the state relative to the attitude adopted by those white citizens who do not want our boys stationed near them. The letter follows:

Dallas, Texas, July 3, 1942.

The Dallas Morning News,
Main and Lamar Streets,
Dallas, Texas.

JUL 11 1942

Thinking Negroes are sorely perplexed over the present crisis facing America. Down through the years, they have demonstrated unquestioned loyalty, yet today, they stand rebuffed at every turn. There is no place for them in southern Defense Plants, (few maids and porters excepted) yet the daily press reports that spies from other lands are found in the very heart of America's production and preparedness. The Defense schools closed their doors in the beginning to Negro enrollment. The classes that are available to them are too often manned by poorly instructed and uninformed leaders, consequently, very half-heartedly attended.

Negro Women are anxious to take their places in the ranks of Defense, but in many cases they have been told that they were not being accepted in the present set-up. When the gigantic Hollywood Caravan came to Dallas for Army and Navy Relief, no provision or accommodations were available to Negro patronage. Camp Wolters is sending its soldiers to us on July 4th with an emergency relief show, but again Negroes are suffering the usual discrimination—a seat in the left-side of the balcony.

Down in Eagle Pass, Texas, white citizens are storming the Governor's office, and he in turn is begging the "powers that be" in Washington not to station Negro soldiers in that vicinity. The complaints say that no homes, schools, amusement houses or restaurants are open to Negroes. The entire picture is a pathetic one. In many of the dining cars, Negro soldiers must eat behind a curtain so that the sacred laws of the State are unbroken, but it is a startling fact that if (God forbid) the enemies' bomb ever falls upon us, the blow will not have a racial label, nor will the days be spaced.

Unmindful of this dire situation, Negro men are leaving their homes by the hundreds to take their places beneath the colors; Negro business houses are investing huge sums in Defense Bonds and Negro mothers are teaching their children to revere the American Flag and the Democracy for which it stands. A birthday party given for a two-year-old boy recently would have gladdened the heart of every American and shamed quite a few. Many Defense Stamps were given in lieu of the usual gadgets for such an occasion. Twenty Negro children, scarcely more than infants stood beneath a large American Flag, waving over the assembly, sang in true childish gusto, "God Bless America." William Cecil Paul, around two summers, knows that the country is at war and he knows that he would fight for his Uncle Sam if he were but a man—thanks to his home training.

Tragical indeed for America to draw its color line so taut these days. The country is at war—this is everybody's war. The Negro has never been known to betray a trust; give him his place in the sun; let him call himself a man. This is the cry of Negro America.

MRS. O. J. CANSLER.

2415 Ellis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Medical Shortage Due to Race Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Race discrimination by a large number of medical schools is responsible for the shortage of physicians which the army and navy face, Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, declared on the floor of the House last Wednesday.

JUN 27 1942

Mr. Dickstein's remarks were evoked by a letter from Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, to congressmen asking their support for a federal appropriation for loans to students of limited financial means in medicine, engineering, dentistry, physics, chemistry, and other critical occupations.

The House Appropriations Committee had refused to include a provision for such loans in the appropriations for the Social Security Agency.

Mr. Dickstein charged that medical schools are nothing but closed corporations.

"I know that there are a number of medical schools that have been discriminating against people of certain races," he declared.

BAR JEWS, NEGROES

He pointed out that the supply of physicians is insufficient to meet the needs of the armed forces due to the exclusion of qualified students from some medical schools on account of race or religion. He had reference to the rejection of both Jewish and colored students.

Mr. Dickstein introduced a bill for the erection of a number of military schools throughout the country. One such school would be located in each army corps area. Students would be selected as cadets and midshipmen are now chosen for the United States Military and Naval Academies.

Selections would be made without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

JUN 27 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

City in Maine Goes 'Southern'

BANGOR, Maine—Incensed over the admittance of Negroes in the air corps, white southern cadets temporarily stationed at the air field here have made the city take on all the characteristics of hatred and prejudice generally found in the deep south.

Negro troops under Negro officers, assigned to the post near the city meet with rebuffs and humiliations on the part of business people in the town to such an extent that their morale has been considerably lowered, and they, for the most part, voluntarily restrict themselves to the post.

The city manager has been meeting with Major R. E. Contee every day for a week, trying to accept a separate USO for Negroes. If such is established, it will be the first deliberate jimcro USO in New England. At present Negro soldiers are asked to leave public restaurants "before they are embarrassed" and in some cases they are not asked to leave but, instead, are served and after the bill is collected are jailed on trumped-up charges.

A Bangor Daily News reporter was told by a policeman how he was all set to arrest two Negro officers who unsuspectingly went in the Paramount Hotel for supper; but learned that Maine did not have a law to permit such. However, in many cases, Negro soldiers are arrested on "made-up" charges.

A Negro officer, Lieut. McCottry, obtained reservations at the Lowder Hotel for his wife, who was to visit him on business. She arrived in the middle of the night; the hotel refused accommodations, violating a 1917 law, which forbids refusal of service to a soldier in uniform. The case is the first such in the history of the state. It is being tried in municipal court here this week.

Fight Arsenal Negro Firings

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The United Federal Workers, CIO, have got nowhere with a protest to the War Dept. that discrimination, and not inefficiency, caused the dismissal of 14 Negro women from the Frankford Arsenal here. "PM Daily"

Back from Washington, Ann Wharton, national representative of the UFW, said that Col. W. R. Johnson of the War Dept. was polite to her and two of the dismissed women—but that was all. New York, N.Y.

"He gave us many fine words," she said, "but we were completely dissatisfied."

Miss Wharton said Col. Johnson denied that discrimination was involved and insisted that the women were fired for inefficiency. He also argued, she said, that the proportion of Negro workers at the Arsenal compared favorably with the percentage of Negroes in Philadelphia's population.

Miss Wharton summed up the union's case thus:

¶ That the Civil Service Commission certified the 14 women as sub-inspectors on shells when they were employed in March.

¶ That the women, the only Negroes working among whites in their inspection division, were shunted after six weeks to the box factory, where there were no whites other than supervisors.

¶ That, in the box factory, there was no piece work, as before, and less earnings.

¶ That when the union protested, the 14 were fired.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

No Discrimination In His Office, Says Censor Byron Price

NEW YORK—(S N S)—"It is the policy of the Office of Censorship to permit no discrimination because of race, creed or color," said Byron Price, director of the office, June 24, in reply to a letter from the NAACP asking him to check on reports that Negroes certified for jobs there had been turned down.

Price stated: "Our only requirement is ability to perform satisfactorily the intricate and often technical fuctions of censorship."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Prejudice Must Not Interfere

Use Will Be Made Of All Manpower Available In U. S.

NEW YORK—"When jobs are scarce, Negroes aren't trained because there is no employment opportunity; when jobs are plentiful, Negroes can't fill them because they aren't trained," was the sentence employed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, to describe the plight of America's largest minority group at the Unity for Victory mass meeting held here Sunday.

McNutt assured that provincial prejudices shall not jeopardize American liberties.

MAP PROGRAM

Delegates, both Negro and white, from over two hundred A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions and community organizations, representing over a million people attended the Trade Union and People's Victory Conference on Saturday at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, and planned a positive program for harnessing the large reservoir of Negro labor into full participation in war industry.

The two-day conference ended Sunday, with a Unity for Victory mass meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Ave., with Paul V. McNutt's address one of the highlights.

DORIE'S PARENT PRESENT

Mrs. Connie Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, naval hero; Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Eddie Tolan, representing Council of Negro Youth; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Edward Lawson, representing Donald Nelson of the War Production Board; Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; Winifred Norman, chairman, National Conference of Negro Youth, and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, also appeared on program.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee, the People's Voice and the National Conference of Negro Youth, heard reports on what has already been accomplished since the Negro Labor Victory Committee submitted a list of proposals to Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board last April, and what strides have been made since the representatives of the Committee held a round-table discussion with the War Manpower Commission last May 28th.

In elaborating upon his statement describing the plight of the Negro McNutt said:

"But in a truer sense it describes the plight of the Nation. It describes a problem America is up against today in its demand for trained manpower.

"America permitted itself the luxury of discrimination ten and twenty and thirty years ago. Today we lack trained workers.

"Today America is making up for lost time," he continued. "There are some plants, some areas, which have not fully discovered that fact—but they will.

MEN WILL BE FOUND

"From the great reservoir of more than 5 million Negro workers needed men will be found for the production lines at home—and for the battle lines upon the seven seas.

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color, anywhere in the world — shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employer's or worker's organization anywhere in America, McNutt emphasized.

"It is unthinkable that our sacrifices shall be in vain or our liberties jeopardized by any provincial prejudices.

"And do not underestimate our progress. We are using Negro workers in American industry.

"Negroes are being used today in all branches of the war industry. Government has taken the lead.

THOUSANDS AT WORK

"In U. S. Navy Yards, in arsenals, in army cantonments and at naval bases, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are at work, he asserted.

"Government has also helped private industry to extend Negro employment — through the work of the Labor Division, War Manpower Commission, and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

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"But we are not using Negroes enough.

"These things that I have described are only the first steps.

MANY VIOLATORS

"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill.

"Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory.

"And America cannot stand that kind of nonsense.

"America can afford only maximum production from every worker in every plant everywhere in the nation.

AT CROSSROADS

"Because America is discovering the productive power and production necessity of its Negroes the whole cause of Negro progress today stands, I think, at one of those great cross-roads of destiny.

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"There are some who fear today that Negroes will be influenced by the propaganda line of Goebbels or of Japan.

"There are others who believe that American Negroes will fall for the party line of fascism or communism — trailing after the big balloom of promises and letting go of the firm cornerstone of American democracy.

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"To match Paul Bunyan and Pecos Bill they have John Henry in their tradition of great achievement. Heroes who do jobs," he added.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

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The trouble began when the husband, David H. Prosin, invited several soldiers from the 369th to his home to eat after he learned from them that four or five restaurants in North Hollywood, a separate and self-governed suburb, refused to serve them.

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Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
June 24, 1942

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The officer at Fort Benning who is said by Fortune Magazine to have told a white youth, who objected to sleeping in the same barracks with Negro soldiers, "the could get out and stay out," is in the opinion of The Gadsden Times, "sorry Army material." The Daily agrees.

Certainly in these grave times, it is poor judgment to say the least, for an Army officer to attempt to fan racial prejudices. The Daily has no earthly idea why it came to pass at Fort Benning that white troops and Negro troops should have been quartered together. We imagine the situation was not desired by members of either race and the whole thing smacks of the work of some professional race agitator, a specie found among members of practically every race.

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The blame rests upon the high command of Fort Benning. Let us be fair about this proposition. Routine complaints, such as the one described by Fortune's usually do not occupy the attention of the ranking officers of a post as big as Benning. We are forced to the conclusion that the remark must have been made by an officer of the lower ranks, although his name and rank were not given by the magazine.

So let us convict the officer of no more serious charges than sheer stupidity, but let us ask of the command of Fort Benning exactly how and why it happened that soldiers of both races were quartered together.

The captain of a ship is responsible for the conduct which goes on aboard his ship.

The commanding officer of an Army fort is responsible for the actions which transpire on that fort especially if they concern policy.

Will the commanding officer of Fort Benning tell us who ordered the white and Negro soldiers to share barracks and why such an order was issued? A straight forward reply should go far toward clarifying a situation which is beginning to disturb conservative whites as well as conservative Negroes.

Members of both races have a big job to do for their country, but past experience has taught us they will do a better job if they pursue their separate ways to achieve the goal we all seek—victory over the Axis.

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The captain of a ship is responsible for the conduct which goes on aboard his ship.

The commanding officer of an Army fort is responsible for the actions which transpise on that fort especially if they concern policy.

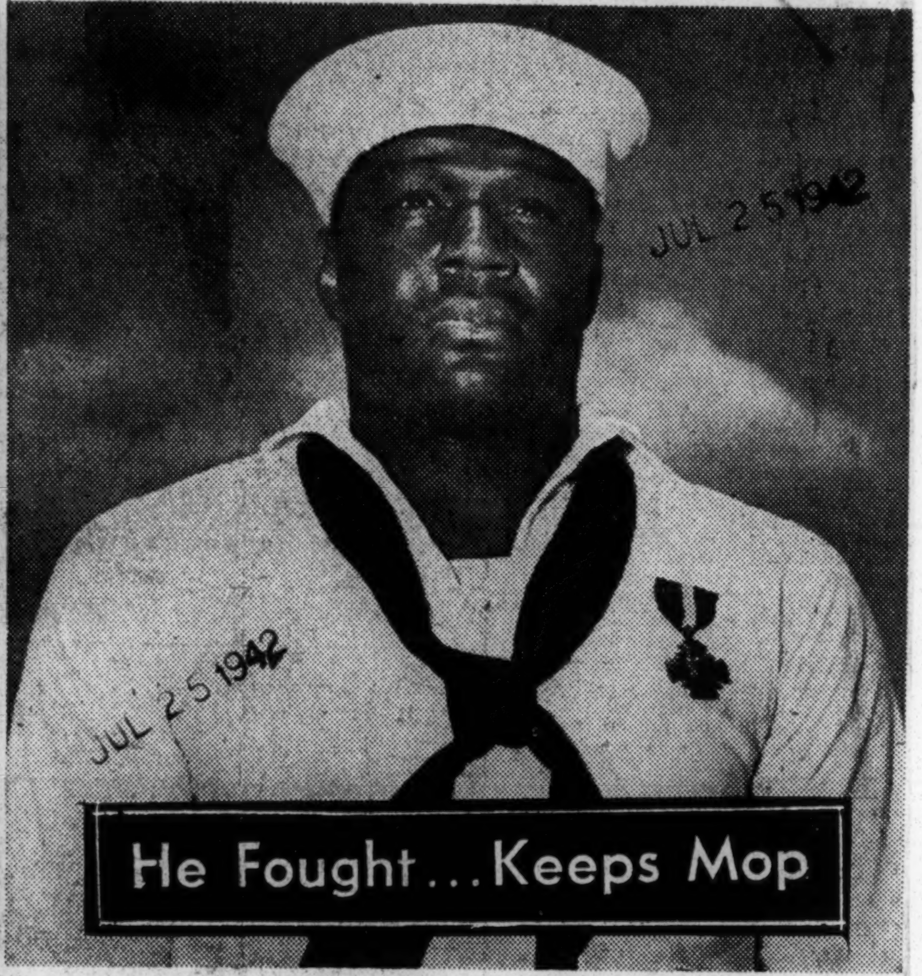
Will the commanding officer of Fort Benning tell us who ordered the white and Negro soldiers to share barracks and why such an order was issued? A straight forward reply should go far toward clarifying a situation which is beginning to disturb conservative whites as well as conservative Negroes.

Members of both races have a big job to do for their country, but past experience has taught us they will do a better job if they pursue their separate ways to achieve the goal we all seek—victory over the Axis.

47d-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE JIM-CROW POLICY AND THE JIM-CROW ATTITUDE WORK

He Warned . . . Gets Commission



He Fought . . . Keeps Mop

Our Army and Navy heads protest that the system of segregation imposed on Negro citizens in the service does not result in discrimination. They say that although the Negro is segregated, he has the same training, the same equipment, the same accommodations and the same OPPORTUNITY as the white soldier. The pictures above disprove this contention. In the picture on the left is Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen shown pinning the bars of a second lieutenant on Joseph L. Lockard while the latter's wife looks on. Lockard, of course, is white. He was a sergeant at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked December 7. He gave a warning of the approach of the Japanese which went unheeded. For keeping his eyes and ears open, Lockard was returned to this country, sent to an officer training school and has now been given a commission. On the right is the photograph of Dorie Miller. Miller was also at Pearl Harbor. He was a messman, one of the boys who wait on officers, shine their shoes, mop up the decks and polish the brass. But Miller threw aside his mop when the Japanese came. He rushed to the top deck of the Arizona to fight. He seized the body of his dying captain and carried it to a position of safety. He grabbed a machine gun and trained it on the Japanese bombers until his ammunition was exhausted. No, the Navy did not return Miller to this country and put him in an officer training school. The Navy returned him to his mop and duster and shoe shine brush. Scores of heroes have been returned from the Pacific so that the American people can see their boys who are fighting the war. But the Navy finds Dorie Miller too important waiting table in the Pacific to return him so that his people might see him. In the one case, where the boy is white, he is returned to this country and advanced to a commission. In the other case, where the boy is black, he is returned to the kitchen and given a mop. —International News photos.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 23, 1942

Sane Advice to the Negro

SANE and levelheaded counsel to the Negro appears on this page today from MARK ETHRIDGE, former publisher of The Times-Dispatch, and former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practices, of which he is still a member. The extract is from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of which MR. ETHRIDGE is general manager.

No informed person of any race can charge that MARK ETHRIDGE is a spurious friend of the Negro. All who know him recognize his friendly attitude, and it can be taken for granted that if he sees the present inter-racial tension, and the unreasonable d e m a n d s of certain Negroes, as highly dangerous and promotive of discord and strife, there is a genuine basis for his feeling.

The Times-Dispatch has published several editorials of late in which it expressed much the same point of view as that expressed here by MR. ETHRIDGE. For carrying these editorials, the paper was assailed in certain quarters as unsympathetic to the grievances of the Negro, and as out of step with modern democratic concepts. Let those who attacked us note the words of MR. ETHRIDGE concerning the dire results which will come to the Negro, if he pushes blindly ahead, under the stress of wartime excitement, in an effort to wipe out racial segregation. The South, as MR. ETHRIDGE properly declares, cannot be forced into a position on this issue, against its deeply-held convictions. Those who are trying to have the Federal government bring about such a result are simply risking violent interracial strife and the loss of decades of Negro progress.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 19, 1942

Nashville Officials Criticized On Negro War Work Training

BIRMINGHAM, June 18 (AP)—School authorities at Nashville, Tenn., were criticized today as constituting a bottleneck in efforts to train Negroes for war work by witnesses testifying before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

This testimony followed a lengthy inquiry into employment practice at the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., operations at Nashville, during which witnesses declared no Negroes were qualified for production jobs at the plant because they lacked pre-employment training, and such training was not available in Nashville.

Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, economist and member of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply Committee which made a study of the Nashville problem, said it was his opinion that "the city officials form the chief bottleneck."

He said W. A. Bass, Nashville city school superintendent, was "hostile in his attitude" toward the training of Negroes for war work. Dr. Hawk's survey, placed in the record, listed 1500 Nashville Negro males, all between 18 and 35, as eligible for pre-employment training for aircraft production.

M. H. Day, editor of the Nashville Globe, Negro newspaper, declared a Negro committee had been seeking defense training courses for Negroes since October, 1940, but that the only courses instituted were for training blacksmiths and auto mechanics.

Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and a member of the committee, questioned several witnesses concerning the courses in blacksmithing and auto mechanics, and inserted the statement that unless "there is a legitimate demand in Nashville for blacksmiths and auto mechanics, this sort of training is destructive and tends to hinder the war effort."

G. E. Freeman, state director of vocational education, outlined methods of determining vocational courses in Tennessee schools, saying they were instituted at the request of some particular employer, or at the suggesstion of the U. S. Employment Service.

He said there had been no demand in Nashville for pre-employment training for Negroes for aircraft production work. Other defense courses, including sheet metal work and welding, have been started in Nashville this year, he said, but enrollment is small.

The committee's hearing of complaints against Vultee brought a "statement of company policy" from F. C. Bryan, Vultee spokesman for the case, that "Negroes will be given equal opportunity with all other persons on future openings and those who qualify will get jobs."

Mark M. Latting, one of the Negro complainants against Vultee, testified he was informed he lacked proper training when he applied for a job at the Nashville plant as a bench mechanic.

Latting said he was a graduate of the Agricultural and Industrial College at Nashville, and had 20 years' experience as a mechanic.

George Hastings, Vultee's industrial relations manager, agreed that there were no Negro production workers in the aircraft plant but said 16.5 per cent of the Negroes who had made application had been given jobs, while only 13.2 per cent of the whites had been employed.

Exact employment figures were not listed after Hastings said the Army authorities had instructed him such figures must not be made public. He said eight-tenths of one per cent of all Vultee employes are Negroes, all rated as janitors, cleaners and maids.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton Institute president and committee chairman, opened the three-day hearing with the assertion that his group's sole interest was promotion of the war effort by making available the nation's total manpower.

"According to our best analysts," he said, "we will have 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 men in our armed forces by Jan. 1, 1944."

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

Threaten Strike When Negroes Get Skilled Jobs

White Workers In Birmingham Resent Move

BIRMINGHAM—(A N P)—Die-hard white union men, fighting efforts of their own union to include men without regard to race, color, or creed in all jobs are threatening stoppage of work in the Raimund ore mine of the Republic Steel corporation because four Negro motor runners have been hired.

Several years ago Negro motor runners working in this mine, and are working in a similar capacity in other mines of this district.

According to informed circles, the union, CIO, had imported other miners to take the place of the prospective strikers when one of the Negro motor runners appeared for work.

JUL 9 - 1942

A union leader said last week that this case was placed before the FEPC when it conducted hearings here. It was not listed for the hearings, although it was understood that several undocketed cases were called to the attention of the committee.

Union leaders were in sessions here July 2 trying to adjust this matter without stoppage of work or denial of the skilled jobs to the qualified Negro men.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPARATE OFFICERS' CLUBS TO OPERATE AT FT. HUACHUCA

By FRANK E. BOLDEN
(Courier War Correspondent)

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., July 23—In an interview with Col. E. M. Hardy, post commander at Fort Huachuca, this correspondent learned definitely that there would be two separate officers' clubs in operation on the post pursuant to War Department policy. The Mountainview Club will be opened for use by the colored officers, and the Lakeview Club will be for use by the white officers. The clubs will serve officers of the Post Complement and also the 93rd Infantry Division.

"I believe that the good sense and devotion to duty of all officers at Fort Huachuca, both colored and white, will be such that this problem (if it be a problem) will be satisfactorily solved by them, as they are the ones mainly concerned. The friends of these officers on the outside should not become too much disturbed, because, with the other urgent and important problems which have to be solved in these critical times, the problem of separate officer's clubs fades into comparative insignificance.

JUL 25 1942

"The situation is not as rigid as many persons, not acquainted with the conditions at Fort Huachuca, assume it to be. Apparently they think that a colored officer will never put foot inside the white officer's club, and that a white officer will never put his foot inside the colored officer's club. This is far from representing the facts. Approximately every month there will be a general get-together on a Dutch treat basis of all officers of both races, where they will mingle together as officers of the same army, preparing to fight a common enemy. One month these meetings will be held at the colored officer's club and the next month they will be held at the white officer's club. In addition to this, officers of each club are at perfect liberty to invite, whenever they choose officers of the other club as guests.

JUL 25 1942

"At first it seemed apparent that a large number of colored officers interpreted the plan for the two clubs as being a rigid policy of segregation, which was not intended and will not be practiced. Now that the idea has been made clear, many of the officers who previously declined membership in the Mountainview Club (colored) have withdrawn their refusals and are now members.

"After all, we have to learn that when large numbers of men are brought together for the purpose of being trained to fight the enemy, we cannot use such occasions to solve the day problems of an evolutionary nature, which time and developments in our country must be depended upon for fair and broad solutions."

JUL 25 1942

This is a statement from the Post Commander, a soldier and a gentleman of the United States Army, who is carrying out the orders of his superior officer which in case you have forgotten, is the War Department.

47d-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTER FINDS LITTLE FRICTION BETWEEN WORKERS IN SOUTHERN PLANTS

White Man Finds Himself Saying "Yes, Sir" to a Negro Inquisitor

JUL 11 1942

WHITES FEAR SOCIAL EQUALITY

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP) — Reporting on recent hearings here of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, declared that "nothing of a disturbing nature happened during the hearings and nothing disturbing to local morale has happened since."

Atkinson, who attended the hearings and interviewed both whites and Negroes in connection with them, found that the prospect of a public inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in the war industries was regarded as dangerous by many southerners, but that such liberal papers as the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Montgomery Advertiser played an active part in directing public opinion during the hearings, and had many supporters among whites.

A white man, in an exciting moment of the hearings, found himself saying, "Yes, sir" to a Negro inquisitor, Atkinson reports. Another, however, remarked that the purpose of the hearings was to see that "little Sambo gets his rights."

The south has no monopoly on discrimination in industry, Atkinson points out, directing attention to hearings in Chicago, Washington, New York, and Los Angeles, where discriminatory practices against the Negro and other minority groups has been so widespread as to hinder war production.

It was declared that in Birmingham most of the CIO unions have had whites and Negroes working together with a minimum of friction for several years. The hearings, however, fired tensions which lay smouldering. Voicing the sentiments of the old south, a political trade journal wrote:

"Whether the creators of the CoFEF committee realize it or not, there exists in this part of the country a resolute committee for the preservation of honorable traditions, and its members are legion."

The same editorial accused "reformers" of trying to turn the south upside down under the cloak of necessity [illegible]ght on [illegible] war emergency.

Whites on every hand express fear of "social equality," which includes anything from inter-marriage to abolishing jim crow laws and customs. Negroes, however, declare they are neither asking for or expecting social equality within the lifetime of any of them now alive, but rather want justice and fair dealing. Immediate needs are for work, food, shelter and civil justice under the constitution.

Many iBrmingham Negroes feel that jim crow regulations have been enforced with more severity than uusual since the war begur especially in the way of availability of training in new industrial skills, Atkinson reports.

A sour note was lent the hearing when Mark F. Ethridge, membe of the CoFEP, prior to their opening, declared:

"There is no power in the worl which could now force the southern white people to the bandonment of the principle of social segregation."

Hearing this, many wavering Negroes began to feel that the government needed their help in wartime, but that they could not expect any permanent improvement in their situation. Negroes having this attitude have no enthusiasm for the aiding in the war effort, Atkinson concludes.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

White Navy Men Forbidden From So. Side

As a result of orders issued by Lieutenant Commander Lowe, director of the Navy Radio and Signal Training program at the University of Chicago, the South Side has been declared "forbidden territory" for white sailors.

This was first learned last week when the owners of the DeLisa and Rhumboogie night clubs were given orders not to admit white sailors. The "forbidden territory," said to be a verbal order, comprises the area bounded by 37th and 70th streets, and Cottage Grove avenue and State street. White City, an amusement park which discourages Negro patronage, is the exception to the rule, and they are allowed to go there only by public conveyance.

Commander Lowe was reluctant to discuss the matter but stated that the order was given for the protection of Negro women from being molested by white sailors.

"Ridiculous and Un-American"

Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, a member of the redress staff of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., described the order as "ridiculous and un-American," stating that the case presented all the elements of a good test-case and was definitely discrimination, based on race or color. A conference with Commander Lowe is scheduled for later this week.

Anniston, Ala. Star
July 7, 1942

Racial Discrimination

(Editorial Research Reports)

Recognizing the importance of enlisting the full support of the Negro 10 per cent of the population in the national effort, the federal government for more than a year has been making special efforts to end discriminatory practices that have closed to colored workers many industrial jobs they were fitted to perform or could be trained to perform. Denial of employment opportunities and limitations surrounding service of Negroes in the armed forces, have been responsible for a feeling of apathy among colored persons toward the war. While there has been little concern over Axis propaganda efforts to exploit this feeling, the realization has grown that in a war of democracy against fascism serious attention must be paid to Negro appeals for effective steps to combat the essentially fascist practice of racial discrimination.

To meet demands for labor in the last war, large numbers of Negroes migrated from the South to Northern industrial centers, but they were employed mainly in unskilled jobs. While colored workers retained some foothold in industry after the war, most such gains were wiped out during the depression. Despite evidence to the contrary, Negroes were considered suited only for unskilled labor and were given few chances to train for skilled or semi-skilled work. Opportunities for advancement in industry were denied them as a result of prejudice not only on the part of employers but also on the part of labor unions, particularly the craft unions, a number of which specifically barred membership to colored artisans.

In June, 1941, President Roosevelt issued an executive order requiring inclusion of a non-discrimination clause in all defense contracts and requiring all government agencies concerned with vocational training programs to see to it that such programs were administered without discrimination. The President set up a Committee on Fair Employment Practice to investigate and act upon complaints of discrimination. The committee to date has held hearings in four cities. A number of companies and several unions have been ordered to cease discriminatory practices, and the companies have been ordered to report regularly as to the number of Negroes hired and the number promoted. The Negro Manpower Service for War Manpower Commission also is working to integrate Negroes into the war production program. Tightening labor supply conditions provide a favorable atmosphere for all such efforts.

There have already been significant gains in Negro employment in shipbuilding, ordnance, aircraft, and other war industries. Several of the large shipbuilding concerns have plans for training thousands of Negroes in the shipbuilding crafts, manning certain yards entirely with Negroes. The aircraft companies, which recently began to take on Negroes as production workers, are doing so in numerous cases without adopting a policy of segregation. And in some instances they have added colored persons to their office staffs. In federal government departments in recent months, there has been a marked increase in the number of Negro white-collar workers.

In the last war more than three-fourths of the 200,000 Negro troops who went to France never saw action at the front, being used behind the lines in the services of supply. Negro soldiers now are being trained for all types of combatant service. Last summer a special school for training colored combat pilots was set up at Tuskegee. Elsewhere in the army, Negro officer candidates are being trained in the same schools with whites. The private soldiers, on the other hand, are organized in separate Negro units. The Navy, which since 1922 had accepted Negroes for enlistment only as mess attendants, finally began a month ago to recruit colored men for combatant service. In the Navy, unlike the Army, there are no plans to commission Negroes as officers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

"Complete Equality Rests With The Gods," Says White Reader

Dear Editor: A drawing by Holloway in your edition of Saturday, July 11, 1942, is impressive.

I believe that he did not fully illustrate what hazards confront your ship of "Destiny."

The land fortifications are political and personal Gibraltars that I do not believe can be demolished.

Many millions will never tolerate the mixing of races either in social or in the field of labor as a permanent policy, call it discrimination, if you will, but there are definite reasons for this well known to your race.

PLAYED FOR A SUCKER

Other millions will now and always refuse to work with you, but not denying you the right to work in your own locale.

The first fired last hired policy will still be in effect after the war has ceased. The "Sops" tossed your race now are only temporary, just to keep the ball rolling.

The politicians have always played you for a sucker, and you have been and still are. Mr. Willkie, what did he do for your race while president of the Commonwealth and Southern? Mr. Roosevelt never had any time for you when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1917-18, or as Governor of the state of New York—most naturally your votes count the same as the "white" and certainly more easily controlled.

Your race is notorious for its unreliability, most of the race seem to think that the employer should consider it a privilege to employ the colored man, rather than that he should strive to make a name for his race by strict attention to his work and habits.

Certainly there are some outstanding colored men and women in all fields of endeavor, but the ratio is somewhat on the order of 15,000 to one.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the colored race has faired fairly well, as to complete Equality—that is in the lap of the gods. Your race is not the "Savior" of the white world and don't try to kid yourself that you are.

A WHITE READER.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Ship Captain Gets Job Runaround

Jacob Baker, head of the Recruiting and Manning Division, U. S. Maritime Commission, yesterday told a delegation which demanded that Hugh Mulzac, Negro sea captain, be "used immediately as a ranking officer" in the interest of beating the Axis, that he would appraise Admiral Emory B. Land, War Shipping Administrator, of the visit but that his department could do nothing.

The Negro Labor Victory Committee, which led yesterday's delegation, had already written to Admiral Land about Captain Mulzac. That letter, signed by Ewart Guinier, executive secretary of the Committee, had pointed out to Admiral Land that Captain Mulzac "holds the highest officer's license that our government issues, an unlimited license for ocean - going steamers of any tonnage," and that his experiences ought to be used now, in view of an admitted shortage of qualified officers.

Mrs. Dorothy Kelso Funn, representing the Negro Labor Victory Committee, told Mr. Baker in his office at 45 Broadway yesterday, that the delegation had called on him "at the suggestion of" Admiral Land in answer to Mr. Guinier's letter. Mr. Baker, seemingly surprised, proceeded to explain why his department had "nothing to do with" Captain Mulzac's case and that "under no circumstances" would the Recruiting and Manning Division take steps "without certification of Admiral Land."

Mr. Baker pointed out that his department "seldom" receives calls for officers of Captain Mulzac's grade, owing to the fact that ship owners "have their own crews." If operators, he said needed a captain or a mate, they applied to the Master, Mates and Pilots Association. The Recruiting and Manning office, he declared, would be the "last place" to which they would call.

Baker reminded the delegation of "the age-old policy" of ship operators of discriminating against Negro officers because of the theory that "white seamen won't work under a Negro." Members of the delegation reminded him, however, that the National Maritime Union had disproved that theory wherever white members of crews had been asked to vote whether or not they would work with under Negroes.

Mr. Baker promised to "correspond" with Admiral Land on the conference with the delegation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jim Crow Greets Sailor at Baltimore Railroad Station

BALTIMORE.—Despite the fact that he is a member of Uncle Sam's armed forces and was en route to his home in New Orleans for what may be his last visit, Nolan Biages, a mess attendant in the U.S. Navy, was jim-crowed in the restaurant at Camden Station Friday.

Nolan, who was weary after a three-day train ride, went in the restaurant operated by the Union News Company to eat. He sat down at the nearest table. A white waitress, showing no deference to his uniform, told him that she had a better place for him and directed him to a table near the kitchen where colored persons are generally served.

Moved Near Kitchen

The waitress refused to serve him at the first location, so Biages went to the stuffy section near the kitchen door to have a sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Biages said that he has a brother in the navy, who is probably at sea, since he hasn't heard from him in about three months. His brother's station is somewhere in New York.

Two of his cousins, Sam Biages and Joe Fisher, signed up for the navy a year ago and are in active service. His father operates a fleet of trucks in New Orleans.

47d-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

Proper Leadership

C. C. SPAULDING is one of our outstanding men in the world of insurance, banking and civic leadership. His recent election to membership on the powerful Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is one of several national honors which have come to him in a long and constructive career.

When Mr. Spaulding speaks on any question, the nation listens; and his talk on the subject of proper leadership to the Negroes in North Carolina recently is worthy of study beyond the borders of his native State.

Mr. Spaulding said among other things:

"The American Negro has before him the greatest opportunity in all his history. I am wondering how wisely he will use it. Have we the leadership, the calm, good judgment, to press our claims for justice, to seek every possible opening industrially, civically, yes, but at the same time not to be stampeded into false hopes or present unattainable aims? Many gains can be made now. Others can be lost or greatly delayed if the wrong technique is used. Many advantages will never reach us until we really prepare for them, sacrifice and measure up to their responsibilities.

"I want the same things the radicals want," the white-haired, elderly statesman of the Negro continued. "I want them the same way they want them, but I know from long and wide experience that reason, good judgment and cooperation are far more swift and effective methods than the types of ill-considered pressures which create enmity and stifle cooperation."

There is a need for the calm, good judgment of which Mr. Spaulding speaks and it is all the more pressing because of the growing response of the Negro to radical leadership that would tear down overnight that which has taken years to build. One branch of Negro leadership would condemn opportunity for employment if it is segrated. Another branch would accept jobs for the people under such conditions. One branch of Negro leadership supports the swing of the masses toward racial nationalism; another branch asserts that integration of the Negro into the American system is the only solution. The radical elements in all camps are clamoring to be heard. They are cropping up on all sides with ill-planned, ill-conceived and dangerous proposals which range all the way from national race riots to civil disobedience campaigns throughout the nation.

It is wrong to seize upon situations born in this emergency, and upon acts and words by those in power and to twist these to fit selfish, starry-eyed ambitions and purposes. The misconception of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 is one of which we speak. As we pointed out recently in these columns, President Roosevelt's Executive Order is no social document. It does not open an avenue whereby existing social injustices may be rectified. It is worded carefully, concisely to fit only the purpose for which it was issued: that of getting this country's war industries off the assembly lines and out of the factories as quickly as possible. Read it again:

"I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color or national origin. It is the duty of employers and labor organizations in furtherance of said policy and this order to provide for full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

It is indeed strange that our leaders did not at once see that the order issued by the President is not the solution of our wider problem for full integration as Americans, socially, economically and politically. Calm, good judgment as advocated by Mr. Spaulding would make it plain that advice from the White House to White America is needed to help us acquire our other objectivs. He could not order such changes in attitudes, because there would be few ears—white, of course—which would listen, let alone obey. Our claims for justice must be made through sacrifice, more sacrifice, and a conscientious measuring up to their responsibilities.

THE COMMON MAN AND WOMAN

It looks as though the common man and woman of Houston are the "forgotten man" of our town. Almost three years ago the Government appropriated funds for training courses for people who would be trained to take jobs in defense industries. Courses were immediately set up in Houston for whites, and we understand that there are fifty-one such courses in Houston for whites and only one for Negroes, with a possible additional one added in the same building last week.

Over a year ago the President issued his Executive Order against discrimination in employment of men and women in war industries because of race, creed or color. Various committees have been set up to work on the problem and other institutions, such as the Catholic manufacturers, the Federated Churches and many others, to see to it that the order was put into effect. In addition there has been the Fair Employment Practice Committee, with the specific task of seeing to it that the order and the principle under the order were enforced.

In Dallas Negroes have taken advantage of the new impetus toward democracy to procure a Negro Executive with a paid secretary and office to work in Civilian Defense. They have also procured the appointment of a specialist, the consumers' organizations, have fought through to where they are about to get a school established for training of Negro men and women, and have gotten Negro men and women into various industries in their area. But here in Houston the leadership seems asleep or to have missed the boat.

Again Houston suffers from the inordinate ambition of the various leaders, scrambling for their own personal aggrandizement and forgetting the real function and obligation of leadership. A small clique have been busy in the last year, ingratiating themselves in the good graces of the whites who control the city, and scheming to get a monopoly on contacts with the whites. To a great extent they have succeeded in monopolizing the contacts. But like most little men, when they got in the positions they could not use them, and as a result the opportunity to push more work, more training, more advancement for Negroes in Houston has gone aglimmering for lack of vision and courage on the part of the clique that has the contact.

The day of reckoning is at hand, when these leaders who have the contact must stand forth and show what they have done to justify their position. Daily the resentment and bitterness of disappointed Negroes, turned back from training courses and from war industry jobs, are mounting. "The forgotten man" is about ready to make the presence of himself and his companion known in ways that may embarrass "the leaders."

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

KEEP NEGRO SOLDIERS IN NORTH, ARMY URGED

Bankhead Asks Marshall To Revise Assignments

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—(AP)—Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) has suggested to General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that Northern negro soldiers be quartered in Northern states only, the Senator revealed Sunday in a letter to John Temple Graves II, columnist for the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The letter, quoted in Graves' column, says: "Our people feel that the Government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort," the senator's letter to Marshall said.

Bankhead then suggested that if negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern negro soldiers there and place Northern negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

The question of racial relations has been in the news in Alabama for several weeks.

Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama refused to sign a Federal contract for the consumer-operated textile mill because he objected to the fair labor practice clause, which binds the contractor not to discriminate against any person because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

'Damn Uniform,' Dixie R. R. Conductor Tells Soldiers

By ELLEN TARRY

"I don't give a damn about that little yellow uniform you've got on. It don't mean a thing to me. You either pay your fare or get thrown off this train. And if you don't get off, I'll blow your brains out."

According to William Jenkins, 100 West 117th St., and Edward Johnson, 486 St. Nicholas Ave., seamen stationed at New Orleans for the duration, the above statement was made by an inspector on a Southern railroad train between Atlanta and Washington, July 22, when a conductor misplaced a soldier's ticket and demanded that the service man pay his fare.

Jenkins and Johnson, who were en route to New York for a visit, left New Orleans on the Southerner, the morning of July 22. They could not get a seat on the Southerner all the way to Washington and had to change at Atlanta, where they boarded the Jim-Crow coach of No. 30, which leaves Atlanta five minutes behind the Southerner.

As the train pulled out of Atlanta the conductor collected tickets from the passangers, among whom were two soldiers en route to their posts in New York via Washington. One of the soldiers appeared fatigued and dozed off after handing his ticket to the conductor. A few minutes later the conductor came around again, aroused the soldier and insisted that he hadn't given him a ticket.

The soldier continued to tell him that he had and an argument ensued. By the time the train reached Charlotte, N. C., the conductor told the soldier that he'd have to produce a ticket or pay his fare from Atlanta to Washington. The soldier refused to pay and was told he would be put off if he didn't.

At Salisbury the conductor left the train, but instructed the new conductor to get a ticket from the soldier. An inspector came in the coach and stood by as the conductor who came aboard at Salisbury demanded a ticket or fare from the soldier. He explained that he had given his ticket to the other conductor, but was told that the only thing the present conductor was interested in was a ticket or fare. The soldier insisted that he would not pay a fare as he had already turned his ticket in.

Uniform Didn't Mean Anything

At that point the inspector drew a pistol and told the soldier that his uniform didn't mean a thing and he would blow his brains out if he didn't produce a ticket or fare.

The coach was crowded with women and children who became hysterical when they saw the white man's pistol and the seamen advised the soldier to pay his fare and report the incident when he arrived in Washington.

The service man followed the advice of Jenkins and Johnson and handed the conductor a $10 bill out of which one fare from Atlanta to Washington was taken.

The passengers became quiet and the conductor and inspector left the Jim-Crow coach. About 20 minutes later, when the train was between Salisbury and Greensboro, the conductor returned and asked the soldier to give him back the change he had given him from the $10 bill. The soldier asked why and was told that they had received a telegram saying his ticket had been found.

Told to Report Incident

As the train was running full speed, the colored passengers considered this a stall and Jenkins and Johnson told the soldier that he should report the incident to the passenger department as soon as he reached Washington.

The conductor yelled at the seamen and told them to "Turn around in your seats and mind your own business. You niggers are too damn smart!"

The seamen reminded the railroad employe that they were citizens and entitled to free speech. They also told him that any time a man threatened to blow a man's brains out in a crowded car where they were, their lives were in danger and they had a right to speak.

Both Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Johnson said that the attitude of the man changed as soon as he learned they lived in New York. He decided the coach was too crowded and added another coach. Then when a colored woman prepared to leave the train he assisted her with baggage. They considered his hastily assumed attitude as an attempt to influence them against reporting the incident.

This is but one of the many indignities suffered by soldiers and defense workers traveling from the South to their homes or posts in the North. Around 100 or more Negro seamen come up from New Orleans every week and they claim conditions on these Jim-Crow coaches are almost unbearable.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Term Racial Bias Biggest Problem

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Racial discrimination is "our most important national problem," said Prof. John I. Yellott, white, director of the Illinois Institute of Technology war training program, at a Chicago Urban league luncheon held Wednesday.

Discrimination does not occur at the institute, where both white and colored are trained, he declared, adding:

"But when the trainees have finished their courses, the problem of discrimination has arisen repeatedly. We have ten weapons with which to win acceptable positions for these Negro trainees who complete their training courses satisfactorily.

"The most important on the list is the President's executive order, No. 8802."

The other nine, he said, are a state law implicit in every contract signed since No. 8802; Sumner Wells' statement of war purposes that "discrimination between people because of their race, creed or color must be abolished"; the power of the press; the fairness of the American people; the fact that Negro soldiers are as well paid as whites of similar grades; the vast increase in industrial output; new training techniques; cooperation of labor unions and the selective service inventory of skills.

Jimmy Davis To Enter Army

Jimmy Davis, the 2[illegible]-year-old Negro composer who for many months refused to be inducted as a protest against Jim Crowism in the Army, has finally changed his mind. Yesterday, after spending 13 days in the Federal House of Detention as a conscientious objector, Jimmy declared his readiness to join up. "P M Daily"

"Having stated my protest in all the forms available to me," he said, "I now feel that no further usefulness could be served by my continued refusal to go into the armed forces, segregated even as they are into white and Negro units."

Jimmy Davis

Davis's case attracted wide attention after he informed his draft board, which classified him as 1-A, that he would serve only in an Army free from segregation. His appeal for permission to cross the border to join the Jim-Crow-free Canadian forces was turned down.

"I want to fight Hitlerism and its racial superiority myth," he said at the time, "but I can't see how I can fight it in an Army that itself practices racial discrimination."

Selective Service officials handled Davis's appeal with much tact, respecting the young man's sincerity. He was finally called to duty July 3, and was jailed.

New York, N.Y.

"I shall now report for induction into the armed forces," Davis said yesterday, "offering all that I have to the service of my country during this hour of peril in our common fight against the Fascist threat. It is my fervent hope that from this conflict will emerge an America in which no race or people are denied any of the democratic rights embodied in our national ideals, our Constitution, and in the recent speeches of our President and Vice President, whose words hold out hope for the poor and oppressed of all the world."

47d-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Discrimination Decreasing In War Industries, Says Report

AUG 15 1942

While Negroes comprise only 1.2 per cent of the 180,000 employes in 120 state war industries recently investigated by the Committee on Discrimination in Employment of the State War Council, a report issued by its chairman Sunday declared that Negro employment is increasing steadily and predicts that "thousands more will move into armament production before the end of the year."

Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, chairman of the committee, stressed the fact that the proportion of Negroes in these plants a year ago was considerably less than at the time of these visits and that rechecks during the past few weeks indicate that the majority of the companies are now actively seeking Negro workers.

"For example," she declared, "one plant which employed 60 Negroes in March added 29 in May, another increased its Negro staff from 30 to 105, and still another which never used a colored person on production in the past, has accepted a sizeable group for its training school. As the result of pressure by our committee and other groups, one NY firm, which previously excluded them, now is hiring eight Negroes to every white person and will continue to do so until a fair proportion is reached. Many plans have upgraded Negroes to supervisory jobs and others have taken on Negro technicians."

Specific examples of improvements in hiring practices noted in the report, included the following:

● In March, no Negroes were employed in the Western Electric Company's tube plant in NYC. When re-visited July 13 to learn what employment, if any, had followed the committee's appeal, the company was found to be employing 20 Negroes. The personnel manager had just placed a Negro girl, Virginia U. graduate in his office as a receptionist to assist him in interviewing applicants. The company is considering plans for inducting more Negroes and reports considerable success in their use at the Kearney, NJ plant.

● When first visited by a Committee field representative, Brooklyn Aircraft employed nine Negroes out of a total personnel of 900. Today, as a result of the committee's efforts, 80 Negroes are employed.

● Following representations by the committee, Pepsi Cola company has upgraded six Negroes from porter jobs and has just taken on a salesman of that race at a good salary.

● Late in March, a committee investigator found 75 Negroes employed by the Ford Instrument company out of a total of 5,000 workers. Following the committee's appeal, the company liberalized its practices and on June 8 employed 125 Negroes on production work. Some of this group were being trained as expert mechanics.

Examples of results obtained through threats of legal action included the following:

● A paint concern discharged a Negro, the only one in its employ and a complaint received by the committee indicated that it was because of color. An investigation substantiated this charge and the firm was given 48 hours to reinstate the employee or face a subpoena. The company complied.

● A precision instrument concern, previous to the passage of the Mahoney Anti-Discrimination Act, stipulated "white Christians" on their job orders. When visited April 22, the company had reluctantly hired three Negroes. When visited July 8, they had taken on two more but had eliminated a very large number of Negro applicants through the use of questionable examinations. On their job application forms the discriminatory items "Protestant," "Catholic," "Hebrew" appeared. After first refusing to eliminate these items and to comply with the law, the company agreed on July 16 to follow the committee's order.

● One of the largest war production plants in NYC refused repeatedly to remove discriminatory specifications such as race and religion from its application blanks. An investigation indicated that its employment practices were greatly influenced by these questions.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Minnesota Accepts Alien In State Guard

SEP 12 1942

Race Applicants Barred; Suit Still Pending

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(ANP)—An alien may become a member of the Minnesota Defense force while a Negro is barred, it was decided here last week when Atty. Gen. A. A. Burnquist handed down an opinion declaring that a Filipino, not a native American, may become an enlisted man in the state guard if he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

This ruling came after a request by Col. F. G. Stutz, adjutant general of the M. D. F.

A fight to break down the lily-white stand on the part of the state guard began in 1940 when the St. Paul branch of the NAACP wrote Col. Stutz regarding enlistment of Negroes in the home defense force. Col. Stutz replied at that time "there is no provision for Negroes in the Minnesota Defense force." This statement came after two St. Paul Negroes, Ernest Potts and Victor Galloway, attempted to enlist.

A request from Samuel Reed, president of the St. Paul branch NAACP, for a conference with Gov. Harold E. Stassen, was ignored, until the Minnesota Negro Defense committee threatened to march on the state capitol, Reed reports.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Instead of granting a conference, the governor appointed Raymond Cannon, attorney and Leslie Tarver, adjutant of the Leslie Lawrence post, American legion, as a special committee to study the situation. Twin-City Negroes denounced this move and in March, 1941, the Minnesota Negro Defense committee was authorized to bring suit against Gov. Stassen and Col. Stutz for their refusal to accept Negroes in the Defense force.

On June 7, 1941, Gov. Stassen held a conference with six members of the M. N. D. committee and 10 other Twin City Negroes at the state capital, and shifted blame for discrimination in the M. D. F. to army officers heading the organization.

Subsequently an injunction suit was filed in federal district court to restrain Gov. Stassen and high state militia officers from discriminating against Negroes. The suit is still pending and the governor's answer has been to issue an order for the establishment of two new all-colored companies in the "Minnesota Negro Defense force."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

White Woman Refuses Man Shelter During Test Raid

SEP 5 1942

The Washington Tribune learned this week that there are still some housewives who had rather let the enemy come into Washington than to permit Negroes to enter their homes during test raids.

James A. Purvis, 60, I Street, Northeast, was caught in the 100 block of Michigan Avenue, Northwest, during the raid Tuesday morning and was told by the air raid warden to go inside a house. He walked into the vestibule of a house and was told upon entering, by a white woman, "Get out. I do not allow N——s in my house." It was not until a policeman and warden, both white, told the woman that the man would have to be permitted to stay and that she had better not turn anyone away during an air raid, was Purvis allowed to remain.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Contends Navy Yard Reeks With Prejudice

SEP 11 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Speaking before the Society for Social Research in convention here recently Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted socioligist of Fisk university, gave a nmber of examples to illustrate his theme on the "Impact of the War Upon Negro-White Relations." Among them was one which gave a picture of the Norfolk Navy yard from the inside and from the viewpoint of a competent and intelligent worker.

SEP 1942

Dr. Johnson said "The areas of resistance to the Negro worker which, in the present crisis, continue to be maintained are those involving racial segregation of the workers, the appointment of Negroes to supervisory positions over whites and even over other Negro workers, and the use of recreational facilities.

MOST ARE LABORERS

SEP 11 1942

"The Norfolk Navy yard, to use just one example, which has received Negro workers, has been represented in the Readers Digest the Saturday Evening Post, and Life as an example of an establishment in which democracy and equal rights for Negroes are becoming a reality. Over a fourth of the employees are Negroes and several of the men are engaged in trades for which they qualified through civil srvice. But 90 per cent of the Negroes are laborers One worker there, a college graduate, and a skilled lathe operator said:

SEP 11 1942

"A factor that adds to the feeling of frustration on the part of the Negro workers is the fact that the yard is filled with brilliantly painted signs telling the workers of the horrors of Hitler, the Japs, and the hell that war is and urging each worker to perform his duty by being patriotic to his country; but there are larger signs with bolder lettering stating that "this is for white" and that for colored.

WHITES MOVING NORTH

"Then there is by far greater reason for this feeling of a certain hopelessness among the Negro workers—which lies in the fact that although they have increased by 25 per cent in the yard — poor whites from the North Carolina hills and backward sections of Virginia, Alabama and Georgia, have probably increased 100 per cent, bringing with them, their hates, their fears and their prejudices and their feeling of superiority; and they create a situation where one either has to be strong in heart or die of frustration.

"However here, as elsewhere, the Negro worker still has implicit faith in his country. And in this fighting for freedom— as the battleship sets out to sea to do its duty—he too is wishing it bon voyage, because he knows that his work, his toil, his sweat, his brain have helped it like he has served his country—to be what it is and he wants to see the ship coming back to port, victorious and his country to live on and on."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

NEGROES BARRED, BUT FILIPINOS MAY JOIN STATE GUARD IN MINN.

SEP 12 1942

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10.—A Negro is barred from service in the Minnesota defense force but an alien is acceptable, it was decided here last week when Atty.-Gen. A. A. Burnquist handed down an opinion declaring that a Filipino, not a native American, may enlist in the state guard, if he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

This ruling, coming after a request from Col. F. G. Stutz, adjutant general of the MDF, marks the climax in a NAACP fight for the integration of Negroes into the defense force.

Sometime ago two St. Paul Negroes, Ernest Potts and Victor Galloway, attempted to enlist. Col. Stutz informed them "there was no provision for Negroes in the Minnesota Defense force."

A NAACP request for a conference with Gov. Harold E. Stassen followed.

SEP 12 1942

This was ignored, however, until the Minnesota Negro Defense committee threatened to march on the state capitol. Then the governor appointed a special committee to study the situation. Minnesota Negroes denounced this move and the Defense group brought suit against Gov. Stassen and Col. Stutz for their refusal to accept Negroes in the Defense force.

Last year the governor shifted responsibility for discrimination in the MDF to army officers heading the organization. He said he could do nothing about the situation even though he is commander-in-chief of the state militia.

An injunction suit is still pending in a Federal district court to restrain the governor from discriminating against Negroes. As a compromise, he has issued an order for the establishment of two new companies, all colored, in the "Minnesota Negro Defense Force."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Dixie Draftees Stage Sitdown Over Jimcro

AUG 29 1942

Extra

HAMPTON, Va. (By phone to PV).—Negro trainees assigned to study here forsook classrooms Tuesday morning, lining up in drill formation before one of the campus buildings, in mass protest against what they describe as the determination of Captain Charles R. Fenelon, white, to replace Negro noncoms with white men. In the protesting group were 180 Negroes comprising the Enlisted Detachment Motor Transport Maintenance Corps.

Their Negro sergeant, Edward J. Hayes, was transferred Monday to a labor battalion in Virginia, while two white noncoms were assigned to the camp the same day, in charge of a new detachment of trainees for the group. It was this combined action of Monday which prompted the mass protest of the 180 men.

AUG 29 1942

The group has a Negro lieutenant, James Gibbs, who has received the friendly cooperation of the men in training. Several office employes are Negro, as well, and the men fear that they too will be displaced by whites.

Reason given for the transfer from Negro to white noncoms is that a new, white naval group of trainees is expected at the school September and complications have already been raised against the Negro outfit. One point of objection is that the Negroes are not properly dressed and do not present a neat appearance. Spokesmen for the group insist that their training work is necessarily dirty and greasy, that it is impossible for them to present a neat and well-groomed appearance while in working togs.

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The 180 men, following Tuesday's mass formation, planned a march to nearby Fort Monroe, Va., to present their protests in a body before the commanding colonel of that fort, but were unable to do so because of a lack of army passes.

The one-day protest ended Tuesday evening with the men agreeing to return to classes Wednesday morning, pending future developments in the case.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

"Just An Old Texas Custom"

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Local Board No. 1 00
Hardeman County 197
Quanah, Texas 001
(Stamp of Local Board)

AUG 28 1942

Quanah,------Texas
January 19th, 1942

471

Registrant, John Lewis Wilson,
Los Angeles, California,
Order No. 1395

AUG 28 1942

The reason you have not heard from us is because we have had only two calls for Niggers and have sent only two to camp. Your order number is down near the bottom of our list therefore we have not reached it yet and can not class you until we do. You are a prospective 1-A. As soon as we reach your number and have you physically examined we will classify you and send you a card.

Say, Nigger, you had better remain out there and mind how you call people stupid. You know very well that if you were here what would happen to you. Take a tip from an old Texan and be careful what you write if you ever aim to come back to Texas.

Yours truly,

R. A. Brooks, Chairman
Local Board,
Hardeman County
Quanah, Texas

AUG 28 1942

(Texas was the former home of the Devil. He grew so disgusted with his associates, he rented out the entire state and moved to Hell.—Editor's Note.)

AUG 28 1942

478-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Worker Barred from Federal Dormitory

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Public-spirited citizens of all races and creeds are calling for an investigation here of the discriminatory practices of the local Federal Housing Authorities.

Central figure in the case is a mechanic, William E. Taylor, 37, of Middletown, Conn. Taylor was hired last week by the Electric Boat Company, of Suburban Groton, only private ship yard building submarines in this country. Upon coming to Groton, Taylor was unable to find a room in this bustling defense area.

Southerners' "Wouldn't Like It"

Upon learning that the Federal Government maintained dormitories for housing bachelor workers, Taylor applied at the dormitory for a room. He was refused quarters by dormitory manager Keith Warner who told him "our Southern white boys wouldn't like it if I gave you a room. You had better find some other place."

When Taylor explained that he couldn't find other quarters, Warner said there was nothing he could do for him. "This is for white people only, even though it's a Federal project."

Investigation Promised

Taylor appealed to Congressman William J. Fitzgerald of New London who promised an investigation into the boat company on the housing project.

Also taking up the cudgels for Taylor is Milton D. Dreyfus, attorney for the New London Defense Housing Area, and the Rev. A. A. Garvin, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, who has obtained temporary headquarters for Taylor, while Mr. Dreyfus is investigating the possibility of getting him into the project.

The Rev. Mr. Garvin, in a letter published in the local newspaper, said: "What is happening to Taylor is nothing but material for the propaganda machines of Hitler and Hirohito."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DIXON'S CHARGE GETS COMMENT

Stand On Segregation Is Provocative Of Many Wires, Messages

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27—(AP)—Comments on Gov. Dixon's charge that a non-discrimination clause in a federal war industry contract attempted to break down the racial segregation in the South were heaped on his desk Monday.

Among letters and telegrams commending his stand were messages from Gov. Paul B. Johnson, of Mississippi; Gov. R. M. Jefferies, of South Carolina, and Representative Starnes (D., Ala.).

Representative Carter Manasco (D., Ala.) asked permission in a telegram to have it inserted in The Congressional Record and his request was granted by the governor.

Several letters disapproving his stand also were received. A telegram of disapproval came from the Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clippings of editorials criticizing his charge from The Philadelphia Inquirer and PM, a New York newspaper were also sent in.

Dixon charged Thursday that the non-discrimination clause in a contract offered Alabama by the War Production Board for manufacture of osnaburg cloth with the Department of Corrections and Institutions facilities tended to break down segregation.

The governor refused to sign the contract for the state since, he said, the non-discrimination clause would force Negroes and whites to work together in "positions of responsibility" and in some cases might cause whites to work under Negroes.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
July 22, 1942

RACE SEGREGATION

A large number of negro soldiers are stationed at Dothan and many of them come from northern states. They are naturally young negroes and most of them have not visited the South and are unfamiliar with its policies and customs. The Dothan Eagle, an admirably edited paper, takes occasion to give the trainees a column of good sound advice on the matter of behavior in their hours of recreation.

The most harassing problem in this section of the country is not the relationships of the race but the proneness of those from other sections to resent the segregation plan that has been in effect since time was not and will be until time is not or Hitler rules the world, which would be worse. There is soundness and saneness in it and it is the only manner in which the two races can get along as well as they do in this section of the country.

In camps the soldiers are entitled to certain recreational facilities. It can well be imagined what the confusion would be if it was not properly handled or the trainees went amuck as a result of their distate of the segregation ideas that are involved in the woof and warp of our customs and habits. Most of them are well-behaved but it is always a reactionary or recalcitrant one or few that can stir up something horrible, when the vast majority resent the thought of any such action and would do much to prevent it, even if afterward they are drawn into it unwittingly if not in the heat of passion.

Uncle Sam is using discretion of handling the troops assignments in his army. He has taken cognizance of the fact that the white is the predominant race and that the yellow, the red and the black must take a second place in our social affairs, in some places our politics. This is merely a means to an end, a plan to prevent the horror of racial conflict. In Germany the Jew is the hated personage and has been abused more unmercifully than any other white racial group. The effort to spread that campaign to other sections will meet in rare quarters with some support, but in the main in America it falls on very deaf ears. The negro is an American citizen but there is more to race than country, in one sense and while we are both American we are not of the same race and no mingling of the races in any form of equality will not bring out disaffections partisanship and rebellion. It is for this yet fear for our safety and theirs that the South persists in its policy of segregation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Protest Sent McNutt In Atlanta Job Case

A strong protest to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, was lodged this week by the Atlanta Urban League which alledge discrimination practiced against a Negro junior chemist when he was recently certified by Civil Service for the position of Junior Chemist, but refused the job by Atlanta and New Orleans officials of the Food and Drug Administration.

The protest was made in connection with the effort of Andrew S. Johnson, of Athens, Georgia to get work as a Junior Seafood Inspector with the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration.

S. C. GRADUATE

A graduate of South Carolina State College, with a B. S. Degree in Science and Chemistry major, Johnson took a Civil Service examination for the position of Junior Chemist on April 3. On May [illegible], he received a wire from L. W. Strasburger, acting chief, New Orleans Station, telling him that he had been certified by the Civil Service Commission for the position of Junior Seafood Inspector and asking whether he would accept the appointment. Johnson immediately wired, saying that he would take the job.

On May 6, he received another letter from Mr. Strasburger asking him to take a physical examination and to state when he would be able to report for duty. Johnso nfilled out all forms and told Mr. Strasburger that he could report for duty at once.

TOLD WORK HARD

Receiving a call from J. J. McManus, chief of the Atlanta Station of the Food and Drug Administration, Johnson came to Atlanta and on May 16 was interviewed by Mr. McManus' office. The office assistant told Johnson that the work was very hard and was very bad on the worker's health.

He said that he, himself, had contacted pleurisy from the same type of work. Before Johnson left, the assistant asked him questions about his graduation, references, present work, major subject in college and the subject he was then teaching.

That afternoon Johnson returned with McManus. McManus also told him that the work was difficult, seasonal and didnt' depend upon his college work as a chemist. He asked if Johnson had applied for other branches of Civil Service work and advised him to take other Civil Service examinations. He then told Johnson that any one of three men might be selected for the job.

DENIED POSITION

Hearing nothing for the next ten days, Johnson wrote Strasburger about his chances for the job. Strasburger replied that they had written his references and had taken full consideration of his scholastic training and Civil Service rating. "After giving full consideration to all the factors concerned," he wrote, "We felt it best not to recommend your appointment."

Further efforts of Johnson to find out why he was disqualified for the job resulted only in a letter from Strasburger telling that he was one of a number of eligibles certified for the job and that another eligible had been selected who appeared to be better qualified than he.

In approaching the Atlanta Urban League for help, Johnson stated that he firmly believed that he is the victim of discrimniation because of color. "While it is true that neither Mr. McManus nor Mr. Strasburger ever told me that I would get the job because of my color" says Johnson, the fact that Mr. Jacobs spent so much time telling me how difficult the job was, means to me that he was trying to discourage me from securing it. Also the fact that Mr. McManus was so concerned that I find out about other Civil Service jobs means that he had accepted it as a foregone conclusion that I would not get this particular job.

CITES QUALIFICATIONS

Johnson says he does not believe he would have received the wire asking him to take the job if the examination officials had not already decided that his qualifications were good. He also does not think they would have asked him to take a physical examination if they had not been pretty certain about the job. He believes that a personal interview was asked for [illegible] because they decided his qualifications were good.

In bringing the case to the attention of Mr. McNutt, William Y. Bell, Jr., executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, stated his hope that Mr. McNutt would use every resource to see that the officials responsible for this discrimination should learn that is is inconsistent with the aims of tne life and struggle in which the country is now engaged.

"You will fully understand the severe damage to Negro morale by the ontinued repetition of Nazi like discrimintory treatment of American Negro qualified applicants for work," he wrote.

COMPLAINT TO FEPC

Bell pointed out that as an isolated incident, the run around given Johnson was probably unimportant, but that as a symbol of the attitude of federal officials it assumed large proportions. He asked that the Federal Security Agency affirm its position against discrimination based on race.

"America must take firm steps to rid itself of the cancer of discrimination, especially in the Federal Government," Bell said, "if we are to mobilize all resources for the effective prosecution of this war."

It was also understood that a formal complaint has been made to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

CLAIM ALL-NEGRO SHIPYARD RUSE OF WHITE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK CITY—The jim-crow, all-Negro shipyard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company is a war-time application of "keeping the Negro in his place," the NAACP told the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice last week, in answer to a request from the FEPC to outline the ways in which the segregated plan hurt t he best interests of Negroes.

The Sun Company, located at Chester, Pa., is hiring a large crew of Negro workers in a shipyard which will be separate from the rest of the Sun enterprises.

The NAACP maintained that the project is a violation of the letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order, 8802, declaring that it sets up trade barriers beyond which the Negro worker cannot go.

The NAACP also made the point that Joseph Pew, president of the Sun Company, in putting Negroes into separate unit, divides the war into parts, and implies that the Negro is unable to work harmoniously with other people.

It was again stressed that wheen time comes for reduction in personnel, the jim crow unit could very easily be the first to go.

Finally, the NAACP stated, "the Sun Company, by its acts, is delineating a pattern which is dangerous to the American way of life."

British Told of AEF Jim Crow

Churchill Asked to Intervene Against Discrimination by Yanks

By WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS

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PM Exclusive

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro General in the U. S. Army, has reported for duty in the British Isles, where thousands of American soldiers of his race already are stationed.

The communique announcing the General's arrival said that he had already left on an inspection tour, during which he will give special attention to Negro troops. In this connection the veteran Washington, D. C., officer is expected to give advice on how to make Negro troops feel at home in a land where there are few opportunities of meeting people of their own race.

Gen. Davis

The communique noted that at the conclusion of his tour Gen Davis will report to Lt. Gen. Dwight D Eisenhower, commanding general in the European Theater, and Maj. Gen. John C. H Lee, chief of the Service of Supply in this theater.

Labor Battalions

Most of the Negroes in the British Isles are engaged in the unspectacular but all-important work of the labor batttalions. They handle the masses of Army supplies pouring into this theater and are under Gen. Lee's command.

The work of settling the battalions where most of the natives never have seen Negroes has given the American and British commands some concern. Staff officers on both sides are known to feel that American Negroes after long hours of stevedoring, for example, are fully deserving of every normal facility for leisure and social recreation.

It is realized, however, that fundamentally the problem is an American one, with complications. In almost totally white Britain, there are almost no color bars. But for American officers with thousands of white men from the Southern states under their command, there are color bars. The policy of the British services, therefore, has been to follow the Americans' lead.

This attitude has led to some criticism in the press, and a few liberal and labor members of the Commons have commented privately upon it. In their conversations they have pointed out that the only reason they have not raised the question in the House has been to avoid a possible misunderstanding with the American people. Some feel they have as much right to comment on the treatment of American Negroes, however, as Americans have to comment on the India problem.

Yesterday, the United Press reported Thomas Driberg, Independent, asserted in the House of Commons yesterday that American Forces in Britain are discriminating against their own Negro members.

He asked Prime Minister Churchill to "make friendly representations to American military authorities, requesting them to instruct their men that the color bar is not a custom in Britain."

"The question is certainly unfortunate," Churchill replied, "and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

William Gallacher, Communist, said he had received a letter, a copy of which was sent to Churchill, signed by a number of men informing him that an officer had advised them that Negro discrimination was necessary in London.

The liberal and radical press have been frankly outspoken in their disapproval.

In a letter to the editor of the weekly *New Stateman and Nation*, Dr. Harold A. Moody, president of the League of Colored People, recently accused the government of "endeavoring to establish" a Jim Crow attitude in this country. He added:

"Although I admit that in the case of the Americans the question has to be handled delicately because of ingrained tradition, I feel that our government must somehow, and that quite soon, assert that this country will not stand for any Jim Crow attitude."

47d-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Job Discrimination Must End", McNutt Tells 6000

NEW YORK — "Discrimination — based on anything but a man's sheer worth — must go. Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go," declared Paul V. McNutt, June 28, in an address at a Negro Victory Mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Conference of Negro Youth.

The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission declared the clear national policy of the government was for elimination of all forms of discrimination against all minority groups. He said: "The little people of every race, of every tongue, of every creed and of every economic condition—have a clear national policy which is making and has made headway. Their security; their rights, are on the march."

Will Use Negro

McNutt pledged that his war agency would make full use of Negro manpower. "It is fundamental," he declared, "that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color, anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employer's or worker's organization."

Citing the recent employment of thousands of Negros in aircraft, shipbuilding and other war industries, McNutt continued: "But we are not using Negroes enough. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill. Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. America cannot stand that kind of nonsense."

McNutt's speech was broadcast nationally over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

At the conclusion of Mr. McNutt's speech, which was broadcast over the National Broadcasting Blue Network, the meeting passed unanimously the 12-point program drawn up the day previously at the Trade Union and Negro People's Conference which was attended by 480 delegates representing over 200 A. F. of L. and CIO unions and Negro community organiza-

The 12-point program included:

(1) The War Production Board immediately train and secure employ-

tions.

ment for 100,000 Negroes in war industries by Oct. 1, 1942; that funds be appropriated by the Federal government to finance the workers during their period of training.

Negro On Commission

(2) That a Negro be appointed immediately to the War Manpower Commission.

(3) That the WPB order the immediate placement of available Negro workers in war production industries without discrimination; that Jim-Crow projects in war industries be abolished; that machinery with power be established in the War Manpower Commission to enforce this order.

(4) That Negroes be appointed to all government policy and regulatory bodies such as rationing and price control boards, and that the office of Price Administration take effective measures to eliminate discriminatory food, rent and other prices in Negro communities.

Suggest Conference

(5) That the War Manpower Commission, in cooperation with other government agencies initiate a joint national conference of government, management, labor and Negro organizations to convene Labor Day, 1942, to hasten and insure the end of joo and training discrimination.

(6) That legislation be passed immediately empowering the Fair Employment Practices Committee to punish violators of its orders; and that Federal funds be withheld without delay from the industries violating Executive Order 8802 and/or clauses in war contracts which already forbid discrimination.

(7) That full equality and citizenship rights be guaranteed Negro Americans everywhere; that all laws denying Negroes their constitutional and civil rights be abolished immediately; and that the Pepper Anti-Poll tax bill be passed in this session of Congress.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 15, 1942

NEGRO WORK BAN IS CALLED DEGRADING

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—A presidential committee ruled Sunday that two AFL unions in Chicago had prevented Negroes from working on big defense projects, and denounced the policy as "undemocratic and degrading," and contrary to orders of President Roosevelt.

In the first such action respecting unions, the president's committee on fair employment practices, created a year ago for the primary purpose of investigating racial discrimination in defense work, sustained charges against Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, and Local 120, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union.

It directed the unions to "alter or construe" their policies by June 18 so that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters could be employed on a basis of equality with others.

The action was predicated on the complaints of the Cook County Plumbers Association and the Cook County Steamfitters Association, both Negro organizations. The former charged that Negro plumbers were unable to get jobs at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and at the Francis Cabrini defense housing project.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Army Investigates Jim Crow Of Negro Soldiers On Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Appropriate steps have been taken in Walla Walla, Washington, where Negro soldiers of the 25th infantry regiment were barred from entering 20 places of public entertainment and accommodation by order of the officers of the regiment, William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, told the NAACP last week.

Judge Hastie stated that the civil rights law of the state of Washington prohibiting racial discrimnation in public places has also "been brought to the attention of appropriate commanders, for their guidance."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NO NEGROES THUS FAR IN ARMY SPECIALIST CORPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Officially organized and underway, the newly created army specialist corps is without colored employes on the staff. To date it is reported two Negroes have been asked for by the war department, Wen Talbert, the choir director from New York and William Butcher, Washingtonian who has specialized in theatricals. It is possible both will be sent to Fort Huachuca to bolster the morale of the soldiers in the newly formed 93rd Division.

Mr. Talbert is widely known as a musician and organizer of topnotch choirs and at one time had a group singing with Lew Leslie's production.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Navy Plant Dismisses Whites Who Struck Against Negroes

DETROIT.—Acting with unprecedented directness Monday, the navy department caused the immediate discharge of four white employes of the Hudson Naval Ordnance plant here as alleged ringleaders in the four-hour walkout last week, started when Negroes were hired for milling machine and other jobs. In addition to dismissing them, officials demanded a thorough investigation of the quartet's activities and background. Local 154, United Automobile Workers, CIO, was the union involved. The plant makes Oerlikon antiaircraft guns and other essential war material.

Previously, UAW-CIO officials had declared that those responsible for the action, which violated the anti-discrimination policies of the union, would be punished. Richard P. Frankensteen, UAW-CIO executive board member in charge of aircraft, promptly upheld the navy department action, declaring:

"We are supporting the plant management and the navy in the discharge of these men. The men came from different departments and they will be investigated further. These discharges have the wholehearted approval of both international and local officials of our union."

Last week's stoppage was the latest in a series of such incidents in Detroit that has drawn government attention. About a week ago, Richard Conder, director of personnel, Chrysler Corporation, fired two white workers, one a shop steward, for inciting a similar stoppage there. On that occasion, prompt UAW-CIO action returned the workers to their jobs also.

Major credit for uniting the forces of labor, management and government to meet the situation is believed due J. Lawrence Dunca, field representative, Negro Manpower Service, who was in the motor city at the time and promptly went into action.

Negro Women Will Not Be Trained At Ellington Field

HOUSTON.—Negroes in Houston and other portions of Texas are getting the run-a-round on training for war industries. Millions of dollars are being allotted in various sections of Texas for the training of civilians for war industries, but Negroes are being studiedly excluded from such training and being rebuffed when they make application for such training to the local officials. The case of Mrs. Albert McGriff is typical of the experiences Negroes have when they attempt to get training for these industries.

Mrs. Albert McGriff, 4801 Oats, Prairie View College graduate, noticed an ad in the Houston Post stating that white woman teachers may be trained for Civilian Pilot Training Courses. Being interested in the course, she called Charles Johnson, who handles the vocational classes in the public schools and asked him about the courses. Her exact conversation with him was. "Is there a possibility of colored women being trained along with the whites for airplane craft and mechanics if they could get enough for a class?" His reply was: "We are offering classes to those people who will be employed If colored people can get employed we will be glad to give you a class."

"The Informer"

'NO JOBS, NO TRAINING

Mrs. McGriff stated then it was her duty to find out whether or not colored women were being employed in the air plane industry in this section and for that reason she called the Informer. The Informer, in seeking the information, called Mr. Johnson and he advised us to call the United States Employment Service For Training Within Industry to see if any plans had been worked out for colored women. Mr. Johnson also said that his department was under three administrations, local, state and national. He explained this by saying, to train persons to work in this area, Houston, would require approval of local authorities; to train workers to work outside this area would require approval of state authorities; to train workers to work say in Los Angeles would require approval from national authorities. This is the axample he gave to explain how it works. "Suppose colored women were employed in Fort Worth; the national government would not allow us to train them because they are outside this area. In other words we can train only persons that are to work in this area."

Houston, Tex.

PROVERBIAL RUN-A-ROUND

In the meantime the Informer called the U. S. Employment Service and the lady who answered the phone said that she knew of no air craft industry here but she did know of the industry in Fort Worth and Dallas and she had no information whether or not colored women were working and asked us to call Ellington Field and ask for Personnel Department. This we did and we were advised to call Ellington Field 549 and this office, when the question was asked about colored women being employed there, asked us to call Ellington Field 472, and when this number was reached and the same question asked, we were asked to call Ellington Field 376. When this number was called we were told to call Ellington Field 549 again and we were told to call 472 and the lady answered the phone, said she didnot have any information on that right now but said she would call back and give that information. As yet no call has been received.

"MAYBE LATER"

In the meantime Mrs. McGriff and several ladies met Dean Bowles of Houston College to see about a similar course. Dean Dupree of the University of Houston informed Dean Bowles that no such classes were possible because the quota had been taken up. The Informer called Dean Dupree and he said that no funds had been appropriated for that tpye of training for colored women; that he had been allowed only one class and the quota had been taken up in that class. He said further that the question of training colored women came up so sudden until they haven't had time to work out a possible solution and that by the time school starts in the fall somethings may be worked out for colored girls.

(A woman at Ellington Field finally called before press time and said that colored women will not be trained at Ellington Field.)

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A FIRM STAND

SECRETARY FRANK KNOX of the Navy Department has come in for a lot of personal criticism from the press and Negroes generally, but last week he set an example of what can be accomplished by a government official who takes a firm stand against racial prejudice.

In Detroit on June 17, several thousand members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, went out on a "wild cat" strike, shutting down 60 percent of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Arsenal because eight Negroes, in accordance with their union seniority rights, had been assigned to machines formerly operated by white workers. Production ceased at 9 a. m., and word was immediately gotten to Secretary Knox and R. J. Thomas, president of the union, of the strike. Mr. Knox sent the following wire to the strikers:

"This plant is engaged solely in vital war production, is entirely owned by the government which bears all operating costs, and has been designated as a military reservation.

"Under such circumstances the refusal to continue normal work warrants assumption the men are disloyal and not only are subject to immediate dismissal, but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other industrial establishments engaged in war work.

"Immediate resumption of work is therefore imperative."

Mr. Thomas also took a firm stand when he telegaphed Al Germain, president of the Hudson local, to tell the strikers that they would be expelled from the union unless they returned to work at once.

"This walkout is a flagrant violation of the constitution of the U. A. W., C. I. O.," his telegram stated. "More than that, it amounts to sabotage of our war effort and plays into the hands of the enemies of our nation."

As a result of this firm stand on the part of both the union head and the Secretary of the Navy the strike was broken after seven hours, with the 4 o'clock shift resuming work.

We need more such examples from high government officials as that shown by Secretary Knox in the face of racial prejudice.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The attorney general of Georgia holds in an opinion that schools used by white children cannot be used to train Negroes for places in war industry even when the white children are on vacation. The training program is sponsored by the federal department of education, but the attorney general asserts that "equitable opportunities" as sought by the department for all citizens, white or black, is a "variable term," and that Georgia is one of the variations. In other words, Georgia is not to be bound by any ideas held by the federal government that the colored man should have a chance to improve his economic status.

This stand will hardly come as a surprise to any one who has observed the demagogic governor, Eugene Talmadge, trying to make political capital out of the race question. The attorney general wants to run for the governorship also, and he apparently feels that the only way he can compete with Talmadge is to become the same kind of rabble rouser. A shortage of trained war workers undoubtedly is developing in the south, as it is elsewhere, but rather than give the Negro a chance politicians of this stripe would let production fall off.

If the four freedoms are good for export they should be equally serviceable at home. The President's committee on fair employment practices may consider the situation in Georgia as deserving of investigation. In doing so the committee will have the active support of many of the state's most distinguished white men and women, if one may judge from the indignation aroused by Gov. Talmadge's acts of intolerance.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

La Guardia Names War Council And Flatly Ignores Negroes

NYC's famous "Little Flower," known in the past for justice and fairplay to all races, is slowly but surely withering into a case-hardened symbol that overlooks the "forgotten man." Last Sunday in his radio *Talk to the People*, Mayor LaGuardia madc this fact clear when he announced the formation of a City War Council of 25 without adding a Negro to the list. The council followed the man' te of the NY State War Emergency Act, effective May 1, and has Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, as its chairman.

The Negro was completely overlooked in the formation, and many believe that at least one out of the twenty-five would have been even a small percentage representation of the Negro population. At press time there is one remaining position, Director of Civilian Protection, but inner circles hold that the mayor himself will usurp the spot. He is quoted as saying: "I am still mayor. I am in command of civilian defense in NYC and I will be in command so long as I am mayor."

The powers of the council are broad with respect to activities connected with civilian defense. In essence it will be a board for survey, planning, coordination and general long-range handling of defense problems. Immed'ate emergencies will be handled by the mayor's own "War Cabinet" and Deputy Mayor Wallander, the mayor's coordinator for civilian defense.

In his radio talk, La Guardia attempted to answer charges by Washington officials concerning inefficiency of the OCD when he was national director.—SWG.

47d-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Louisiana Report Says Failure To Train Negro Hurts Progress

Louisiana's Negro population constitutes one of its strongest economic assets and failure to train and educate it properly is hindering economic progress of the state as a whole.

This statement was made by the Louisiana Educational Survey Commission which recently issued a 400,000-word report following an extended inquiry into public school education in Louisiana.

The report, dealing with a statewide survey of public schools, was made under a commission headed by Dr. Henry M. Fletcher of Tulane and created by the state legislature. Some 200 Louisiana committees in all parishes of the state worked with the commission in gathering data.

Louisiana's economic life, with its cotton, cane, oil, lumber and similar industries, especially adapted to use of the Negro, but the state is failing to get the value it should from this section of its population, the report says. This failure, it continued, rests on the failure to train and educate the Negro along the Lines for which he is best suited in this state.

URGE CRAFTS AND SKILLS

"Shiftless Negroes, wasteful Negroes, dishonest Negroes, undernourished Negroes, disease-bearing Negroes and vicious Negroes are a costly liability.

"Honest, intelligent, hard-working, refined, healthy and thrifty Negroes will greatly increase the safety and happiness of the white race as well as of the Negro race."

The report urges educational facilites to train Negroes in the crafts and skills, to teach them to earn their own living instead of being dependent on the community, to make them of greater value as workers in Louisiana industry and agriculture. In other words, it recommends education along lines particularly adopted to the background of the Negro race, pointing out that school courses for whites may not fit the Negroes and that courses now offered for Negroes do not in any way train them to be of value to the community or to themselves.

The report points out that while the caste gulf separating Negro and white activities is far deeper in the northern part of Lousiana than in hte southern, some of the best educational equipment for Negroes is found in Shreveport and in Webster parish. These approved facilities are individual in nature, rather than embracing any local Negro educational system as a whole, however.

Discussing lack of buildings in which to teach Negroes, the survey report said:

"There are certain exceptions to poor school buildings and equipment, such as those in Lake Charles and in Shreveport. In the Milam Street Training school (Shreveport) there are several electrically driven saws and other kinds of tools for carpenter shops, such as drills lathes, joiners, table saws; shoe making tools, and equipment for cooking and sewing."

MORE VOCATIONS

Dealing with school libraries for Negroes, the report says, in part: "Webster parish seems to have the best library facilities in the state for Negroes."

Another excerpt from the report says:

"It seemed agreed that there should be much more vocational education for Negro children and less of academic matter that is out of their reach.

"There should be more courses in brick-laying, plumbing, electric work, auto mechanics, agriculture, home economics and the like. But all such courses require expensive equipment and hence are difficult to provide."

Difficulty in provding educational training which would bring out the Negroe's economic value to the state rests chiefly in the parish school boards, the report said. Parish superintendents were described as "more friendly" toward improving Negro schools, but paying little attention to them, while school boards took money allocated by the state for Negro education and used it for other purposes, the report said.

In summary, the report said it is necessary for Louisiana to recognize the Negro as "one of the South's great economic assets."

"Wholly aside from ethical aspects of the matter, the Negro is an indispensable adjunct to all of the business interests of the state. Proper education can immensely increase the value of these assets. It is to the Negro's mis-education rather than to his education that objections have been made by some groups of white people."

ASK FEDERAL AID

Because of the expense involved, the report urged that the state legislature memorialize congress for federal aid for education and that the legislature pass a law requiring that the state alowance for Negro children be paid to the support of the Negro schools.

It was further urged that the state board of education enforce certification rules and requires teachers in Negro schools to have valid contracts. The number of children per-teacher should be reduced the length of instruction courses increased, health and sanitation problems should be attended to and the Negro curriculum should be revised to meet Negro needs, the report concluded.

The section of the report reviewed here is the only one dealing specifically with Negro education in Louisiana. Other sectons have presented data on both Negroes and whites in various phases of public school education and in each case the data has been divided racially.

Previous sections showed that the average Louisiana public high school senior has only the academic ability of a sophomore under normal standards of education, that the average high school graduate in this state is often hampered by downright inability to read" even after reaching college and that the grade and high school pupils are especially deficient in such fundamentals as mathematics and Engish, as well as reading.

Teachers were found in many cases to be lacking in minimum qualifications for the grades and courses to which they are assigned and the 11-year school system was listed as one of the state's major deficincies in public school educaton. Louisiana is one of six states out of 48 having such a system.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Soldier Balks At Colored Eating Near

White Private Tries To Keep Soldier From Restaurant

OKLAHOMA CITY—"You damn niggers can't eat in here," was the insult which started a fight between Negro and white soldiers here June 15 in the restaurant of the local bus station.

Unprovoked Assault

The unprovoked assault was on Private James Boyd, of Chicago, Ill., who with Privates Cloise Abbott, Topeka, Kans., and Alfred Gordon, Cincinnati, O., was on his way from Fort Sill to Muskogee to report for duty.

The three Negro soldiers had arrived in Oklahoma City by bus at 12:25 Monday afternoon, and were scheduled to take the 12:45 bus to Muskogee where they were to be stationed.

Having been told by the restaurant cashier that they could eat at the bus station, they were walking to the booth to which they had been directed, when the unidentified white soldier walked over to them, pushed Private Boyd and said: "You damn niggers can't eat in here."

Strikes Soldier

The white soldier then struck Boyd on the jaw. They were separated by Private Abott and he and the white soldier began to fight. The fight was stopped when other white soldiers intervened by taking their companion, whose face was bloody, from the cafe.

Meantime the military police arrived, took the Negro soldiers to headquarters where, according to the soldiers, the MP's told the captain in charge that the colored men had started the fight. This was denied by Boyd.

The captain is quoted as lecturing the colored soldiers, telling them: "This is the South and you don't get the same treatment you do in the North."

Privates Boyd, Abott and Gordon were then sent to the Negro section on Second street here to get some food and wait for the next bus which left for Muskogee at 6 P.M. The soldiers were due to report for duty in Muskogee at 5 P.M.

——A Colored Judge——

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Unemployed Negroes Will Add To Mobile Housing Problem

Unless These Get Jobs, 15,500 Workers Must Be Imported, Session Here Informed

Mobile—already swelled to the danger point by the immigration of workers from all parts of the nation—will have to import 15,500 additional workers and their accompanying problems of family housing, sewerage and schooling, by December, unless the already-available Negro labor supply is put to work.

This was evidence presented at the Friday hearing of the president's committee on fair employment practices, which will remain in Birmingham through Saturday conducting investigations of 12 Southeastern war industries, national defense training authorities and labor unions in a nationwide program to use full manpower for the production of the war machine.

The case which brought forth these facts was that of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, at Chickasaw, which is maintaining a policy of hiring no Negro even as a day laborer except for janitorial work.

The present corporation stands on the site of a similar dockyard of World War I which employed a great number of Negroes in skilled, semi-skilled and manual labor positions.

* * *

ACCORDING TO testimony presented by John Beecher, field representative for the committee, Mobile's population has leaped during the emergency from 114,000 to 145,000, largely due to immigration of workers. Employment in defense industry has grown from 4,000 to 18,000 since 1940.

By December, 1942, employment is expected to have grown to 33,400, necessitating the importation of more than 15,000 workers and their families unless the large available Negro supply of labor is used.

However, testimony shows, only 30 Negroes are being given national defense training, and this in a course begun in the last three weeks.

Morning witnesses included Leo Carter, of the Mobile Metal Trades Council, AFL, who sought to prove that the council has long endorsed plans for training Negroes; Newman Brazier, Negro machinist helper of 16 years experience, who said he was told on applying to Gulf that Gulf "does not hire Negroes;" and a representative of local 70 of International Hodcarriers Union, who testified that Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation's superintendent frequently asks the union for a supply of white laborers, but refuses Negro laborers even though white ones are not available.

* * *

GULF CORPORATION officials and State Director of Defense Training E. R. Plowden were to be heard later in the session.

Case of the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Corporation of Mobile was second on the day's docket.

Evidence in the first case on the hearing schedule — that of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., at Nashville — was presented at the opening session Thursday afternoon.

Vultee has no Negroes on its production lines because, according to company officials, they cannot employ production men who have not had a special pre-employment training course.

The pre-employment training courses offered by the Nashville public school system and state vocational division have been held at white high schools only.

The pre-employment training courses have not been offered to Negroes, according to the state vocational education director, because Nashville defense industries will not hire Negroes and they cannot waste public money training where there is no need.

This setup, pronounced "the old vicious circle," by Mark Etheridge, manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal, was part of the evidence against Vultee, presented for judgment of the committee.

* * *

LAUNCHED AT THE Federal Building Thursday with an opening address by Committee Chairman Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, who promised a 1944 when every able-bodied man and woman down to the age of 16 would be vitally needed on production lines, the hearings will continue through Saturday with witnesses called for complainants and for agencies against whom charges of discrimination have been placed.

Mark M. Latting, 39, Negro, a college graduate in electrical engineering and a man of 20 years experience, testified that on June 1 he applied for work in production at Vultee. The company interviewer informed him that he was not qualified because of insufficient experience, though he carried letters of recommendation from previous employers including well-known motor manufacturers of Chicago.

George Hastings, Vultee personnel director, stated that no mechanics were employed June 1 because there were no openings.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America and a member of the committee, asked Hastings, "Do you consider Latting qualified for work at Vultee plant?"

Hastings replied, "No, I don't. He has had no aircraft experience and no pre-employment training."

Said Sarnoff, "Frankly, the other members of the committee may be impressed by that fact, but as president of a company who employs thousands of bench mechanics, I am not. I should consider a man with 20 years experience and these recommendations worth consideration."

* * *

FURTHER TESTIMONY from Hastings, from Cy Record, who is a field representative on special assignment for the committee, and from Dr. E. Q. Hawk, representative of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply Committee, tended to show that:

In greater Nashville there is a population of 241,769, of which 54,837, or 22.7 per cent is Negro.

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., has employed several thousand persons on production and in the company.

Of the total of employes, .8 per cent—less than 1 per cent—are Negroes, and all Negroes employed are in such positions as janitors or maids. None is on production jobs.

The Vultee Company stated that reason for its non-employment of Negroes is that no Negroes are being trained in the required pre-employment training courses of Nashville's vocational education program.

G. E. Freeman, state director of vocational education, reported training courses had not been offered to Negroes in Nashville "because we are told to train where there is a need . . . defense industries have not hired Negroes . . . we could not set up courses without a demand."

Said Mark Etheridge: "It seems to me that we have here the vicious circle."

Said Dr. MacLean: "May I call to the committee's attention the present slow-up in war industry because of observance of the vague clause which provides that training shall be offered where there is a particular need."

* * *

TESTIMONY SHOWED that courses have been offered in automobile mechanics and blasksmithing, but that only in the past few weeks have any been begun in Nashville which would train Negroes for aircraft industry.

In a "statement of company policy," F. C. Bryan, Vultee spokesman here from California for the hearing, stated "Negroes will be given equal opportunity with all other persons on future openings and those who qualify will get jobs."

Cases of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp. and the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., both of Mobile, were scheduled for Friday morning, and the afternoon cases were to include contractors engaged in construction at Brookley Field, Mobile, Bell Aircraft and Atlanta national defense training authorities, Atlanta, and national defense training authorities at Macon, Ga.

Committee members are Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman; David Sarnoff, R. C. A. president; Mark Etheridge, Louisville Courier-Journal; Earl Dickerson, Chicago city alderman; Milton P. Webster, international vice president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Frank Fenton, AFL representative, and John Brophy, CIO representative.

The hearings will continue through Saturday.

McNutt Tells Negroes Of Fascism's Perils

Says Discrimination Must Go As Nation Defends Rights

"New York World Telegram" New York, N.Y.

The American Negro, though he has been the victim of discrimination, must enter wholeheartedly into the battle against Fascism or lose even those rights he has won in this country, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, told a Harlem audience of 6000 persons yesterday in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Ave. and 142nd St. The meeting was sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Conference of Christian Youths.

"Man's inhumanity to man has laid heavily upon you," Mr. McNutt declared. "You have suffered grievous discrimination. And when you demand a redefinition—a reiteration—of fundamental American rights, your claims are just and sound.

Worth Defending.

"But in calling the roll of grievances it may be well to remember this: the American way has given to us all certain things which are worth defending. They are things not enjoyed by the little people—be they minority or a majority—in any other nation of the world.

"The little people fight today for their right to fight for themselves," he said.

"Discrimination—based on anything but a man's sheer worth—must go," Mr. McNutt added. "Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go."

Arguments that Negroes cannot do certain kinds of defense work, that "Whites and Negroes just won't work together" and that "unions won't let us hire Negroes" all were refuted by the chairman of the War Man Power Commission.

The meeting had been under fire from other Negro groups in the city which have charged it was Red-inspired. Among those protesting were the March-on-Washington Movement, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Negro Labor Committee of New York.

Sharing acclaim with Mr. McNutt was Mrs. Conery Miller of Texas, the mother of Dorie Miller, Negro navy messman cited for courage and awarded the Navy Cross after Pearl Harbor.

47d-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Business Cannot Afford Artists Who Insult Customers

We cannot feel sorry for those businesses that find themselves embarrassed by the entertainers whom they hire to recommend their products in person and by radio. Manufacturers who know enough to package their goods against moisture, rough handling and the like, cannot plead that they do not know the gratuitous insults to which their colored customers are subjected at times. They have as much right to plan against that as against other difficulties incidental to selling.

We can see that the sponsor of the musical program which advertises itself as the work of the Waltz King, would not ask him whether he was so delicate in his sensibilities that he has to be kept from the ordinary contacts of American life. Nonetheless we shall tune him out from this time on, and buy nothing that he advertises. We can do no less. He has gone out of his way to offend us and we accept the challenge.

Warned by the two possibilities, one that a performer will give offense, and the other that the colored part of an audience will resent it, sponsors of entertainment intended to encourage sales, should insist that their hirelings shall not let their personal conduct lose them acceptability by part of their hearers. They get too much money per appearance for that.

JUN 1 9 1942

Not so long ago a cigarette company that has a show touring in army camps, had as a feature of their program a gift of their goods to all the soldiers. Somebody kept the colored part of the audience from sharing, at one post. That should be enough for the sponsor to do one of two things; either make sure that all soldiers are alike in getting or stop the giving and make all alike in not getting. Business makes claims to being resourceful. We grant that, and because we grant it, we insist that they shall make plans that do not hurt us either by omission or commission.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Atty. General Rules On Use Of Training Schools

Citing the constitutional provision that "separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races," Attorney General Ellis Arnall Tuesday opposed a proposal that school buildings in Georgia built for white pupils be used to train Negroes for jobs in National Defense industries.

He declared that use of white schools for training Negroes even at times when they were not in use by white students would be a violation of the constitution.

In a letter to State School Superintendent M. D. Collins, responding to inquiries made of the Law Department by Superintendent Collins and M. D. Mobley, director of vocational education, Attorney General Arnall wrote:

"I understand that the problem of finding adequate facilities for use in training Negroes in vocational work preparatory to absorption in war industry is a matter of concern to the State Department of Education.

"The question arises as to whether public school buildings used for the training of white people for defense industries may also be used for the training of Negroes, and whether equipment used for Negro vocational training may be placed in white schools, at the time not being used by white trainers.

"Article 8, Section 1, Paragraph 1. of the Constitution of Georgia provides in part as follows: 'Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races.'

"It is my opinion that this clear-cut constitutional provision prohibits the use of white schools for the training of Negroes. It effectively prohibits the comingling of the races in the schools of Georgia and forestalls any attempt to use white schools for Negroes.

"If additional training facilities are required in the war program for Negroes, separate buildings must be provided for this purpose so that the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Georgia may be observed. In this state, under the Constitution, it is not legally possible to use public school facilities provided for the education of the white race for the education of the Negroes.

"I understand that the Department of Education is interested in what constitutes 'equitable opportunities' for the training of Negres in defense and war activities.

In view of the fundamental law of this state, as found in the Constitution, this term could not be legally construed as embracing the training of Negroes in the public school facilities provided for the training of white people. Equitable opportunities would, after all, be a matter of determination based largely upon the demand for Negro war workers. Equitable opportunities is a variable term, impossible of abstract definition. What constitutes equitable opportunities under one set of facts might not under another.

"So long as your department vocationally trains Negroes for war industry separately from white trainees in proportion to the actual needs of industry for the respective groups of workers, I think you will comply with the laws of this state."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

GEORGIA SCHOOLS CLOSED TO NEGRO WAR WORK CLASS

Barred by State Law from Buildings.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16 [Special].—Attorney General Ellis Arnall held in a formal opinion today that school buildings in Georgia erected for the education of white pupils may not be used for training Negro defense industrial workers.

He cited a state constitutional provision that separate schools be provided for white and colored races and added that, in his opinion, the use of white children's schools by Negroes even when the schools are not otherwise in use would violate the constitution.

The attorney general, who is seeking the governorship in the fall election, was asked by M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, and M. D. Mobley, director of vocational education, to submit his legal opinion on the matter.

Constitutional Barrier.

"It is my opinion," Arnall said, after citing the constitution concerning separate schools, "that this clear cut constitutional provision prohibits the use of white schools for the training of Negroes. It effectively prohibits the comingling of the races in the schools of Georgia and forestalls any attempt to use white schools for Negroes.

"If additional training facilities are required in the war program for Negroes, separate buildings must be provided for this purpose so that the letter and spirit of the constitution of Georgia may be observed. In this state, under the constitution, it is not legally possible to use public school facilities provided for the education of the white race for the education of Negroes.

Negroes Not Embraced.

"I understand that the department of education is interested in what constitutes 'equitable opportunities' for the training of Negroes in defense and war activities.

"In view of the fundamental law of this state, as found in the constitution, this term could not be legally construed as embracing the training of Negroes in the public school facilities provided for the training of white people. Equitable opportunities would, after all, be a matter of determination based largely upon the demand for Negro war workers.

"Equitable opportunities is a variable term, impossible to abstract definition. What constitutes equitable opportunities under one set of facts might not under another."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

At the governors' conference in Asheville, Alabama's Frank Dixon added his voice eloquently to others stressing States' rights now against the fear that federal centralizations for war-time may persist in times of peace. It is a cause in which we all need to be enlisted, whether we come from the South or not. It is a part of the cause against Socialism and for preservation of the free enterprising which made this country great. But something to remember with all pleas for states' rights is how often they have been discredited because of their use by men who in their hearts care nothing for the rights of states against federal governments but were concerned only for their own selfish immunity from social and economic regulation in the interests of the rights of others.

States' rights, freedom of the press, the right to work—these are terms whose real meanings should be more precious to Americans now than ever before. But they are terms often abused as rightly used.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Union Protests Jim Crow Ban

ST. LOUIS, June 16. — A Jim Crow action by the Municipal Athletic Association drew sharp protest from the Sports and Social Committee of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) as the union also protested layoffs of Negro Workers at an important war plant.

The athletic association, at a special meeting, voted to bar two UE Negro softball teams from the city softball league. The Negro teams were organized in the Wagner Electric Company to engage in friendly competition with six UE white teams.

"This action strikes at the heart of American sportsmanship and fair play," the sports and social committee resolution read. "Such an act is undemocratic and discriminates against a loyal and patriotic group of St. Louis citizens.

"Our Negro brothers work side by side with us making shells, bomber turrets and all the instruments of war for our country's fight to preserve our long cherished institutions of democracy and freedom. Working together and playing together, Negro and white, strengthens the bonds of understanding and cements the unity of the nation."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Ruling Forbids Negroes Using White Schools

Arnall Says Separate Buildings Required for War Workers.

The use of white schools for the training of Negroes for war industries cannot be permitted under the Georgia constitution, Attorney General Ellis Arnall ruled yesterday in a letter to Superintendent M. D. Collins, of the State Board of Education.

The ruling, according to the letter, was in answer to inquiries from Dr. Collins and from M. D. Mobley, director of vocational education.

The letter said:

"Assistant Attorney General E. J. (Sandy) Clower and I have discussed the matter which you and M. D. Mobley, director of vocational education, took up with the law department several days ago.

"I understand that the problem of finding adequate facilities for use in training Negroes in vocational work preparatory to absorption in war industry is a matter of concern to the state department of education.

State Law.

"The question arises as to whether public school buildings used for the training of white people for defense industries may also be used for the training of Negroes and whether or not equipment used for Negro vocational training may be placed in white schools, the white schools, at the time, not being used by white trainees.

"Article 8, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia provides in part as follows:

"'. . . separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races.'

"It is my opinion that this clear-cut constitutional provision prohibits the use of white schools for the training of Negroes. It effectively prohibits the mingling of the races in the schools of Georgia and forestalls any attempt to use white schools for Negroes.

"If additional training facilities are required in the war program for Negroes, separate buildings must be provided for this purpose so that the letter and spirit of the constitution of Georgia may be observed. In this state, under the constitution, it is not legally possible to use public school facilities provided for the white race for the education of Negroes.

Equitable Opportunities.

"I understand that the department of education is interested in what constitutes "equitable opportunities" for the training of Negroes in defense and war activities. In view of the fundamental law of this state as found in our constitution, this term could not legally be considered as embracing the training of Negroes in the public school facilities provided for the training of white people. Equitable opportunities would, after all, be a matter of determination based largely upon the demand in Georgia for Negro war workers. Equitable opportunities is a variable term, impossible of abstract definition. What constitutes equitable opportunities under one set of facts might not under another.

"So long as your department vocationally trains Negroes for war industry separately from white trainees in proportion to the actual needs of industry for the respective groups of workers, I think you will comply with the laws of this state.

"Trusting this information will prove helpful to you, and with highest personal regards, I am

"Sincerely yours,
"ELLIS ARNALL,
"Attorney General."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Why Can't We Work? Ask Negro Mechanics

By Art Shields

All over Harlem Negro workers are telling personal stories of discrimination in the war industry plants.

Yesterday this reporter ran into a group of four blacklisted electricians talking together.

They are blacklisted because they are colored—not white.

Any reporter can get a flock of such stories by talking to the men he meets on curbstone or street.

And they'll ask him what these electricians asked me: "Why are we not allowed to help win the war? Why isn't President Roosevelt's order against discrimination better enforced?"

10 CENT LUNCHES

I met the four electricians in a little restaurant on Lenox Ave. near 138th St., where they were eating meager lunches of soup and corn muffins and water.

Ten cents is all they can pay for lunches because they have families to support on WPA wages. They work on a WPA electrical project at Harlem Hospital, where they install motors and do construction wiring.

"The Federal government recognizes us as competent electricians," said William Lomax, 39 years old, of 50 East 112 St.

"We handle the most difficult work, but we can't get jobs from any war industry employer, though we've often applied."

Mr. Lomax has worked at the trade eight years and gone to three training schools. He graduated from the Harlem Evening Trades School and from the Gompers Vocational Training School.

"And I also took a three years' correspondence course in electrical engineering from the American Engineering School in Chicago," he added.

CAN'T GET A CHANCE

The Government liked his electrical work at Fort Jay, Fort Totten, the North Beach airport and other federal projects.

But Fletcher's Drydock—the Bethlehem Steel yard in Hoboken, N. J. —wouldn't give him a chance.

"The boss always shook his head when he came to the colored mechanics shaping up for work at Hoboken," he explained.

And the Brooklyn Navy Yard bosses also said No.

Mr. Lomax's main grievance is not the $5.84 a day wage for 15 days' work a month—which is just a fraction of electrical mechanics' wages outside.

His main grievance is that he can't use his skill directly on the war production front.

For he says: "This is my war. Why won't they let me help win it?"

His friend Charles Tillie of 204 West 61 St., the father of three children, has worked at the trade more than 12 years.

"But they always say 'No Openings,' when I apply for work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Wright Airfield (where he applied two weeks ago) and other jobs."

Joseph James of 11 East 118th St., a graduate radio man from the Harlem Evening Trades School and an experienced electrical worker of several years' standing, has been turned down likewise at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other war industry plants.

Kenneth Hughes of 214 Edgecomb Ave., who was with them, another electrical course graduate, said he considered it useless to ask for a mechanics' job at the big plants.

There are many more like them. They demand action at once.

47d-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

4,000 Hear Robeson, Pearl Buck Flay Bias

APR 18 1942

NEW YORK — Demands for the fullest inclusion of colored Americans in the war effort, total elimination of discrimination, and the arming of Africans and colonial peoples everywhere against fascist aggression, were enthusiastically cheered by a mixed audience of 4,000 at a mass meeting at Manhattan Center, on April 8, called by the Council on African Affairs.

These demands, embodied in two resolutions, were sent to President Roosevelt by the council from its national office at 8 West Fortieth Street.

Robeson, Pearl Buck Heard

Speakers were Paul Robeson, noted baritone and chairman of the council; Pearl S. Buck, author; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Lillian Hellman, playwright; Herbert Agar, editor, and Max Yergan, executive director of the council.

APR 18 1942

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the YMCA National Council, was chairman. Special messages from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Sir Stafford Cripps were read.

Links Fascism, Slavery

"Fascism and slavery know no difference," Robeson declared, expressed deep pride in his African ancestry and in the part African culture plays in the culture of world.

Referring to the purpose of the war Mr. Robeson said:

"If the American people really want to see that this is a free America, they must see in this struggle that their freedom is tied up with the freedom, not only of the European peoples, but of the colonial peoples everywhere. . . not only of the 15,000,000 colored Americans, but with the freedom of millions of other colored peoples, and certainly of the 160,000,000 Africans who might stand between Hitler and Dakar, between Hitler and South America, between Hitler and New York."

Distrust Scored

Miss Buck asserted that war unity requires the elimination of distrust. She said:

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"The cause of uncertainty in the American people is not lack of unity, it is lack of trust in each other. . .The distruct between groups of human beings we must sternly reject not only as an aid to the enemy but as denying our own democracy."

Dr. Yergan set the tone of the meeting in a speech which called for an end to governmental temporizing with the problems of discrimination, the opening of a second front against Hitler, and the fullest mobilization of Africans and all colonial peoples.

Example for Colonies

"Let our country and the administration possess itself of imagination, boldness and courage," he asserted. "Let it rise above pettiness in the treatment of 13,000,000 colored citizens.

"Let it, with one fell swoop, really remove barriers against colored in the navy, in employment, and everywhere else. Let it do that and the colonial world will rise up and acclaim the substance of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter.

No Bargin for Loyalty

"While our loyalty and enthusiasm for the war is not to be conditioned by the degree to which we have or have not attained democratic rights, it must be clearly understood that discriminations stand in the way of the fullest expression of that loyalty.

APR 18 1942

"Therefore, because of our loyalty, our struggle for democratic rights must be all the more sharp. Discrimination must be removed in the very interest of the most effective fight against fascism. We urge our government to see this need."

Seamen's Courage Praised

Joseph Curran, head of the powerful CIO National Maritime Union, announced labor's solidarity with the colored people in their struggle for democratic rights; he cited the firm stand taken by the NMU in blocking jim-crow activities of ship owners and lauded the courage and bravery of colored seamen when disaster struck their ships at sea.

Miss Hellman declared that "Negroes should insist that governments of varied colored peoples arm these people freely and with confidence that the arms will be used magnificently in the fight against fascism."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 13, 1942

LIEUTENANT AND PRIVATE ACCUSED IN GUN PLAY

Interference Charged By Police; Negro Held In Carnival Shooting

A white Army lieutenant and a Negro private were charged with interfering and threatening a city policeman with a gun in an affidavit filed with Chief M. A. Hornsby Monday by R. L. Rhodes, one of several city policemen who investigated the shooting of a white civilian by a Negro soldier Saturday night at a Negro carnival in West End.

In his statement, Officer Rhodes said the clash with the lieutenant and the private followed the arrest of Private Cornelius Paul, 29, a Negro stationed at Camp Wheeler, in connection with the wounding of John Thomas Asher, of 303 Washington Street, a concession manager.

Private Paul, who was said to have been posing as a military policeman, is being held at the city jail on a charge of "suspicion of shooting another." Mr. Asher, with a bullet wound in the groin, was reported in "fair" condition Monday at Grady Hospital.

"Pistols Cocked"

In his affidavit, Officer Rhodes charged that the lieutenant, identified as a Lieutenant Reade, stationed at a USO camp near the scene of the carnival, and the Negro aide advanced on him and Officer H. E. Daniel with cocked pistols and tried to take their prisoner.

"I told him (the lieutenant) that the soldier was under arrest and in my custody and that I was a city policeman. . . . I told him I was going to lock up the soldier for shooting another.

"He (the lieutenant) then put his 45 in my stomach and told me he was taking the soldier and taking charge of things. I told him to take the gun out of my stomach, that the hammer was back, and he said, 'yes, it is going to stay back.'

"Officer Daniel, who was standing on the other side of Lieutenant Reade, pulled his gun and told him he would advise him to take his gun out of my stomach.

Crowd Scatters

"The Negro military policeman, who had a .45 in his hand, backed off, scattering the crowd and hollered to Officer Daniel not to start anything or he would finish it. The hammer of his gun was also back."

Officer Rhodes said he then told the lieutenant to take the Negro M. P.'s gun, and, that when the lieutenant said the soldier didn't have a gun, he flashed his light on it. The lieutenant, he reported, then said the Negro was not supposed to have a gun and told him to put it away.

Later, the report said, when the parties went to a point where Private Paul was being held by another policeman, the Negro aide had cocked his gun again. He said, at his request, the lieutenant then took the gun and ejected the shells.

Another clash was narrowly averted, according to reports, when Captain of Police Luther Carroll took the policemen to Fort McPherson to continue the investigation.

While there, Lieutenant Reade was quoted as saying that the city policemen, while at the carnival, "were the most scared guys that I have ever seen. They were shaking like a couple of leaves."

"Fists Doubled"

At this point, it was reported, Officer Daniel started after the lieutenant, with fists doubled, but was restrained by Captain Carroll.

The trouble began, according to police reports, when Private Paul and a concession manager got into an argument. The soldier then, according to Officer Rhodes, pulled a double-barrel derringer, put his hand under his hat and fired, the bullet shooting off one of his own fingers.

About that time Mr. Asher came up to investigate and the soldier turned on him, firing another shot which struck Mr. Asher in the groin, according to the report of Officer Rhodes.

Mr. Asher was hurried to the hospital and a few minutes later Lieutenant Reade and his aide appeared on the scene.

Atlanta, Ga
April 26,

Crackerland In Washington

President May Propose Parity for War Workers

By RALPH SMITH

The Atlanta Journal Bureau,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C., April 25.

THE IMPRESSION persists, and in growing volume, that President Roosevelt will propose "parity wages" for war workers, in the message it is expected he will deliver to Congress on Monday.

The recommendation of the President, it is reported, will serve alike as the keynote and keystone of the administration's program to check inflation, which later will be more drastically and fully disclosed by the Office of Price Administration, in fixing and freezing the retail and wholesale prices of innumerable commodities.

In proposing parity wages, the President, it is believed, will argue the futility and unfairness of attempting arbitrarily to fix and freeze wages, and will therefore suggest to the Congress the advisability of vesting in the Executive full and complete authority to adjust pay envelopes to prevailing conditions and in their relation to the cost of living.

The powers it is represented the President will seek may require a third War Powers Act, it is pointed out, that will confer upon him the unchallenged authority to stabilize industrials earnings with the cost of living.

Will Implement OPA Orders

The recommendations of the President, which are to be more fully disclosed by him in a radio fireside chat, will be followed by the promulgation, probably next week, of OPA orders that will readjust and establish price ceiling on thousands of commodities. These orders will, it is understood, apply to both retail and wholesale prices of practically all commodities and products not heretofore covered by OPA orders.

The effect of the authority to be asked by the President with respect to wages in war industries, considered in the light of the anticipated price controls would be to stabilize the cost of living for the duration of the war, it is declared.

So long as living costs are frozen, as

planned, the parity between industrial earnings and the necessities of life would remain on a par with those now enjoyed, and there would be no excuse or reason for wage increases.

Army Specialists Win

Notwithstanding the refusal of the House to approve a provision in the sixth supplemental Army apppropriation for the establishment of an Army specialist corps, such an organization now is apparently assured. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the proposal, and it is now in the bill, subject to further action by the House.

What is an Army specialist corps, and what do its members do? These are but a few of the countless questions asked of Army officers by Senate committeemen.

"General, what are these people—some 6,000 of them—going to do?" Senator McKellar asked of Assistant Chief of Staff Hilldring.

"I could give you many good answers to your question, senator, but one that immediately occurs is applicable. We have a pressing situation, a pressing need right now along this line.

"We have a post-exchange service in the Army, as you know. Today it is doing a million dollars a day in business. That's big business, you'll grant. Obivously, Army officers, no matter how skilled infantry, artillery, cavalry or what not, cannot be expected to know how to handle the details of such a gigantic business. These officers need advisers."

"What about college educations? Are they among the proposed requirements of these contemplated Army specialists," gruffly interrupted Senator Holman, of Oregon.

Assured that college educations were not to be made prerequisites in the specialist corps, Holman continued:

"Army Specialists Catalogued"

"Well, some of these departments require college degrees, and I am telling you that we have men placed in responsible positions today in these departments, because of their college educations, who couldn't successfully run a peanut stand.

"And are you, general, going to be free to make the selections yourself, or are you going to be required by executive order to put in a certain percentage of Negroes, for example?" Holman persisted.

"We have no restrictions," answered General Hilldring. "The Secretary of War is under no restrictions as to how these specialists are to be chosen. They will be chosen as needed for the needs of the Army."

At the suggestion of Senator Tydings, General Hilldring catalogued the categories in which "specialists" will service, as follows: Exploitation, restoration and rehabilitation of oil wells and refineries; rail, motor, air and water transport; communications, ship loading, road building, administration, electronics, procurement and supply, engineerings (all sorts), machine shop builders and operators; purchasing, mechanical tabulation, morale activities, statistics, biology, law, libraries, motion pictures, aviation, aviators, inspectors, medical science, writers on military and defense subjects, drafting, photography, appraising, clerical and fiscal work, mechanical and building trades, laboratory operation, navigation, physics and natural sciences, black-outs, personnel managers, public relations, aircraft warning, et cetera.

Answering a question, General Hilldring said the specialist corps would include between 5,000 and 6,000 persons; that the cost would be about $2,000,000; that none would be commssioned officers, though their salaries would be comparable to officers' salaries, ranging from $2,300 to $8,000 a year.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

A RECENT INCIDENT at Fort Bragg in North Carolina throws an interesting sidelight on army race relations. Several hundred white troops were gathered to hear a lecture on venereal infection by a camp chaplain. The same lecture was scheduled to be delivered to a Negro contingent at a later hour. But shortly after the talk for whites had begun, an officer interrupted the meeting to announce that the Negroes had by some mistake arrived outside the hall. He said that the hall would hold both groups but that he personally objected to a mixed audience and that if one other soldier shared his sentiments, he would order the Negroes to await their turn. Not one soldier objected. The officer reluctantly admitted the Negroes but seated them at the rear with four empty rows to separate them from the whites.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

TWO BLOWS HAVE BEEN STRUCK AGAINST racial discrimination in the last week. Secretary Knox has announced that Negroes, who up to the present have served in the navy only as messmen, will hereafter be admitted to some regular units. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has ordered ten manufacturers in the Middle West to stop barring Jews and Negroes from work on war contracts. Of the two actions the second is the more satisfying, for it allows no discrimination whatever and it carries the threat of government intervention if an employer fails to mend his ways. But while such a solution is workable in industry, the problem is more difficult in our caste-ridden navy. Race prejudice runs deep not only among the officers, a disproportionate number of whom are Southerners, but among the men themselves; therefore a widened range of opportunity, even though it falls far short of equality, must be considered a step forward. From now on Negroes will be enlisted in reserve components of the navy, marine corps, and coast guard. Presumably they will be used chiefly for shore duty near home bases, but at least they will be given work previously limited to whites.

APR 18 1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

ARMY WOMEN'S SECTION IGNORES NEGRO WOMEN FOR PARTICIPATION IN MORALE CLUB

APR 25 1942

Wife of Former Governor of Texas Heads Organization; Asks Mrs. Bethune to Join

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Utter disregard for the 300,000 Negro soldiers included in Uncle Sam's armed forces has been the program, perhaps unintentional, of the women's interest section of the war department. This group, which reaches millions of women throughout the country in an effort to sustain soldiers morale, operates through clubs and organizations with membership running over hundred thousands for each group. At the time of its formation, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune protested there was no Negro woman identified with the movement, so the organization promptly asked Mrs. Bethune to join.

Responsible for the innumerable pamphlets put out on the soldiers, all attention has been directed to the white soldier and nothing done to make the Negro soldier's lot any easier.

The organization is designed to give factual iformation about the army to the women of the United States. This is done through publication of booklets, known as information kits; talks on club programs; joint meetings; and similar devices.

Heading the organization is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobbie, wife of the former governor of Texas. Mrs. Hobbie is said to be a dollar a year woman.

Saturday a committee composed of Jeannetta Welch, Dorothy Ferebee and Dorothy Height called on Mrs Hobbie to ask for the naming of a Negro woman in the organization and the complete integration of Negro workers throughout the salaried posts held by whites. Busy with press relations work, the organization has definite need for a colored woman worker and through its executive, who after a year's attempting consented to see Miss Welch and her associates last week, has indicated a willingness to listen to a constructive program for the integration of Negroes.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 11, 1942

Negroes Complain Knox Blocked Medal To Honolulu Hero

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(A.P.)—The National Negro congress said today that Secretary Knox had disapproved legislation to award a congressional medal of honor to Dorie Miller of Waco, Tex., Negro mess attendant who won distinction in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Edgar O. Browne, president of the congress, reported that Knox's views were made known in a letter to Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the senate naval committee opposing a bill by Senator Mead (D., N. Y.).

The letter, as quoted by Browne, said that Knox already had written a letter of commendation to Miller and that "in view of the recommendations of the Pacific fleet board of awards and the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, the recognition already awarded is deemed sufficient and appropriate."

Knox added that the President had authority to award a congressional medal of honor to any individual.

Miller, mess attendant on a battleship, was credited with assisting a mortally wounded admiral under heavy Japanese fire and then returning to help man a gun until its ammunition ran out.

47d-1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ASK WAR DEPT. TO INVESTIGATE THIS INSULT

Dining Room Service Refused

MAY 17 1942

WASHINGTON, D .C., May 14 —Quite a stir was caused in the capital on Wednesday evening when a story of how nine Negro soldiers traveling northward by train from a southern training camp were unable to get food for 22 hours while passing through southern states, was told in the house by Rep. George Bender (R., O.).

The story, the facts of which Rep. Bender characterized as an instance of the most glaring discrimination against Negro soldiers that has come to his attention, and to the attention of the country, despite the many reports of unwarranted mistreatment meted out to colored men enlisted in the nation's armed forces, has been presented to the war department, which has been asked to make a thorough investigation of the episode and report its findings to congress.

The soldiers, according to the story, wearing the uniforms of privates, boarded the train in Montgomery, Ala., at 6:45 p. m. April 30, on the way home to Pittsburgh, Pa.

At 9 a. m. the next day, the train stopped at Bowling Green, Ky., and a "large group" of white soldiers, who also were passengers, alighted and went into the station for breakfast.

MAY 17 194

Negroes Refused Service

The Negro soldiers were refused service in the station dining room, whereupon they asked for sandwiches and coffee to take outside, but were refused even this small courtesy, Rep. Bender said. At noon after the train journey had been continued, a call for lunch in the dining car was made in every car of the train except the jim crow car occupied by the colored soldiers, according to charges.

"Not until 4:45 p. m. that afternoon, when they arrived in Cincinnati, were these soldiers able to get food," Bender told his colleagues. "That episode is a sad commentary on a nation fighting to uphold democracy abroad.

MAY 17 1942

"These men were wearing the uniform of American soldiers and were in furlough from training to defend their country and mine. They have signified their willingness to die for our country if need be. Colored soldiers and white soldiers must fight together and die together; they should

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro, White Leaders Assail Discrimination

MAY 10 1942

(Special to The Worker)

OXFORD, Pa., May 9.—Negro and white leaders at a conference on The Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy held at Lincoln University today denounced discrimination as harmful to victory and said Jim-Crowism is a weapon of the fascists.

Dr. William H. Hastie, Dean of Howard University Law School, particularly condemned "prejudice-as-usual against Negroes in the armed services" and said:

"Segregation must be abolished. . . . It is important here that white and Negro soldiers be placed together so that white soldiers will realize Negroes are fighting for their country too."

Ewart Guinere, Negro trade union leader from New York City, urged full support of the war by the Negro people and demanded an end to discrimination.

A. Clayton Powell, New York City councilman, also addressed the conference.

MAY 10 1942

Jean Muir, the actress, assailed Hollywood for its treatment of the Negro people and said "it is time to awaken film producers to what they are doing to spread racialism and hatred by depicting Negroes in the traditional manner."

Liu Liango-mo of the United China Relief told the conference that "Jim-Crowism and anti-Semitism in this country are closely connected with fascism. If we can lick fascism and Japanese imperialism we lick Jim Crowism and anti-Semitism at the same time."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
May 7, 1942

A Negro carpenter, applying for work, relates his experiences at the U. S. Employment Service offices in Norfolk.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

I am an American Negro, a carpenter. Last week I was in Norfolk seeking employment. I registered at the Y. M. C. A. there and was advised to register with U. S. Employment Service of that city. It is located at 115 West Tazewell street.

When I entered the building, I noticed two signs, labeled, "White." So, naturally I looked for the "Colored" signs. Seeing none, I inquired and was told that the colored office was on the second floor.

When I reached the second floor, an aged white man setting at a desk, yelled, "What dya want?"

I told him that I wanted to register for work. He then directed that I go back down stairs, go outside of the building and come in through the alley to the back office on the second floor.

May I describe this alley entrance to you? Garbage and trash were lined on each side of the alley leading to the back entrance. Just inside the entrance and up the stairway to the second floor, smelled like the inside of a lavatory. In fact, there were evidences showing that it had been used for such.

By the time I reached the office, I was so disgusted that I did not feel like filing an application for a job. While waiting to be interviewed I learned that there were no lavatory facilities for Negro men or women in this building. It is often necessary to wait from 30 to 45 minutes or longer in order to file an application. This building is downtown in a white business section where there are no public rest rooms for Negroes.

Since this is the U. S. Employment Service, I see no reason why any man should suffer such unpleasant conditions in order to register for a job. I am wondering if the alley entrance could not be done away with and rest room accommodations be provided for Negro applicants. If the alley entrance just must be, then, may I suggest, that a large pointed sign directing colored people to the alley be put up, because no one would think that this alley was the entrance to the U. S. Employment Service.

PHILIP L. MEADE.
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1942.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim-Crow in Steel Plants -- End It Now!

MAY 24 1942

By Carl Reeve
(Special to the Daily Worker)

COATESVILLE, Pa., May 23.—The Negro steel workers are playing a prominent role in the steel situation in Central Pennsylvania. In Coatesville there are 1,500 Negroes in the Lukens mills and fully that many more in the Bethlehem mill at Steelton. It is clear to these Negro workers and to everybody else that the steel companies are refusing to carry out the President's Executive Order regarding placing Negroes in industry without discrimination. They think it is time something is done about jim-crow in the steel mills, which hampers war production.

These Negro workers were among the foremost in the building of the union when SWOC was organized. Today they play an important role in all union questions. However, in some cases union leaders have not been aggressive enough in supporting the Negroes in the fight against discrimination inside the mills, for the training of young Negroes for skilled jobs in the mills, and in fighting for the admission of Negroes into the mill.

MAY 24 1942

ONLY 200 HIRED

The failure to hire more Negroes is seen in its most acute form in the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania mill. Out of more than 25,000 workers, less than 200 are Negroes. At the insistence of the workers, a training school has been started which admits some Negroes who are okayed by the company. But the company does not hire those Negroes for the jobs for which they were trained.

In the Central Pennsylvania mills where thousands of Negroes are working, the discrimination inside the mill has not been relaxed in spite of the war urgency. One Negro steel worker told me that he was a licensed crane operator in New York. When he tried to get work as a crane operator, the personnel director of Lukens Steel told him "You know that there are some jobs in the mill that are white jobs and some that are colored jobs. That's the way it's always been and the way it's always going to be."

Negro workers such as this one have had the experience of seeing one young white worker after another trained and promoted over their heads, while they remain at semi-skilled jobs.

MAY 24 1942

The housing facilities for the Negro steel workers in Coatesville are scandalously inadequate. There are a few segregated areas and little choice. There is, for example, one row of houses bordering the main highway. Here the Negroes live in board shacks all of which have outside toilets. The children must play just off the highway. The water for drinking is hauled in buckets. Some of the workers in these houses have worked in the steel mills for fourteen, fifteen, sixteen years or more. Many of them have had to "bootleg" the knowledge of how to run cranes or other machines. Yet inside the mill they cannot gain promotion no matter how good their work may be.

The Negro steel workers are demanding:

1. That young Negroes be given the opportunity to train for skilled jobs.

MAY 24 1942

2. That these jobs be opened to the Negroes in the steel mills and that the vicious practice of jim-crowing be eliminated. The Negro steel worker must be allowed to hold any job in the mill for which he is qualified.

The Negro workers in the founding of the union proved to be among the best fighters. The union will be stronger if more attention is paid to fighting for all the grievances of the Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Equal Opportunity Dickerson's Plea

MAY 2 2 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Addressing several hundred members of the Rotary club of Chicago at a luncheon held last Tuesday at the Palmer House, Earl B. Dickerson, militant alderman of the Second ward and president of the Chicago Urban league, declared: "The second emancipation must be written at the next peace table. It must give all peoples equality of opportunity."

"Negroes are better off in this country than they would be under Hitler! So are the whites," he exclaimed, then continued:

To have unity in the war program we must have unity as to the war objective. There are those like Bilbo and Reynolds in the south, and others in the north, who talk about preserving democracy but mean preserving the status quo. They are interested in preserving a dual democracy for the benefit of the few at the expense of the masses, in preserving the right to discriminate racially, or to conduct their business without any governmental regulation.

MAY 2 2 1942

"The 14,000,000 nonwhite citizens of the United States have no interest in preserving these things They are vitally interested in preserving the chance for fulfillment of the doctrine of equal opportunity for all, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, in the bill of rights and in the 14th amendment to the constitution.

"We won the First World war, but we lost the peace because we did not analyze the meaning of the democracy for which we aimed to make the world safe.

"We are all fighting against the infiltration of Nazism, a doctrine of the supremacy of one racial stock over the other. Then why not do away with any similar racialism at home?"

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SEARLE DENOUNCES RACE JOB BARRIERS

He Tells Milwaukee Meeting That Is Hitler's Doctrine

MAY 2 5 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, May 24—Racial barriers in American industry were denounced by Dr. Robert W. Searle of New York at a meeting today in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

"If we apply the doctrine of the master race to the minorities in our country, then our difference from Adolf Hitler is only in degree, not in kind," he declared.

Dr. Searle, who is secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, spoke at an interracial fellowship and good-will service.

Telling of conferences with industrial leaders on the question of equal employment opportunities for Negroes, Dr. Searle said they had told him that they "believed in" such equality, but that it was not practicable at this time.

"Suppose the men in Australia and Iceland were called to action, and answered that they 'believed in' it, but did not regard it as feasible at the moment," he commented.

MAY 2 5 1942

"We live in a day when life is sternly demanding the payment of our promises," he said. "In our pledge of allegiance to our flag, how often we have said: 'One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all'! Now life wants to know whether we meant what we said.

"We miss the significance of the terrible world struggle if we do not see that those words, 'liberty and justice,' are emblazoned on the banner of the embattled humanity which is fighting for its life."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Steamship Lines Told They Must Comply With President's Executive Order 8802

MAY 2 3 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steamship lines engaged in the transportation of war materials are war industries and come under Executive Order 8802, which outlaws discrimination based on race, creed and national origin, according to an opinion rendered by John Lord O'Brian, general counsel of the War Production Board, to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and anounced Monday by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee.

Mr. O'Brian studied the status of steamship lines at the request of the Committee and came to the conclusion that, "Steamship lines engaged in the transporation of war materials are to be regarded as defense industries, even in the absence of government contracts."

This opinion was requested in the light of numerous complaints reaching the Committee from seamen and other shipworkers who allege that they have been denied jobs solely because of their race, or national origin.

MAY 2 3 1942

With an earlier opinion by Mr. O'Brian that railroads are war industries within the meaning of Executive Order 8802, the Fair Employment Practice Committee has had its field of operation broadened. The executive order authorized the Committee to receive complaints and correct grievances of discrimination in war industries and the government, based on race, creed, color, or national origin.

MAY 2 3 1942

FIVE FIRMS TO COMPLY

Five additional war contractors have notified the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice that they intend to comply with its recent directions to follow an employment policy which does not discriminate against workers because of their race, creed, color, or national origin, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, announced May 20th.

The companies reporting are the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee; the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation, Detroit; Bearse Manufacturing Company, Chicago; the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., and the Majestic Radio and Television Corporation, Chicago. The Heil Company of Milwaukee informed the committee recently of the steps it had taken to comply.

The directions of the committee grow out of hearings conducted in Chicago January 19 and 20, in which the companies took part.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

No Negro Staff Officers On 93rd Infantry Division, First All-Negro Army Division Formed In Arizona

MAY 2 3 1942

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — The first all-colored division of World War II was officially organized May 15 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, with the reactivation of the 93rd Infantry Division. Under the command of Major General Charles P. Hall, this new division will become a part of Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's Third Army which has headquarters here.

The 93rd Division of World War I was composed of Negro National Guard troops from New York, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. It was made up of four infantry regiments, the 369th, the 370th, 371st and 372nd.

The Division commander, Major General Hall, was born in Sardia, Miss., December 12, 1886, and following graduation from the United States Military Academy, was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry June 13, 1911. He sailed for France with the 23rd Infantry in the Fall of 1917, attended the General Staff College of the A. E. F., and went to the French front as an observer in February, 1918. In March of that year he was made Adjutant of the 3rd Infantry Brigade and participated in the following operations: Troyon sector, Aisne defensive, Chateau Thierry sector, Aisne-Marne offensive, Mar-

NINE NEGRO SOLDIERS DENIED FOOD, CONGRESSMAN CHARGES

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, P.A.

MAY 23 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 21—How nine Negro soldiers traveling northward by train from a Southern camp were unable to get food for 22 hours while passing through Southern States is the subject of a current investigation by the War Department.

The expose of the treatment allegedly accorded the men in uniform was given on the floor of the House of Representatives last week by Congressman George Bender (Rep. Ohio). He requested the War Department to make an investigation of the episode and report its findings to Congress.

The soldiers, wearing the uniforms of privates, boarded the train in Montgomery, Ala., at 6:45 p. m., April 30, on their way home to Pittsburgh, Congressman Bender said. At 9 a. m., the next day, the train stopped at Bowling Green, Ky., and a "large group" of white soldiers who also were passengers alighted and went into the station for breakfast.

Refused service in the station dining room, the colored soldiers asked for sandwiches and coffee to take outside, but were refused, the Congressman continued. At noon, after the train journey had been continued, a call for lunch in the dining car was made, in every car of the train except that occupied by the colored soldiers, according to the charges.

"From 6:45 p. m., on April 30, until 4:45 p. m., on May 1st, when they arrived at Cincinnati, these men had gone hungry," said Mr. Bender. "These boys were coming home to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, wearing the uniform of the United States.

"What justification can there possibly be for thus treating these men who are ready and willing to give up their lives for their country? What possible reason can there be for denying them the right to eat with their fellow soldiers, who are drawn from the same American population?

"It is high time that the refusal of white men and women in the South to treat our colored citizens as fellow human beings was broken down. Colored soldiers and white soldiers are fighting in the same cause. They have the duty to work together, to die together. This Government must see to it that they have the right and privilege of eating together. Any man who denies food to these soldiers is not working for the United States. He is working for the Axis."

Representative Andrew J. May (Dem. Ky.) professed amazement at the story and asked Mr. Bender where he got his information.

"I got that information," replied Mr. Bender, "from a lady, in fact, a group of ladies, headed by Mrs. Lillian Mason, of Cleveland, who happened to be on the same train."

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Secrecy Shrouds Probe Of Fort Dix Shootings

APR 12 1942

Stories Conflict On Number Who Were Killed

APR 12 1942

FORT DIX, N. J. (ANP) Secrecy surrounds the investigation of the outbreak which occurred here recently causing the death of two colored soldiers and a white MP. The start of the probe was begun last week with the arrival of Brig. Gen. B. O Davis and other high ranking army officials. To date, however, little cooperation from soldiers involved has been received.

Actually, it is said soldiers are in silent revolt. Although they will obey commands given by superior officers, they will not tell what they know of the tragedy. Investigating officers say they are not aware of this as yet, but will probably be before the investigation is over.

Then too, the number of soldiers reportedly slain in the clash conflict. It was originally said that only three were killed, but the current story claims otherwise. Instead of the one white MP slain, soldiers say four whites were shot to death.

APR 12 1942

COUNTED BODIES

"I know what I'm talking about," one soldier said, "because I helped to take their bodies to the morgue. They can print all they want to about one white boy being killed."

On the other hand, Maj. A E. Woldike, public relations officer, lists as dead: MP Mannie Strouth, white, of Honeycamp, Va., Corp. W. E. Hall, Conyers, Ga., and Pvt Isaac Brown, Henderson, Tenn Those wounded were Pinkey Reed, Summit, Miss., Wilbur Evans, Waynesboro, Miss., John Robinson, Augusta, Ga; Ivy Martin, Greenwood, Miss, and Millotte Hammond whose address is not given.

As to how the trouble started, no one is quite certain. Army officials say it started over the use of phone booth. The story goes that colored and white soldiers were waiting to use the telephone at Gus Waldron's Sports palace when a white soldier, presumably of the south, objected to the presence of a colored soldier in front of him.

"Get out of my way, nigger," he is reported to have whispered. "If I had you back home you wouldn't dare stand in front of me." MP Strouth and MP L. O. Hayhoe, both white, were asked to "get the nigger out of here."

GRABBED SOLDIER

Strouth is then said to have grabbed the colored soldier to pull him out of line. Hayhoo, of Lansing, Mich., backed away, saying, "we can handle this thing without abusing each other, fellows, so all of you step aside and let's settle this without disturbing the line."

But Strouth was said to have stated, "I know how to handle those darkies. Let me take care of it my way."

Just about that time, a colored soldier walked up to Strouth and attempted to snatch his revolver. Strouth hit the soldier on the jaw and the free-for-all began.

Another colored soldier knocked Strouth down and dared him to get up. "I think you're anxious to use that gun on some of us black boys" he reportedly said, "and I'm not going to let you get up."

Strouth begged to be allowed to get on his feet, promising not to use his gun. Finally allowed to get up, he ran out to the road in front of the Sports place and fired three shots, apparently a call for help. As he finished firing, a colored soldier fired three bullets into him with a regulation rifle. Five white MP's returned the fire, directing it toward the barracks where colored soldiers were housed.

ONLY BLUFFING

After about 50 shots had been fired, MP Don Blackhan, well known prizefighter of Harlem, walked into the line of fire and ordered the colored boys to cease sniping. "Cease your fire, men, or my men will be forced to do something we'd rather not do," he said. Not until after the firing was over was it realized that Blackman was only bluffing, and that he did not have reinforcements which they believed he had.

Investigation into the incident was begun immediately by white officers. Soldiers were confined to barracks pending the outcome.

The regiment involved was the 77th coast artillery composed of draftees from Dixie which figured in the news three months ago during its stay on guard duty at Marcus Hook, Pa. It was at that time white officers of the outfit issued an order which read:

"Any cases between white and colored males and females, whether voluntaiy or not, is considered rape and during time of war the penalty is death."

This order brought a wave of protest from many organizations and a few weeks following, the the outfit was sent to the south.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

HOW TO END JOB DISCRIMINATION

IT REMAINED for Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, the radio and screen comedian, to show our leaders a practical way by which we can combat the job discrimination in war contracts. "Rochester," it was announced last week, is the financial backer of the Pacific Parachute Company, sub-contractor for the Standard Parachute Corporation, which a large contract to make parachutes for the U. S. Army.

APR 11 1942

The Pacific Parachute Company, which is also managed by a Negro, is starting off by employing some 100 skilled women workers, mostly Negroes and Mexicans, and hopes to later employ several times that number. The company will make no discrimination because of race or color.

If we as a group would go into the production end of business, we would ourselves become employers and competitors with the present leaders of business. Being in a position to employ both white and colored workers our competing employers would be less likely to discrimination against us.

Last week the Senate voted to create a Smaller War Plants Corporation under the supervision of the War Production Board, with a $100,000,000 appropriation to help finance small industries engaged in war production. Through the assistance of this corporation, Negro garment workers in the East might get together and seek a contract for making caps or uniforms for soldiers or sailors, army tents etc. A few such contracts would soon employ all available women in our large cities.

The only thing needed is some responsible leader in our community to take the lead in such a project just as "Rochester" has done on the Pacific Coast.

Army Defends Dropping 4 From Medical School

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

MAY 9 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14—Army officials denied last Saturday that race or color had anything to do with the dismissal of four colored candidates from the Officer Candidate School of the Medical Corps at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

They asserted that the men were dropped for reasons of deficiency—the same reasons which caused 41 white candidates to be dropped from the same group. Detailed reasons why candidates are dropped from Officer Candidate Schools are never made public.

It was emphatically stated, however, that no candidates have been dropped from the school for "not smiling enough."

The record of colored candidates and officers in the Army Medical School at Carlisle has been outstandingly good. Since the declaration of the national emergency by President Roosevelt, 32 colored men have graduated from it, 21 of them as commissioned officers and 11 as high rating non-commissioned officers from the Sanitary Technicians' course.

There were three colored officers in the commissioned officers' class which graduated on May 2. They were Captain Robert L. Crater of New York City; Captain Pearl Williams, of St. Louis, and First Lieutenant Don V. Estell of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A new class for medical officers of the United States Army began at Carlisle last Saturday. This class includes a number of colored Army officers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discrimination In War Jobs Hit By "Fortune"

Ten-Page Article Also Hits Navy, Army Jim Crow

MAY 31 1942

WASHINGTON—D. C.— (ANP) —Another striking blow at discrimination against Negroes in war industries, the army and the navy, was delivered by an organ of big business this week when "Fortnue" magazine attacked such racial restrictions in a 10-page article in its June issue.

Entitled "The Negro's War," the article, which strikes out boldly against discrimination, is graphically illustrated with drawings by Charles "Spinky" Alston. A full page frontispiece showing unemployed Negro workers standing near a defense plant was drawn by Romare Bearden.

DETAILS BIAS

Making telling use of material said to be secured largely from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch, War Manpower Commission, Fortune documents its detailed charges of racial bias in the war production employment. It also interprets sympathetically the Negro reaction to such bias.

"The American Negro is agitated not because he is asked to fight for America," the writer points out" but because full participation in the fight is denied him. He is humiliated as a Negro because he is not fully accepted as an American."

The article distributes the blame for employment discrimination between both employers and unions, and mentions specific cases when both management and labor have hampered defense production through erecting barriers against Negro workers. On the other hand, specific employers and trade unions which have expedited the employment of Negro workers are singled out as examples for others to follow.

Discrimination against Negroes in housing and other phases of the defense effort is assailed and attention is given the Sojourner Truth controversy in Detroit. One of Alston's most striking illustrations shows white hoodlums barring entry of Negro families to this housing project.

Commenting on the navy's new policy for Negro recruits, the article says:

"The Negroes feel that this is not necessarily more than a token payment on a pretty extensive debt."

Declaring that cynicism cannot win the war, the article states in conclusion;

"For this is a war in whih ideas weaken endorse, and sometimes substitute for armies. The Negro's fate in the U. S. afftects the fate of white American soldiers in the Philippines, in the Carribean, in Africa; bears on the solidity of our alliance with 800 million colored people in China and India; influences the feelings of the countless neighbors in South America. In this shrunken world of ours, a fracas in Detroit has an echo in Aden, and what a southern congressman considers to be smalltown affair can actully interfere with grand strategy."

Fortune's article followed by two weeks another striking article "Fund. a Million Manpower" in the May 15 issue of "Modern Industry" another organ of American big business.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Draft System Termed Unfair

WASHINGTON, [AP]—Drafting of 10 white men to one Negro under the national selective service law is the cause of complaint both in Georgia and South Carolina, a House subcommittee has been told.

In testimony given in connection with the 1943 labor and federal security appropriation bill, both Representative Hare [D-S. C.] chairman of the committee, and Representative Tarver [D-Ga.] contended the national ratio was unfair to states having a heavy Negro population.

"I am not suggesting that they should furnish more than their just percentage," said Representative Tarver, "but I am suggesting that they should bear their proportionate share of the burden; that if a population which is 50-50 Negro and white there is no reason why the Negroes should not furnish 50 per cent of the selectees, and if in such a population they furnish only 10 per cent of the selectees, the so-called anti-discrimination amendment of Mr. Fish [R-N.Y.] is working in reverse, and discrimination is being practiced against whites instead of against the colored in the operation of the selective service act."

Major Francis V. Keesling Jr., legislative officer, selective service system, told the committee:

"The selective service system delivers men to the Army in accordance with requisitions made upon the system by the War Department. These requisitions state specifically how many colored and how many white selectees would be delivered."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Nine Soldiers

MAY 31 1942

LAST week Congressman George Bender of Ohio told members of the House of Representatives that nine colored soldiers had been forced to go without food for twenty-two hours while riding on an interstate train from Montgomery, Ala., to Pittsburgh.

The soldiers, it was said, could secure food neither on nor off the train. The reason why they were unable to obtain food was that they were colored. There was no mistake about their connection with the army forces for they were dressed in the army uniform.

If animals were carried without food on trains for such a period of time every humane society in the country would be protesting against such treatment. Persons responsible for such neglect would be charged with having violated the laws.

If the men had been nine colored civilians no one would resonably deny that such treatment was not only unjustified but inhuman and should be beneath the dignity of people living in a country fighting to perpetuate the ideals of democracy.

But the men were soldiers. They were dressed as such. They were en route to the North on their furloughs. They were training to become better soldiers that they can better defend this or any other country that this nation may order them to defend. They have been given to believe that they are preparing to defend something that is dear to the hearts of men and to the traditions of democracy.

Stern action should be taken to stop the brutal treatment of Negro soldiers in the South in every respect and the treatment of the nine soldiers is a good point from which to begin.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Urge War Equality For Negro Doctors

MAY 27 1942

The New York County Medical Society served the cause of national unity by protesting the discriminatory policy used against Negro physicians and asked for their absorption in all branches of the armed forces, at a monthly meeting, Monday night.

A unanimous resolution pointed out that 25,000 Negro physicians in the United States were eager to serve. Only a fraction, however, were being commissioned, where their services were required for Negro troops only; despite the acute shortage of physicians in the armed forces.

These physicians are being denied their right to participate in the war and the practice tends to discourage them especially when, on the one hand, they are asked to help defeat Hitler and on the other, they are not allowed to practice their profession, the resolution stated.

It was introduced by Dr. Lucien M. Brown of 2460 Seventh Ave., who also reported that at only one hospital in Alabama were Negro physicians allowed to work.

The Negro doctor told the meeting that Negro physicians wanted a chance to serve their country in the war against the worst discriminator of them all—Hitler.

47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

All Races March Together In Ohio Prison's Defense Legion

JUN 1 - 1942

COLUMBUS—(ANP)—From behold the high gray walls of Ohio penitentiary comes the rhythmic sound of marching fee. The sound differs from that of the "lock step" used by inmates when marching to and from their quarters. The "new beat of the feet" has a military ring and denotes that the Ohio Penitentiary Legion of Defense is going through its paces.

Composed of inmates with good institutional records and with good chances for parole and who might be acceptable to the army under present entrance requirements. the legion of defense at the Ohio prison is believed to be the first of its kind in the country.

Warden F. H. Henderson believes that the men undergoing training in his prison military legion will make good soldiers if given the opportunity. The warden is in a position to know. In addition to running one of the country's largest prisons, in the last war he compiled an enviable record in the United States army. In 1940, he retired as a brigadier general.

46 NEGROES

Of the first contingent of about 200 men who were selected in the innate legion, 46 were Negroes anxious to have the benefit of basic training and anxious to serve their country in time of need when and if they are granted paroles.

Following the attack upon Pearl Harbor, "suicide kites" from inmates started rolling into the warden's office (a kite is prison slang for note). Many of the 'kites' came from colored prisoners. In the 'kites' the inmates offered their services from everything ranging to suicide jobs such as steering torpedoes into the side of Jap warships.

JUN 1 - 1942

AID RED CROSS

With patriotic fervor sweeping the institution, inmates raised $1200 for the Franklin county Red Cross by staging a special performance of their annual Christmas play and announced that they were ready for anything they might be called for.

They asked that they might even help finance the war by purchasing war bonds and stamps and State Welfare Director Mr. Sherwood, with Gov. John W. Bricker's permission, authorized inmates to purchase bonds and stamps form their prison earnings and from personal funds in their accounts in the institution's office.

Their sincerity in helping the war effort was quickly shown and within the next three months, inmates had purchased more than $12,000 in war bonds and stamps.

USE WOODEN GUNS

JUN 1 - 1942

Early in April the warden trotted out the first inmates selected for his legion. With wooden guns made in the prison shop and fashioned so they are readily distinguishable from regular rifles, about 200 inmates are now training. Eventually, as the situation warrants, the legion will be increased to probably 500 or more.

For four periods weekly, two hours in the afternoon, the Ohio pen legions will train. The training will be patterned after the army regular 13 week basic course with a few amendments necessary considering the circumstances.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

"FORTUNE," ORGAN OF BIG BUSINESS, HITS JOB DISCRIMINATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORT

Calls New Navy Policy "Only Token Payment on Pretty Extensive Debt"

NEGRO NOT FULLY ACCEPTED AS AMERICAN

JUN - 6 1942

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Another striking blow at discrimination against Negroes in war industries, the Army and the Navy, was delivered by an organ of big business this week when Fortune magazine attacked such racial restrictions in a 10-page article in its June issue.

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JUN - 6 1942

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JUN - 6 1942

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Fortune's article followed by two weeks another striking article "Found, a Million Manpower" in the May 15 issue of "Modern Industry" another organ of American big business.

sister, Miss Blanche Roberts.

After breakfast the party motored to Fort Sill, where Private Purifier is stationed.

Mr. Jimmy Greene, 2500 Northeast Sixteenth, and Thurston Hardy, a painter in the addition, report for induction in the army May 28.

Mrs. Russell King and Mrs. W. J. Edwards have recovered from their recent illnesses. John "Buster" Waldrop is improving rapidly.

Mrs. J Jenkins and son, Chauncy Donald, spent the past week in Cushing.

JUN - 6 1942

Miss Blanche Roberts, a senior from Talladega, is a guest at the commencement exercises in Langston. She is the special guest of Miss Luella Bunn.

A picture was made of the addition school the past week and they are to enjoy a picnic as a closing entertainment.

Thirteen volunteers joined Mr. W. J. Edwards and Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick in clearing a space in Hassman Park for a softball diamond.

A wading pool for the juniors has been promised.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dangers To National Morale Cited In Keeping Job Bars

Robert Weaver Authors Article In Current Atlantic Monthly

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUN 2 1942 (SNS)—The dangers to the national economy and morale of postponing the inevitable integration of Negro workers into war production are cited by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, WMC, in an article in the June issue of The Atlantic Monthly.

Discussing the role of the colored worker in the war effort, Dr. Weaver declares in the article, entitled, "With The Negro's Help":

"To the casual observer it might appear that, since the necessities of our war production are such that the use of colored workers is inevitable, it is useless to waste time further considering the matter. Unfortunately, it is not as simple as this. There are economic and and moral factors which must be dealt with. JUN 2 - 1942

"It is, of course, true that ultimately American industry will use Negro labor to a much greater degree. For many war plants this step, when seriously taken, will represent a new practice. Attitudes will have to be changed, and immediate plans should therefore be made to accomplish this. . . . Many sound managements realize these things and are acting accordingly. Unfortunately, the number is not large enough, and it must be increased if we are to meet our production goal."

Raising the question of Negro morale, Dr. Weaver states:

"The productivity of a worker is intimately associated with his feeling for and belief in his job. Therefore it is important that the Negro worker feels that his services are wanted to win victory in an important battle. He can hardly be expected to go all-out in his efforts, as he and all other workers must, if he is led to believe that his employment is a last resort and the result of economic necessity alone. He must have faith and belief in his opportunity to participate, so that he will be eager for training and will be anxious to go into war industries.

Declaring that the question of Negro morale is widely misunderstood, Dr. Weaver describes the colored worker's attitude as "one of apathy toward—and at times bewilderment at—the war as it is now progressing in America."

It has aptly been said of the Negro, Dr. Weaver points out, that "we can LOSE the war without Negroes—but we can't WIN it without them."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CLAIMS TRAINED NEGROES CAN'T GET WAR JOBS

JUN 4 - 1942

Illinois Tech Official Tells of Courses.

The Illinois Institute of Technology is prepared to begin training 250 women this month alone for jobs as ordnance inspectors, chemists and draftsmen. So urgent is the demand for such workers that when 40 women completed their courses last Friday 175 jobs were offered and all the women were placed—except five Negro women.

Prof. John I. Yellott, director of the war training program at the institute, told the Publicity Club of Chicago in the Stevens hotel yesterday that the institute has trained or is training 14,780 men and women for defense jobs since December, 1940. Very few of these have been Negroes—altho the institute does not discriminate—but so far as Prof. Yellott could remember only one Negro woman chemist—has been placed in a job for which training was given. Some Negro men have been placed in less skilled jobs than those they learned, he added, and one Negro is now an instructor at the institute.

Of the five Negro women not yet placed three are ordnance inspectors, one is a draftsman and one a chemist. Prof. Yellott added that eventually all will be placed when the imperative need of utilizing all trained personnel is realized.

In accordance with an agreement with the United States ordnance department high school graduates—both men and women—with at least one year of physics and a half year of trigonometry are eligible to take three month courses for training as ordnance inspectors. During this time they are paid $120 monthly, and upon going to work get $1,620 yearly.

Prof. Yellott said men also are wanted—especially those with technical training—and that the institute plans a course for former salesmen to qualify them as factory foremen. This will be given in coöperation with Northwestern university. He said the institute probably will train twice as many persons for defense work next year as they have this.

The institute defense training program is the largest in any single city and one of the three largest in the country. It has trained many technicians for the aircraft industry and no factory in the Chicago area engaged in defense work is without at least one Illinois Tech graduate. A total of 6,556 men and women have completed their courses and are now working and about 5,000 still are studying. Many of the rest were drafted for army service after training.

The usual course is from 12 to 16 weeks, and varies in intensity from a one hour lecture three times weekly to a full 40-hour week. The training is given under supervision of the United States office of education and is tuition free.

The minimum requirement is that of high school graduation, but more than half of those entering the courses already have college degrees. Some 45,000 persons have applied for training, of whom about one out of three was accepted.

The institute program has 25 full time and more than 250 part time instructors, many recruited from industry.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

On Troop Transport: Jim Crow Is Licked

JUN 1 - 1942

By Eric Bert

Just take the facts yourself and see if they don't add up to an irrefutable argument against Jim-Crowism in the armed forces. Here they are:

The troops were packed in a transport.

They sailed half way round the world.

Aside from an overnight stop on the way, they were at sea for several weeks.

Half the soldiers were white and half were Negro.

Never an argument, never a fight, only the best soldierly cooperation and comradeship all the way to Australia.

ONE JOB TO DO

It adds up to this:

The Negro and white soldiers in the army have got a job to do—to defeat the fascist Axis.

The Axis they are out to destroy is an outfit that preaches and practices the most vicious kind of racism.

Jim-Crowism is not evident among the fighting men. It's got to be eliminated everyhere else now so that Hitlerite racism in America won't help Hitler defeat us.

PRAISED BY CAPTAIN

The captain of the army transport, in a note to the daily printed ship's "news" on the last day of the voyage complimented the soldiers and crew for the splendid way in which they had cooperated to make the trip a "perfect voyage" under most difficult circumstances.

On this trip soldiers were bunked in close quarters in the cargo holds and on the promenade deck.

"I was about crazy sometimes," one of the seamen who made the trip, told the Daily Worker. "There was just no place for the soldiers to go. But despite that everyone was good humored, and we all got along fine."

MINGLED TOGETHER

"That was my first troop transport job. I've been on trips where a crew of only 40 men got on each others' nerves before the trip was over," said the seaman.

"The captain in his message at the end of the trip also mentioned that it is sometimes hard for any crew to get along on a long hard voyage. That's what made this trip so remarkable."

While the troops were quartered separately, Negroes forward and white aft, a hangover of Jim Crowism, during the day white and Negro soldiers had equal access to all available parts of the ship.

After some days out the soldiers settled down to making the trip as pleasant as possible. They organized informal shows with the help of some of the crew members.

Amateur vaudeville skits developed.

"Two Negro soldiers did some dancing. There was a white soldier who entertained as a comedian.

"There were two fellows who used to give some songs. One was a Negro, the other a white.

"One of the white soldiers had a banjo that he used to play in these informal shows. Some of the Negroes could play also, so when the white soldier had done his stint he'd pass over the banjo to one of the Negro soldiers who would carry on."

"The performers were white and Negro and so was the audience."

NOT ALL FUN

It wasn't all fun.

There must have been submarines around, for one day four "ashcans"—depth charges—went overboard.

Later on seven more "ashcans" were heaved overboard.

The crew was ahead of the army on the question of discrimination. Among the soldiers whites and Negroes were fed separately, another Jim-Crowing over.

The members of the crew didn't have any hang-overs, that is, all but one or two. The stewards department on the ship was manned by Negroes. When the food was on the table whoever was there ate, Negro and white, and even the one or two who didn't understand at first got the idea quick.

47d-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES TO FIGHT EMPLOYMENT BIAS

National Campaign to Start Tuesday to Press Demand for Equality in Jobs

JUN 13 1942

MASS MEETING IN GARDEN

March on Washington From All Sections of Country Mapped as Climax

A national campaign to wipe out discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, government agencies, war industries and labor unions will open Tuesday night with a mass meetin gin Madison Square Garden, it was announced yesterday by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L.

The movement, which may reach a climax in a march on Washington by Negroes from all parts of the country, is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Harlem branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and scores of Negro labor and fraternal organizations, Mr. Randolph said.

He expressed the hope that the protest meetings to be held in the next month in New York, Chicago and other centers would prove sufficient in themselves to bring about effective governmental action against "Jim Crow" employment policies, thus making it unnecessary to mobilize Negroes for an actual march on the national capital.

Off on President's Request

A similar march was projected a year ago but it was called off atfer Mr. Randolph and other leaders had been called to the White House and assured by President Roosevelt he would issue an executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in filling defense jobs. The no-discrimination order was promulgated June 25, 1941, and the President set up a committee on fair employment practices to see that ti was enforced.

Mr. Randolph conceded that the committee had done "some good work" in opening up employment opportunities for Negroes in shipyards, aviation plants and other defense industries, but he said its effectiveness was reduced by the fact that the government itself continued to discriminate in the armed forces and in many civilian branches.

He predicted that 50,000 persons would be in and around Madison Square Garden during Tuesday night's meeting. The sponsoring committee has urged all merchants and residents of Harlem to demonstrate their sympathy with the purposes of the rally by participating in a voluntary blackout from 9 to 9:15 P. M. while the meeting is in progress. Mr. Randolph said assurances of cooperation had been received from the two principal trade groups in the district.

Washington Meeting July 4

A gathering of Negroes who live in Washington is scheduled for July 4, according to Mr. Randolph. He said Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, had denied permission to use the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial, where Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, sang three years ago fater she had been barred from Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The committee is now negotiating for lease of the Washington baseball park and, if it is unable to get that, it will hold the rally in Logan's Circle, Mr. Randolph said.

Elimination bars place by unions upon employment of Negroes will be one of the principal objectives of the anti-discrimination movement. Mr. Randolph said the President's committee on fair employment practices had made some headway in this direction, but that much remained to be done among A. F. of L. unions and the railroad brotherhoods.

He disclosed that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had accepted honorary chairmanship of a "national citizens' committee to save colored locomotive firemen's jobs." Mayor La Guardia is active chairman of the committee, which includes six United States Senators and the Governors of three States, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

The purpose of the committee, as defined by Mr. Randolph, is to prevent the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen from forcing 2,500 Negro firemen on Southern railroads out of their jobs. Mr. Randolph said all of the twenty-one standard railroad brotherhoods, except the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, excluded Negroes from membership and that similar exclusion was practiced by such A. F. of L. unions as the International Association of Machinists, the Blacksmiths Union and the Boilermakers Union.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

LaGuardia Launches Campaign

JUN 12 1942

Ask F. D. R. to Stop Jim Crow In Armed Forces

In Armed Forces

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia formally launched a nation-wide campaign of the Union for Democratic Action to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces by signing the first petition to President Roosevelt in the presense of a distinguished interracial committee headed by Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of the Union For Democratic Action. The UDA expects to gather 1,000,000 signatures to the petition.

"I sign this petition gladly," the Mayor told Dr. Kingdon and the delegation which included Fannie Hurst, noted novelist; Alfred Baker Lewis, Frank R. Crosswaith, Jack Altman, and Dr. William Agar, all members of the board of the UDA; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Mary K. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich house; and Rachel V. Carrothers, executive secretary of the Harlem Riverside Civilian Defense Volunteer organization. Newbold Morris, president of the city council, also attended the ceremonies at City hall. "I believe that advances have been made in combatting discrimination," the Mayor said, "Through the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. But we still have a long way to go. Public opinion must be aroused to support every move for justice to all our people."

In presenting the petition to the Mayor, Dr. Kingdon said:

"In a war for democracy we should begin by exemplifying democracy in our own country. The outstanding aspect of our undemocratic practice is discrimination against Negroes. The obvious place to begin fighting against discrimination is in our armed forces. We are therefore petitioning the President to take action to eliminate such discrimination, and we are asking you, Mr. Mayor, as an outstanding exponent of democracy, to sign the first petition, thus launching the Union for Democratic Action's campaign to obtain 1,000,000 signatures."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Birmingham Gets Race-Job Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13.—(AP)—John Beecher, field representative of the President's committee on fair labor practice, disclosed today that the committee would investigate approximately a dozen cases involving charges of racial discrimination against defense workers during its three-day hearing starting here Thursday.

"These cases involve war industries or labor organizations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana whose policies have been complained against," Beecher said. "They will be given opportunity to answer charges filed against them and to cross-examine witnesses."

JUN 14 1942

A staff of six field representatives has been conducting preliminary investigations here for presentation before the full committee headed by Chairman Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FORCES SHIP TO ACCEPT NEGRO

JUN 20 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 —Discrimination against Negroes suffered another blow here last week, when the CIO vigorously prosecuting its "Keep 'Em Sailing" policy, forced the American President Line to ship a colored brother as a waiter. The man in question was Charles Jones, with 20 years' experience as a seaman, 15 years' as a waiter.

He was dispatched by his union here for a waiter's job on one of the President boats—now completely under government control, and when he arrived they turned him down for alleged lack of experience.

WIRED PRESIDENT

The union immediately went into action. Hugh Bryson, dispatcher, sent the following wire to President Roosevelt: "American President Line, government operated, rejected a seaman of 20 years' experience qualified in every respect, for a waiter job on the USAT (name deleted due to war) solely because of the fact that he is a Negro. This in direct violation of your Executive Order No. 8802. This practice has been going on for some time. However, in these times we earnestly feel as you do that every section of the population must be mobilized in full support of our war effort. This can only be done by equal opportunity for work, regardless of color. We urgently request that this company be contacted immediately; since the ship will sail very soon, and that they be ordered to comply with Executive Order No. 8802."

The next morning Bryson called Guy T. Nunn, head of the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the War Production Board, by telephone from San Francisco to Washington, and discussed the case. Later in the day Bryson received the following wire from Nunn: "Suggest Jones be referred again to job. If rejected for reason of race file telegraphic charge with Fair Employment Practice Committee, Social Security Building, Washington, D.C. At time of referral notify company of inetntion to file charge if Jones is rejected discriminatorily."

JONES ACCEPTED

"When I got down there they treated me perfectly this time," Jones told the "Pilot," official organ of the National Maritime Union of America. "I couldn't have been treated better."

Bryson thanked Nunn for his efforts in the following wire: "American President Line has at last agreed to hire seamen based on qualifications rather than according to their color. They have accepted Jones as waiter on the USAT, and also other Negro seamen for the same type of jobs. The membership of our organization and I especially wish to convey our thanks to your office and yourself for the very fine co-operation we received."

Jones is a member of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, and Bryson is dispatcher for that union.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

U. S. Treasury

SELLS BONDS AND BUILDS UP MORALE, THEN PROPOSES TO JIM CROW NEGROES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

JUN 20 1942

WHY won't these white folks behave themselves. Is it that they are dumb, or like the old mule who just didn't give a damn? The particular point of irritation that got me this week was the proposed jim crow pilgrimage of the employees of the Saving Bond Unit of the Loans and Currency Division of the Treasury Department to Chicago. Seems like the entire division had to be moved to Chicago. There were about 500 Negroes in the 1,400 employes to be transferred. So the bright heads of the department decided to send the Negro employes to Chicago in separate trains and have them live in separate hotels. In doing this the Treasury Department of the United States Government would have violated the civil rights law of the State of Illinois as well as the laws of such States as Ohio and Pennsylvania and other States, that prohibits Jim Crow trains.

Mr. Cayton

A STUPID PLAN

JUN 20 1942

The viciousness and stupidity of the plan can hardly be imagined at a time like this. Here you have a branch of the Federal Government trying to hold Jim Crowism in spite of State laws prohibiting it.. Further, it was a type of segregation which was not found in the community to which the employes were going or on the trains they were taking to get there. It is, besides being illegal, the common practice for Negroes to sleep in Pullmans and eat in diners in all of these States.

WHY, then, would the Treasury Department try to force Jim Crowism on a community in which it does not exist? As far as the hotel situation is concerned, the department does not seem to realize that we are in war—and I mean total war. If the Government needs a hotel, they take it over. If they need rooms for 1,400 persons in Chicago's Stevens hotel, then why didn't they requisition them? Does that department think that it will build up the morale of their workers, wield together a demorcratic well-working staff, set an example for the rest of the nation by its pussyfooting on this vital question?

MORALE DROPS

JUN 20 1942

Then observe the marvelous method by which they resolved the dilemma. Instead of admitting their mistake when their hand was called, they hit upon the familiar formula of dodging the issue. The solution was to give everyone his train fare and let him hustle for his own room. This courageous stand made it necessary for 1400 strangers in the city of Chicago to scurry around looking for rooms, which are perhaps not available, and take care of their own transportation problems. That's a swell way to move a Government department, and all because there were some Negroes employed. Well, that's not going to sound so good in propaganda broadcasts to the Chinese or Indians, and colored people in America don't like it either.

BUT the irony of the situation is, that while its left hand was creating Jim Crowism, the right hand of the Treasury Department was trying to sell the Negro population bonds and morale. Just a few weeks ago there was a tremendous mass meeting in Chicago, where Marian Anderson, Hebert Agar, Richard Crooks and Olivia De Havilland appeared. Negroes were really enthusiastic about the meeting and it did a lot to build up the sagging morale of this group in Chicago. Agar's speech hit an all-time high for honesty, decency and the expression of a real democratic philosophy. The sale of stamps and bonds increased and I, for one, thought that the Treasury Department really had something on the ball. It cost a pretty penny. But the results were worth the price. Now, however, most Negroes in Chicago are pretty disillusioned about the whole thing.

JUN 20 1942

MORGENTHAU RESPONSIBLE

Henry Morgenthau Jr, Secretary of the Treasury, was out of town and no explanation—officially at least—has so far been made. I think Morgenthau is directly and absolutely responsible. It's his department, after all, and if he has not laid down a policy on race matters before now, he should have, in view of the President's Executive order. Morgenthau should explain to the Negro community how this happened and what he is going to do about it. He could fire the man that proposed Jim Crowism on the railroads in spite of the late Supreme Court decision. He could countermand the orders and have the department moved as all others have been.

THIS calculated undemocratic action needs some explanation. The Treasury Department has a split soul, and if Morgenthau does not heal this cleavage, he's got a split soul as well.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes Not Being Employed

Many Applicants Are Denied Even An Interview

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Branch officers of various departments and agencies of the U. S. government, located in New York city, are almost lily-white, it was charged this week by the N.A.A.C.P.

In a letter to L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wages and hours division of the U. S. Department of labor, located at 165 W. 46th St., the N.A.A.C.P. protested "the apparently deliberate policy . . . of refusing to employ Negro general clerical and stenographic workers in offices located in New York city."

The letter said the associaiton was informed that no Negro clerical workers are employed in the wages and hours division, which moved hundreds of employes here from Washington and hired more in New York city. It is reported that the wages and hours division has a few colored messengers, one economist, and two inspectors.

Expect Same Basis

The N.A.A.C.P. pointed out that Negro civil service workers were accustomed to employment in the municipal services of the city of New York on a civil service basis, and said, "We are unable to escape the conclusion that some persons connected with employment in your office are discriminating against Negro applicants, contrary to the provisions of President's Executive Order No. 8802 issued June 25, 1941.

"This is a matter of the gravest concern to the more than 400,000 Negro residents of New York city who are being asked to buy war bonds and support the war effort 100 percent," the N.A.A.C.P. letter said. "They have a right to feel discouraged and even bitter if the agencies of their own government located within their own city pursue a practically lily-white employment policy, the exceptions being a few messengers and an inspector or two.

"We trust that this situation will be corrected as soon as possible, because we are confident that competent and qualified Negro employes can be found for the wages and hours division."

All 19 Lily White

At the N.A.A.C.P. office, it was said that the list of government agencies located in New York covers 19 typewritten pages. With but very few exceptions, the association said, these offices are lily-white, and Negro applicants for clerical positions are having the greatest difficulty in getting even an interview.

One example was cited of a personnel interviewer who told a colored applicant for general clerical work that she could "go on relief."

The many district officers of OPA now being opened are said to present a slight improvement in the general picture, but still are far from being fair to Negroes. One OPA office located in the Washington Heights section has no Negro clerical workers, although it is looking after a part of the Harlem and Washington Heights sections. However, there is one colored man in an executive position.

The N.A.A.C.P. said that it was an ironic fact that Negroes in the "southern" city of Washington are receiving more employment from government agencies than they are from government agencies located in New York city.

An all-out campaign will be conducted against discrimination by the N.A.A.C.P., which is demanding an investigation and action by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

NEGRO SOLDIERS FORCED TO GIVE UP TRAIN SEATS

JUN 20 1942

FORT McCLELLAND, Alabama, June 18—Because they were forced to give their seats to "white folks" while riding a train from Anniston, Alabama, to Atlanta, Georgia, on June 16, a group of non-commissioned officers from this post sent a letter of protest to officials of the Southern Railway requesting that their fares be returned.

Sergeant Eugene Gardner, one of the soldiers forced to give up his seat, told the Courier that he and 10 other soldiers bought coach passage from Anniston to Atlanta on the 4 p. m. train of the above date. "We were seated until the train departed from Anniston, when the conductor ordered us to give up our seats."

GAVE UP SEATS SECOND TIME

JUN 20 1942

The uniformed soldiers were sent to another coach where they were again made to give up their seats to other whites. When they asked that their fares be refunded, the conductor who molested them refused.

Upon return to their detachment the soldiers made a report to their commanding officer and then sent the letter to the railway company. Those who complained were: Sergeant Eugene Gardner, Sgt. Thomas L. Braxton, Sgt. George Watson, Jr.; Sgt. William Telefair, Sgt. N. Goodson, Corp. James C. Gates, Tech. James H. Hayes, Priv. Fred Collins, and Privates Jack Nash, Fred L. Hylick, Albert Morgan.

47d-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Fight Fans Read About Jim-Crow in the Navy

JAN 16 1942

NEW YORK.—Thousands of fight fans learned about the Navy's discrimination against Negroes Friday night, January 9, when leaflets bearing the slogan "Heroism Knows No Colorline!" were distributed around Madison Square garden here by members of the N.A.A.C.P. Manhattan Youth council and national officers when Joe Louis fought Buddy Baer for the benefit of the Navy Relief fund.

The leaflet carries the official report of the heroism of a Negro mess attendant in the Pearl Harbor attack and points out that in spite of the Navy's urgent appeals for men, it refuses to accept willing Negroes for service except as messmen. JAN 16 1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

SAILOR'S KINKY HAIR SAVES HIM FROM BEING SHOT AS JAP SPY

JAN 3 - 1942

Taken to Police Station and Subjected to Intense Grilling

JAN 3 - 1942

SERVED IN NAVY FOR 20 YEARS

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Julius Caesar Falkener, 58-year-old navy recruiter, is happy because his kinky hair recently saved him from being shot as a Japanese spy. Falkener was arrested in full uniform when he stepped off a bus in Reidsville, N. C., recently, on suspicion of being a spy. The sailor was on a recruiting mission for the naval recruiting officer here.

Taken to the police station, Frisked and subjected to a grilling, he was asked if he was a Japanese agent, to which he replied, "Well, if I am, I've been a spy a mighty long time."

However, in the grilling, Falkener says that his kinky hair was the main factor in proving his innocence.

After 38 years service in the navy, the sailor, who has had a ship sunk under him near Charleston, has seen action on battleships, destroyers and cruisers, was one of the first to enlist in a suicide squad which cleared the North Sea of mines in the first World war, says he never thought the time would come when his hair would be the difference between further service to his country and a shot through the heart. JAN 3 - 1942

He joined the navy in Boston in March, 1903, at the age of 19 years, starting off as a mess attendant, third class. After 20 years active service, he was retired into the naval reserve, attaining the rank of ship's cook, first class. He had been working just 26 days when the Reidsville officer picked him up. Although he makes $94 a month and has a comfortable home, he expressed his desire to be in Hawaii where the fighting is taking place, but says the navy won't let him go because of his age and health.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Red Cross And Blood Donors: II

JAN 24 1942

THERE has come to the Journal and Guide this week a photostatic copy of a letter from Rear Admiral McIntire, surgeon-general of the Navy, flatly refuting the earlier assertion of responsible Red Cross officials that the Navy had joined the Army in asking that organization to refuse the offers of Negro blood donors.

The Navy bureau of medicine and surgery which he heads, Admiral McIntire said, "is the one most vitally concerned with the use of blood plasma," and "the Navy . . . has never requested the American Red Cross to refuse to take blood from Negro donors."

In substantiation of this he cites instances where colored volunteers contributed blood at the Navy Medical Center in Washington as late as last December 31.

The Navy surgeon-general's letter was addressed to Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in response to a query from him to the Navy, and the association has already requested Norman H. Davis, president of the Red Cross, to explain the contradiction to the American public. The explanation is very much in order.

JAN 24 1942

The position of the Red Cross, reported in last week's issue, was phrased by Dr. E. R. Alexander of New York City, director of the current Red Cross War Drive for $50,000,000, who admitted that there is no scientific basis to objections to transfusions of blood originating from persons of a different race, but added that "as a symbol of democracy," the "feeling and even the prejudices of individuals to whom transfusions are given should be respected."

In a dispatch late last month the Associated Negro Press quoted a Red Cross memorandum, issued in explanation of the mercy organization's position after criticisms were leveled at it for turning down colored blood volunteers.

We quote from the text of this memorandum: "The American Red Cross is acting pursuant to the requests and instructions of the Army and Navy and up to this time the Red Cross has been asked to supply only plasma from white donors . . . . Where transfusions are required for Negro service men, they will be given normal transfusions from Negro donors if they do not desire the use of plasma from white donors."

Incidentally, the "blood banks" were established because, when a transfusion is necessary under war conditions, normal transfusions are not usually possible, at least in time to insure the saving of wounded men's lives.

JAN 24 1942

Further, the ANP quoted an official, who preferred that his name not be used, as follows:

"The Red Cross feels, therefore, that it cannot command that local practices be entirely disregarded, even though the men in charge of the Red Cross program feel it is unnecessary to separate the blood of different races and, unfortunately, that race prejudice again rears its head in such a humanitarian project."

That is the record to date.

No official confirmation or denial has come yet from the Army, and until it is heard from it will be only fair to the Red Cross to suspend final judgment.

Should the Army, however, enter a denial as unequivocal as is the Navy's, then it would appear that those speaking for the Red Cross owe the American public an explanation and the Navy and Army an apology.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

War Department Hires Radio Expert; Fires Him On Learning He's Negro Instead of Oriental

JAN 2 - 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—(ANP)—When the war department sent for George Derrick, radio electrician, soliciting him to take a position in the Signal corps, officials were amazed at the extent of his qualifications and so impressed with his training and preparation, he was offered an even better position than the original offer, plus a two weeks training course at Jersey camp, to which the expert was to be flown in a special war department plane.

All went well until Mr. Derrick met the personal officer in the war department, who did a complete about face when Mr. Derrick frankly admitted he was an American Negro, although he appears to be of Oriental extraction.

Things then began to happen. The NAACP heard of the case and immediately began an investigation, resulting in the case being turned over to the FEPC, which in turn solicited the aid of Judge William Hastie of the war department with the net result that all three agencies are bending every effort to see that justice is done.

According to the NAACP attorney, Leon A. Ransome, Mr. Derrick did not seek this position. The war department, in casting about for proficient men in the field, heard of Derrick and sent for him to come in on a job as radio engineer. Then they discovered his unusual ability and made the second offer at a higher rate of pay, which would take Mr. Derrick from post to post throughout the country making installations of the most recent developments in radio which would bring him additional compensation.

A native of Alabama, Mr. Derrick received his preliminary training at Alabama A. and M. College, coming to Howard where he maintained an "A" average during the entire four years in which he took engineering. He was graduated in 1939. Since that time, he has been variously employed and at present has 15 army contracts now to complete which he had been awarded on a competitive basis.

It is alleged by the investigating agencies that his rejection was solely on account of color and after he had talked with the personnel officer in the war department, he was advised he had "neither sufficient training nor experience to qualify for the position," despite the fact that he had been told differently and offered an even better post than at first presented.

The NAACP came into the case and took it up directly with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. This was when the civilian aide to the secretary of war was called in.

The position is unusual and one which requires extreme technical training. There are few radio engineers in the army capable of doing the work Mr. Derrick had been expected to perform and although

army officials were accepting at first, the matter of color arose, despite the repeated pointing out to personnel men of the President's Executive Order 8802, which forbids discrimination on account of color. JAN 2 - 1942

It is reported that the personnel officer after finding out Mr. Derrick was colored, immediately wrote across his application blank, "not qualified in any way" or words to that effect.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JOB HELPING RACE CALLED 'HOT SPOT'

JAN 3 - 1942

Rumor Says Cramer Will Teach At Harvard 1st Of Year

JAN 3 - 1942

BOSTON. — (ANP) — Rumors here are to the effect that Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practice committee, may give up his post the first of the year for a teaching job at Harvard university.

No more startling report could have been received by those in various communities throughout the country who have been fighting to get Negroes integrated into defense jobs, than to learn of Cramer's possible loss to the effort.

It is the concensus that Cramer has been honest, fearless and indefatigable in his efforts to advance the cause for which his committee was formed. JAN 3 - 1942

Reasons for the intended resignation are reported to be that the job is what is known as a "hot spot." Heads of governmental departments are said to resent the quiet manner in which this Quaker-born secretary has kept pressing home the point of complying with the Presidential order of integrating Negro workers.

Industrial leaders and personnel men contend that any man who pushes such an unpopular program is no friend of theirs. The result is said to be that Cramer has been losing friends.

Having lost the post as governor of the Virgin Islands last year because he held out for adequate plumbing facilities in low cost housing projects for natives, Cramer is said to feel he cannot constantly play the role of martyr for the cause of the Negro.

Reliable reports before his appointment was that President Roosevelt himself was afraid of the order establishing the FEP.

He feared, one of his close friends who was with him just before he signed the executive order told ANP that over-zealous persons would interpret the order too literally and bring a host of court actions which would embarrass the administration. JAN 3 - 1942

He knew that keeping Negroes out of jobs was undemocratic and wanted to do something about it, this informant said, but the job was like a hot poker.

Everyone is interested and will be sorry to see Cramer leave if he does but the signs that he will are many. Mrs. Cramer is said to have been in Cambridge house hunting last week.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

KNOX SAYS COMMITTEE IN DETAIL STUDY

JAN 9 - 1942

JAN 9 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was learned here this week that Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy Department admitted recently to friends of his in close political circles that a committee organized at his direction had been studying the possibilities for broadening the opportunities for Negroes in the United States Navy. According to Secretary Knox the committee had been making this study since last July.

"While final conclusion has not yet been reached, it is my sincere hope that we may be able to find a solution to this problem," the secretary, according to reports.

For years Negroes have made a bitter fight to break down the barriers in certain branches of military service, especially the navy. At present Negroes are not allowed to advance beyond the rank of mess attendant in the navy. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is leading the militant fight to break down that barrier. The reported satement coming from Secretary Knox indicates that there is some hope. However, there are some who believe that the present war will bring demands upon the government until the Negroes will have to be drafted into other branches of the navy. JAN 9 - 1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Jim Crowism Denounced By California Attys.

JAN 11 1942

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8—(ANP)—A resolution denouncing the racial discrimination in America's war efforts was rushed through the California emergency legislature session last week by Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, 62nd district representative, and with Gov. Culbert Olson's acknowledgement, will be speeded to the White House. A similar resolution introduced by Hawkins earlier in the year was blocked in an assembly committee, but was re-introduced in the present emergency session of the legislature, and was at once given wholehearted support.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Ask Presidential Executive Order Banning Jim Crow Policy In United States Navy

DEC 27 1941

President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has been asked to issue an immediate order to the Navy to abandon its jim crow policy, the NAACP announced this week.

The action was taken by the Association after it received a reply to its telegram to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, requesting him to take Negroes in all branches of the Navy.

Signed by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, the reply states: "There has been no change in the Navy's policy regarding the enlistment of men in the colored race and for the time being no change is contemplated." The Bureau of Navigation was headed until last week by Admiral C. W. Nimitz, now in charge of the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii. DEC 27 1941

Stating that the Navy's policy directly and materially affects the nation's physical safety as well as morale, the NAACP asked that the President personally consider the matter.

Anniston Ala Star
April 21, 1942

Discrimination In Industry

(Editorial Research Reports)

An executive order, issued by the President on June 25, 1941, declared it to be the policy of the United States "to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin." Since the United States entered the war, labor officials of the government have repeatedly directed attention to the President's earlier statement of policy and have emphasized that total war requires total use of manpower, wherever it may be found, without regard to race, color or creed."

Racial and religious discrimination—directed chiefly against Negroes and Jews—has long existed in many American industries, notwithstanding constitutional guarantees of equality. The right of the private employer to select his own workers has always made it difficult to deal with discriminations in employment. It was not until shortages of manpower began to loom that government action seemed imperative.

An amendment to Kentucky's anti-discrimination statutes, which seeks to guarantee equal treatment in industry, was enacted in March. A similar law, making it a misdemeanor for any person to deny employment to an applicant because of race, color or creed, has just been signed by Governor Lehman of New York.

Other bills aimed to end discrimination in industry are pending in New Jersey and Rhode Island. The Pennsylvania legislature has before it a measure which would create a special commission to deal with the problem.

The President's order of last June, in addition to stating a federal policy of non-discrimination, set up a committee on fair employment practice. This committee, on April 12, directed that discriminatory pracices found in 10 large manufacturing plants in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas be terminated immediately, and further ordered the firms to file monthly reports on the numbers and classifications of new workers hired.

The orders were an outgrowth of investigations and hearings conducted by the President's committee earlier this year. An eleventh firm, engaged in manufacturing radio equipment, was also the object of committee investigation; but it was stated that officials of the company took immediate steps to correct discriminatory practices when their attention was directed to them. One of the firms cited by the committee is a Milwaukee company in which the governor of Wisconsin has a major interest. In this case, according to the report, two Negroes were engaged in janitorial work, but colored applicants for other jobs in the plant had been denied employment.

In several instances, advertisements for workers which specified "Gentiles" or, as in one instance, "Gentiles and Protestant," were cited as evidence of discriminatory practices. The committee also asserted that the total absence of Negroes in certain of the plants was prima facie evidence of discrimination.

One large company manufacturing engines was cited by the committee because of its failure to hire a single Negro student from a nearby technical school although 321 white students from the same school had been employed by the firm. The committee also pointed to the small percentage of Jewish students given employment in relation to the number available.

All of the firms listed by the President's committee hold war contracts with the federal government. Under the President's order, all contracts between the government and private firms must contain a clause in which the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any applicant or worker because of race, color or creed.

47d-1942

Columbia S C State
January 30 1942

EXPLAINING A SITUATION.

Approximately five of every six South Carolina selectees are white men. Add National Guardsmen and other volunteers to selectees, and the proportion of white to colored South Carolinians in the uniformed services rises to more than ten to one; perhape as high as 12 or 15 to 1. But of the total population of the state, about 45 per cent are Negroes. Why such a disproportionately small number of Negroes in uniform?

The answer, according to information obtained by The State does not reflect discredit on the Negroes. It is the white man's choice, and not the Negro's fault, that the proportion of white to colored troops is what it is. The United States army simply has not yet made provisions for accepting Negroes in large numbers, and neither has the United States navy. At least 2,000 South Carolina Negroes, The State is told, are now trying eagerly to get into the army, but there are no places for them.

That is part of the story. Another part is this: Thousands of Negroes were rejected because of deficient education in the earlier months of the selective service policy. An aptitude test may be substituted for an arbitrary schooling requirement, and, if so, Negroes rejected because they had not completed the fourth grade of standard schools, will be reclassified. So will white boys rejected because of too little formal education. But unless there are places in the uniformed services for Negroes, a reclassification of Negroes cannot change the proportions noticeably. The educational deficiencies which have kept so many Negroes out of uniform should not be charged, in fairness, to them. They have not had control of educational policies.

Health also is a factor in the rejection of a disproportionate number of Negroes. But, again, relatively poor physical condition should not be charged against people who have been allowed to grow up in ignorance, and who have grown up under unfavorable economic conditions. Public health policies have not been determined by Negroes.

Thus, in general, the proportion of white to colored men in uniform is explained; and, if this is the way the people of the United States want the proportion to be maintained, this is the way it will be maintained.

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NEW YORK TIMES FEARS FLYERS' AD WOULD AID ENEMY

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn

FEB 28 1942

47d

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (ANP)—The following advertisement was refused by the New York Times on the grounds that it would give "aid and comfort to the enemy:

Commercial Pilot—American Negro, 35, will go anywhere, log 2400 hours; flight instructor's license; ground service training; excellent CAA record; rejected by RAF, U.S. Army Ferrying command because of race."

Mr. Ashe has applied for a position with both the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Army ferrying commands. The headquarters of the former unit evasively rejected Ashe's application because of his race and color. To date he has heard nothing from his application for employment with the U.S. Army Ferrying Command. Meanwhile, Mr. Ashe has volunteered his services for the Civilian Air Patrol of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Washington representatives of "Times" accepted the advertisement, but the home office decided the reference to color was perhaps a bit out of line with their policy. Advertising managers said they would accept the advertisement if it was changed somewhat in order not to give "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Job Equality Aim, Roosevelt Tells Negroes

APR 6 1942

A latter from President Roosevelt to the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches saying that the committee on fair employment practice is "making vigorous efforts to eliminate discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin" was made public yesterday by the National Negro Congress.

The letter, written in reply to one from the council, said that the committee, appointed by a Presidential order last June, had held public hearings "which have sharply brought to the notice of war contractors their obligation to eliminate evidences of discrimination in employment."

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Mr. Roosevelt also said:

"There has been considerable progress in opening training and working opportunities for Negroes in war industries. I look for an acceleration of this improvement as the demand for labor in our war industries increases and as the committee on fair employment practice develops its means for meeting specific situations.

APR 6 1942

"At my direction, the armed services have taken numerous steps to open opportunities for Negroes in the armed forces of our country and they are giving active consideration to other plans which will increase that participation."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 7, 1942

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

A FEW FOOLS Discrimination, I guess, is as old as the world's recorded history. I imagine it will be with us, in one form or another, until the end of time.

It is a stark, unhappy truth. But a truth.

In all the centuries gone there has been discrimination. Some of it has been violent. The Protestants have persecuted and discriminated against the Catholics.

The Catholics have replied in kind.

The hordes of Islam have sacked Christian villages and put to the knife and sword every person worshipping Christ.

In the Roman empire the Roman had certain rights. Others did not.

The Jew has been discriminated against cruelly and without justice.

The Spaniards who came to this country treated the natives not merely as slaves, but as animals. In Cuba natives were driven along during the day to be slaughtered and fed to the dogs at evening. Millions of Indians were deprived of liberty and life.

In India the caste system is the most pronounced in the world. There are the pitiful "untouchables." There one may not eat food or drink water if one of another caste has eaten or drunk of it. Indeed, the highest caste may not even eat in the presence of a lower caste.

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In yesterday's paper there was a story the FBI was investigating a campaign in St. Louis, financed by Axis funds, to make the Negro feel that the injustice done him in this country should cause him to be more friendly to the Japanese because they are brown and yellow skin. The propaganda has been widespread. Undoubtedly it is in every major city in the nation.

A few fools, without doubt, will listen.

THE RECORD No race on earth has practiced enslavement more than the Japanese.

They have slaughtered, raped and enslaved thousands of Chinese with a cruelty as great and as depraved as that practiced by the Spaniards in the new world.

They have treated the Koreans mercilessly, allowing them no privileges or rights.

They are even more emphatic about racial superiority than the Germans with their Aryan creed and their persecution of Jews and all peoples of another race not tied to them by military treaties. Their hatred of the Italians and their distrust of the Japanese was widespread before the war. It still is their true feeling.

Not even an uneducated Negro could really believe the Japanese would treat him other than as a slave.

The propaganda will continue. It always does. It will find, if it has not already found, its way to Georgia. Indeed, it may have been somewhat heavier here, as the FBI office in Atlanta has been informed, because of the recent political campaign against the Negro in Georgia.

That more than a few impatient, unthinking fools would be influenced by it is difficult to conceive. They would hand themselves over to their enemies and destroy the progress of 75 years.

THE SOUTH Today there is agitation to revive the Ku Klux Klan directed against the "furriner" and the Jew and the Catholic. This agitation will be greatest in the post-war period as it was in 1919-20-21. Certain employment ads in the east already are reading "only Protestant Christian."

Today the Negro sees himself discriminated against in defense employment. Yet, he knows there was a Presidential protest against it and that it is being dissipated—slowly but surely. The airplane plants and other defense industries are beginning to give work to the skilled Negroes

Today the Negro must see that this discrimination took place in the east and the west. The south has had almost no such industries.

Today the Negro must see the discrimination and rioting in Detroit's housing plans.

Today the Negro must have heard of the recent lynching in Missouri.

Today Harlem is a seething sector of discontent, discrimination and poverty.

Never before has it been so clearly demonstrated that discrimination is not a matter of the south and one race or one nation. It is international.

No sensible man believes the Negro wants "social equality." No sensible man believes the Negro wants to attend our white schools. He does want, properly, to be treated as a person and to have schools and an economic chance.

The Negro is not given entirely free right of franchise in the south. (Neither are many white men given it.) Yet in the east the Negro has been most vilely used, generally, as a corrupted political force controlled by some boss. I do not know which is worse.

The Negro has been, and is being, discriminated against. Yet he remains, and will remain, a loyal American.

A few fools in his race may say they see nothing in democracy, because, in the south, they have to sit on one side of a building while the white people sit on the other. Or because of unemployment. Or some other reason.

The wise men will look on the past as a prologue. They will see the tremendous advances in 75 short years and know they could have happened in no other country—and has not happened in any other.

The Negro will see that his progress continues along the right path toward the sort of recognition he wants, that of being allowed to be a person and to possess economic and educational opportunity. He will not allow the foolish and vicious ones of his own or another race to dissuade him.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ignorance Cause of Much Job Bias, Says MacLean

MAR 14 1942

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"A lot of alleged discrimination in defense industries is not discrimination at all, but arises on the employer's side from ignorance of the fact that there are any Jews or any colored men who have the skills that they so much need."

This statement was made to a student and faculty audience here Sunday of last week by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute and chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

MAR 14 1942 4/7d

Dr. MacLean added that "ignorance on the part of those who seek defense jobs, of the right, clear, solid procedure for getting those jobs," was another factor which contributes to charges of discrimination. He pointed out, however, that there is some malicious discrimination in industries, on which the FEPC is determined to crack down.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Quiz Colored, but Pass Whites at Ga. Army Camp

4/7d MAR 14 1942

AUGUSTA, Ga., (ANP).—Although colored Americans are reputedly the nation's most loyal citizens and have never been suspected or convicted of sabotage, the United States Army—at least, near here—looks upon them with distrust.

A group of local citizens accepted an invitation published in a local paper to visit Camp Gordon to see a parade-drill. As their car reached the reservation gates a white car preceding it was seen to pass the guard without being stopped or its occupants questioned.

However, when the car bearing the colored persons reached the gate the guard halted it and asked whether any occupant was carrying a gun, camera or radio. After assuring the guard that the car bore no such articles, the colored group continued to the parade grounds.

As they pulled up on the parade grounds a white man was noticed emerging from a car with a camera in his hand. Apparently no one had questioned him.

Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

MAR 21 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

WEAKNESSES OF FEPC REVEALED—REVISION NEEDED TO MAKE ORDER EFFECTIVE

4/7d

MAKING HIS first comprehensive public analysis of the experience and findings of the FEPC, one of its most dynamic members, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, spoke Sunday, March 8, in Washington at a conference of the National Lawyers' Guild. He appeared, with an impressive panel of legislative and labor leaders, on a program arranged by the Labor Law Committee of the Lawyers' Guild and which had as its subject, "Achieving Maximum Production."

M. McKenzie

WE HAVE watched with interest the work of FEPC, since its beginning some eight months ago as a means of implementing Executive Order No. 8802. There has been extravagant praise of the Order, which some have called a 20th Century Magna Carta, but praise should not blind us to future revisions and a working out of more efficacious methods of achieving the integration of the Negro and minority worker into defense employment. To date FEPC has held three open hearings, consecutively in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. The Committee has found, according to the able statement of Alderman Dickerson, six types of evasion being used by employers to circumvent the clear purpose and philosophy of the Order. This is what FEPC has discovered:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMPLOYERS USE MANY SUBTERFUGES

MAR 21 194

1. Employers have resorted to token employment as evidence of compliance with the Order. They employ a few Negroes and then continue with the old policy. In one glaring example the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation hired two Negroes on the day of the hearing and brought them along as Exhibits A and B of a lack of discrimination. Both were hired as laborers.
2. Negroes are hired in menial jobs—in all kinds of custodial service — regardless of their qualifications as skilled workers.
3. Employers obtain their labor supply through private employment services, specifying the color and religion of the supply wanted. Private agency requisitions cannot be commaded as evidence, although it is quite certain that the unidentified employers have defense contracts. This is the most difficult kind of discrimination to ferret out.
4. Employers interview Negro applicants, find them eligible and hire them, subject, however, to clearance through the union with which the employer has a closed shop agreement. The union by-laws or ritual prohibits the admission of Negroes. The Negro applicant is left neatly between the horns of this very expedient dilemma.
5. Employers express a willingness to hire Negro workers, but state that the white workers have theratened to walk out if Negroes are employed, pointing out that the major issue is the completion of defense production, that there is a scarity or skilled labor, etc., etc. Investigation shows that these threatened walk-outs are really duds and just another scheme of evasion practiced by employers.
6. Employers are still subscribing to that well-known ruse: that they would be glad to employ Negroes, but they can't find skilled Negro workers. On the other hand training schools justify their small Negro enrollment by saying that the openings for Negroes are limited. The story cannot support further embroidery; it is threadbare.

NEED PENALTY PROVISION

MAR 21 1942

Out of his experience as a member of FEPC, Alderman Dickerson has formulated the following recommendations which he hopes to see embodied in the Committee's report:

1. At present, defense contracts must contain a no-discrimination clause, but they have no clause dealing with the penalties for violation. Therefore, we need an additional executive order to include provisions for specific penalties or even cancellation in cases of violation.
2. Employers with defense contracts should obtain all future employes through the U. S. Public Employment Services, which would put an end to one kind of circumvention of the Executive Order. Labor pools should be established, men of particular skills being sent to areas needing them.
3. FEPC should be given power to make certain rules and orders; for example, the application blanks of most defense plants now have questions as to race and religion, items having no relation to a man's skills. FEPC should have authority to compose applications.
4. The necessity for legislation which interprets discrimination as a crime should be analyzed. Illinois now has a law which makes discriminatory employment practices a misdemeanor. There is pending in the Senate a similar bill to deal with the question from a national point of view.
5. The Executive Order itself should be amended as deficiencies in its effectiveness become obvious. For instance, it could stipulate that defense contracts will not be given to employers having closed shop agreements with unions which discriminate on the basis of color, religion or national origin.
6. As a final recommendation, Alderman Dickerson pointed out the desirability of a Federal act to create a Fair Employment Practices Board, similar to the NLRB, to be given the authority to impose penalties and to deal with the problem as a part of interstate commerce.

NEED SUPPORT OF MASS OPINION

FEPC has been concerned also with Federal Civil Service regulations and government employment as a final area of discrimination. The present practice of giving the hiring agency discretion to chose one out of the three highest on a certified list is a well-known device operating against Negroes. Mr. Dickerson recommends that since personnel officers seem unable to operate on purely democratic levels, that it should be mandatory upon them to hire the person highest on the list. However, since March 16, there are no Civil Service ratings for defense jobs. One is either eligible or not; outsiders not on a list can be hired. These revised regulations, a war expedient, give unbridled discretion to hiring officers. Questions of discrimination will reach a magnitude impossible of investigation and the efforts of FEPC will come to naught.

These are the facts as seen by a courageous liberal. To have force and effect in helping us with our many problems, his thinking must be backed by strong public opinion.

47d-1942

Etheridge Speaks

Mr. Mark Etheridge, a member and former Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, called attention to all of these developments at the beginning of hearings held by the Committee in Birmingham, last week.

Mr. Etheridge, who has been, and and we believe still is, a friend of the Negro in all legitimate endeavors toward the attainment of civil rights and economic security, felt called upon to make a statement, ostensibly to clarify, for the special benefit of Southerners, the purpose of the President's celebrated Executive Order No. 8802, and at the same time to express alarm over what he conceived to be a widespread effort to abolish "social segregation" in the South. He was hardly speaking for himself, alone. It is reasonable to assume that he was not speaking — in some aspects of his talk — for some members of the Committee. It is not at all outside of the realm of possibility, however, that Mr. Etheridge was speaking for President Roosevelt.

His statement, coming from a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, is so significant as a political, social and economic document, we are printing it in full on another page of this issue of the Journal and Guide. Particularly do we wish to call attention to the following excerpt from Mr. Etheridge's rather extraordinary pronouncement:

The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

Evidence of Confusion

Taken out of the full context of Mr. Etheridge's speech the above utterance sounds demagogic. It sounds as if he is playing upon the harp of the political demagogues and professional race fanatics. But considered as a part of the whole of his address, it reveals a degree of misunderstanding and confusion, which, we believe have been created by the omission of a definitely understandable and workable bill of particulars, from the campaigns being directed by political tyros, propaganda crackpots, immature labor agitators, and others equally inept, who have ignored the "elder statesmen" of the race in their separate and unsyncronized drives for emancipation from very real troubles, which actually exist, but in the escape from which they are not using the best methods of statesmanship.

Contradictory Position

In his zeal to be helpful, and to allay Southern opposition and suspicion, Mr. Etheridge has taken a contradictory position. The Negro's real fight, at present, is for a chance to work. The demands for full Democracy and full equality, are, to a large extent an incoherent expression of the Negro's desire and determination to have this chance. The South's Jimcrow system is the thing that is keeping him from having a chance to work. The effects of the system long since penetrated the North and imbedded itself in organized labor and employment policies. First the cry of "social equality" and "white supremacy" was raised by the political demagogues and the capitalists to divide the poor whites and the Negroes, and to keep the poor whites from **demanding and getting too much from the aristocrats. Out of the cry came the complete disfranchisement of Negroes and other forms of repression which insured unequal schools, unequal travel facilities and complete denial of civil rights to Negroes.**

That settled everything for those who wished to continue in political and social control in the South. Then came organized labor. The South was suspicious of organized labor, and the Negro having been set aside in a class which denied him equal economic opportunity, equal political opportunity or equal justice in the courts, the cry of "social equality" and "white supremacy" was raised again, this time by organized labor, with the tacit understanding and consent of those in political and social control.

How The Old System Works

Now the Nation is at war, and men are needed to manufacture all of the materials of war. There are not enough men among the whites to supply the armies and also supply the industries, and Negroes are needed and would be used, in industry, as they are in the army, but they are finding that because there is legal "racial segregation" in the South, in the matter of schools, churches, public carriers, places of assembly, places of amusement, recreation and public comfort, employers and organized workers alike have developed the strange complex that it is against Southern law and custom "to mix the races" in any particular, and the Negro finds himself barred from a chance to work at anything but the crudest common labor. This was made perfectly clear to the Committee on Fair Employment Practices at the Birmingham hearings.

JUL 4 1942
Norfolk Journal

If the Fair Employment Practices Committee were to take the position expressed by Mr. Etheridge in his amazing pronouncement on "social segregation" the Committee may as well be abolished, for the Negro's very right to live in the future depends upon how the term "social segregation" is interpreted. No informed person who has lived in the South can truthfully say that the Negro's struggle for economic security has the slightest relation in the Negro's mind to any obtrusion upon the social life of Southern white people, in its true meaning. Whether the Negro survives in America, or whether he starves depends altogether upon what is meant by "social segregation."

The Inevitable

There is one thing that our friends, the South and the Nation may as well know, if they do not already know and understand it. The present situation, economically and politically, leads to the building of a

fence around the millions of Negro workers in America, and especially around the great majority of them who live in the South. Within that enclosure there is no opportunity for improvement; no room for expansion; no chance to rise above a bare subsistence; no future for Negro children now in their teen ages; no future except gradual liquidation. We believe that Mr. Etheridge recognizes this, and tried to get it over to the South and to the Nation in his Birmingham address.

Against such a prospect Negroes are struggling, and will continue to struggle. Negroes in their normal minds are not going to submit to starvation or reduction to the status of serfs. They will continue to resist that fate. If their struggle, understood or not, means that they are marked for reprisals at the hands of their fellow white Americans, those reprisals will have to come, and the Negro, and the South and the Nation will have to bear the consequences.

Meanwhile, the "elder statesmen" of the Negro race in the South are getting together for constructive action. If the South is responsive to reason, the South will have an opportunity to do justice to the Negro.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
June 11, 1942

Unity Or Revolution?

Unity, national unity, that is the cry that comes from Washington. It echoes into every village and hamlet in these United States. It has been the keynote of inspiring orators and the topic of brilliant editorials. It has been the theme of dramatic radio skits.

But there it seems to have ended.

For the first time since the days of Valley Forge, this nation faces an enemy which threatens to invade its shores and enslave its citizens. Under the whip-lash of pleas for unity it has sought to recover lost time, to build the ships and planes and tanks and guns that were too long neglected. While the battle for production goes on, the battle for existence intensifies.

American boys have died—thousands of them. They have been sent reeling from Wake, from Manila, from Bataan, from Corregidor, from Burma. Nowhere have American or Allied arms won a major victory or turned the tide. Everywhere it has been too little and too late.

America is not discouraged. It is confident of ultimate victory, that its fight is righteous, that its tremendous material, industrial and moral resources will eventually be mobilized for victory.

But to achieve victory there must be national unity, a singleness of purpose, a determination to put first things first. Class must not be set against class, labor must not be set upon management, race must not be set upon race. There must be tolerance and understanding, a tolerance which works for the majority as well as for the minority, a tolerance which gets its inspiration in Washington and its application from the man in the street.

Is Washington using its great influence, its vast power, to achieve unity and understanding and victory, or is it using its resources to create dissensions and strife? We wonder.

* * *

From the day that President Roosevelt held his rendezvous with Prime Minister Winston Churchill—somewhere in the North Atlantic, and months before America's entry into the war—and came back to the United States with the now-famous "Atlantic Charter," it has been the fear of many that a social revolution was in the offing and that it might be permitted to overshadow the fight for life.

With the falling of the first bomb on Hawaii, and when America's first blood was shed in the most terrifying conflict the world has ever known, progress of the social revolution did not become secondary to the victory of the millions who stand ready to give their lives for the preservation of a nation and its way of life.

Blindly zealous social reformers, who, during times of peace, have been held within reasonable bounds by level-headed officials, have found themselves occupying places of power and importance in the nation's councils. The social revolution which even they were too timid to undertake in times of peace, now lies within their grasp. Their opportunity has come because 131,000,000 patriotic Americans have submitted to an unprecedented regimentation and revolution of personal privileges under the threat of a totalitarian victory.

They, it now appears, are willing to jeopardize the safety of a nation and the unity of its people by experimenting with dangerous theories which are certain to make chaos out of harmony. In particular does this apply to their inexcusably untimely plan to level racial barriers in the army, the navy, labor unions, war industries, railroads and, we think, every other walk of American life. They are using as a spring-board for their assault against white supremacy—no idle or meaningless phrase insofar as the South is concerned—the President's recent edict setting up a committee on "Fair Employment Practices."

* * *

Alabama gets its first and bitterest taste of this committee's activities at Birmingham on June 18, 19 and 20, when six field representatives — including two Negroes — meet to check on Alabama compliance with the President's executive order. In substance, the order means that a war industry in a community where 25 per cent of the population is Negro, must maintain that ratio of Negro employment. John Beecher, spokesman for the field representatives, has already asserted that any Alabama company employing less than 10 per cent Negro workers is obviously practicing discrimination.

It is indeed unfortunate that the zealots have chosen such a time as this to come into Alabama and try to tear down barriers which long have stood as a bulwark in the South against return of the days of carpetbaggery and exploitation.

It is absurd for a man engaged in a life and death struggle to turn from his assailant and lay down his gun to chase off an annoying fly. But that, it seems, is what is to happen soon in Alabama and every other Southern State where, for sound and sufficient reasons, social equality between the races has not and will not soon be practiced or tolerated.

Is it not time for those who beat their breasts for tolerance for the minority to have some tolerance for the majority? Is it not time for this nation to dry behind its ears and get down to the business of winning the war instead of seeking goals which cannot be attained?

Insofar as we are concerned, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt can have her social equality but she damn well can't ram it down the South's throat, war or no war!

47d-1942

Charges of Discrimination Have Been Filed Against Local Shipbuilding Co.

Savannah Tribune

NOV 5 - 1942

FACTS BROUGHT OUT AT MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT AT F. A. B. CHURCH

Savannah, Ga. —

At a largely attended mass meeting held last night at the First Afrcian Baptist church the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America presented Dick Carter, of Bay City, Michigan, the only Negro representative on the General Executive Board of the CIO, who impressively spoke to be derived by the Negro work to be derived fy the Negro workers through the democratic principles as practiced by the CIO.

It was announced by Organizer William Smith that charges have been filed by the Industrial Union with the Tenth District of the National Labor Relations Board in Atlanta against the discriminatory practices employed by the Southeastern Shipyard management and the AFL.

Organizer Smith also read the following telegram that was sent by the CIO to President Roosevelt and the Fair Employment committee of America, Washington, D. C.

"On behalf of the members of Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO wish to protest rank discrimination being employed at Southeastern Shipyard, Savannah, Ga. Hundreds of Negro skilled mechanics are being denied employment at their trades. Negroes can only work at jobs as laborers and helpers. AFL back door agreement in effect forcing men to take days off to pay union initiation fees hundreds of man hours lost. AFL insists Negroes not be employed except in above classifications. United States Employment Service in Savannah violating Presidents order and decision of Labor Management Com. by interviewing today women welders and discriminating against Negroes. We insist an investigation take place in Savannah and that Negro skilled mechanics be given an opportunity at their trades. AFL sabotaging our war effort by insisting on discrimination."

Organizer Smith came several weeks ago to take charge of the IUMSWA drive at the Southeastern yard, after repeated pleas from workers here.

An office for the CIO has been opened at 114 Drayton street and a branch office for colored workers at 714 West Broad street Mr. Smith urged all workers at the Southeastern yard to call at either of these offices for any information they desire.

Mr. Smith also announced the appointment as an organizer of Elijah Jackson, a colored worker who was fired from the Southeastern yard because of Industrial Union activities. Mr. Jackson will work as organizer and contact-man for the colored workers.

Organizer Smith also made known the following communicatio which was sent of William H. Smith, president of the Southeastern Shipyard Corporation, Savannah, Ga.

"Before filing protests and complaints to the various government agencies, I would like to place our Union on record as having protested the items I am about to bring to your attention. It is not my purpose to get into any controversies with you through the mails, but I feel duty bound on behalf of the organization I represent and its members in the Southeastern Shipyard to press these matters to the utmost.

In your letter of October 30, you cite the contract your company has with the various AFL Craft Unions. This is mearly a cover up of the entire situation and does not in any way explain or express the graft, discrimination and sabotaging of the war effort that is going on. By 'sabotaging of the war effort' I am referring to the hundreds of man hours lost when AFofL pulls mens time cards and refuse to allow them to work until they have paid up their exhorbitant initiation fees and dues. Even when these workers are willing to pay this graft, they are compelled to lose a day's work to call at the AFofL union to pay up. This is a time when our country needs every skilled worker and when there is a shortage of skilled labor throughout the shipbuilding industry. When the President is calling on all workers, unions and companies to give their everything. To out produce the Axis. A labor organization, with the permission of the Southeastern Management are compelling workers to take days off to pay initiation fees and dues. Is this helping our war effort? Is this carrying out to the letter Labors' agreement that there shall be no cessessation of work? Does this comply with President Roosevelt's request that no man hours be lost? We say not, and we further say that the AFofL through the above mentioned things are sabotaging the war effort and violating the Shipbuilding Stabilization agreement.

I would like to again remind you that the socalled 'contract' that you mention is merely an agreement between your company and AFofL craft unions, arrived at long before the shipyard had it's full working personnel. A contract that the workers had no part in and one that they are not even allowed to vote on. This contract is merely a agreement between your corporation and certain AFofL crafts union and does not bind the workers in any way. We further feel that the National Labor Relations Board will rule so too, inasmuch as there has never been a labor board election in your yard. If ever democracy was perverted, it has been in this case where you are attempting to jam a collective contract and group of unions down the throats of the workers when they were never given their democratic right to vote whether or not they wanted them.

"Not only are men being refused employment if their initiation fees are not paid up, but we find the sorry spectacle of men having paid their initiation fees to the AFofL in one department only to find that when they are transferred to another department they are compelled to pay all over agaian and their previous union card is ignored completely. This is racket in its rawest form and we protest such actions being tolerated by any shipbuilding corporation. Any union contract, whether it be a legitimate one or not, that hurts our war effort or causes the loss of man hours should be immediately voided This country cannot tolerate racketerring or any union or contract that allows these things to exist. The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO intends to protest this to every government agency concerned and to force a National Labor Relations Board Election in the Southestern Shipyard in order that the workers themselves (and not the company and the AFL) might decide which union they wish to represent them.

"I would like to further bring to your attention the vicious loan racket that is going on in your shipyard. This cannot have escaped the attention of the management inasmuch as these loan sharks are at liberty to terminate men who do not pay up and are also at liberty to pick up these men's checks at the office without even gaining the consent of the worker. For instance, one of the cases we would like to cite to you is the vicious loan racket being conducted by a foreman of colored laborers. I would like to state that we have all the necessary affidavits on hand in this matter and are ready to produce same any time you wish to discuss this matter with the representatives of this union. This man is loaning money to colored laborers. Only those laorers who borrow money from him are allowed to work on a Sunday and receive the premium overtime pay. He charges them 25 cents on the dollar per week accumalative interest—meaning that each week until the interest and principle is paid up the 25 cents on each dollar loaned is added to the original amount. In the case of one colored worker who had a bill of $36 owing to this foreman we found that he had only borrowed the sum of $10 and that the rest of the amount was interest. This man goes even further and picks these men's checks up at the office and takes them home, telling the workers to call at his office at his home where he deducted what they owe him, and gives them the rest. This goes even further. Any Negro who dares to protest or even mentions this loan racket is immediately fired and the foreman does not hesitate to tell a worker who mentions the CIO why he is firing him. Are you going to allow this to continue? I realize that these are serious charges, but they would never be made unless they could be substantiated with verbal and written evidence.

"This letter will further serve as our appeal to the Southeastern Management for recognition of our Union for its members employed by you.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WAR DEPARTMENT
CAMP LEE, VA.
CAMP HEADQUARTERS

Introduction OCT 10 1942
MEMORANDUM No. 5 URGENT

1.—War Department Regulations and Policy require that all those in the Military service shall observe, not only all Military rules and regulations, but also shall observe all **Federal, State and Local Laws,** ordinances and regulations and that they shall obey not only their superior officers in the Military service but they shall obey and respect all officers of the law and those charged with the enforcement of the laws in whatever place they may be.

2.—It is desired that the men of Camp Lee conduct themselves in regard to the Military laws and regulations and in regard to the **Federal, State and local laws** in such a manner as will reflect credit upon themselves and the uniform they wear and upon the military service of the United States. OCT 10 1942

3.—Those who are guilty of violating the **State law** or **local ordinances** are subject to disciplinary action under Military Law.

4.—Attention is directed to the local ordinance relating to drunkenness, the operation of automobiles and motor vehicles while uder the influence of intoxicants, and disorderly conduct.

5.—Attention is also called to the laws of Virginia requiring the segregation or separation of the white and colored races in RAILROAD TRAINS, where separate cars are provided; in ELECTRIC RAILWAY CARS and MOTOR VEHICLE BUSSES where separate seats are provided, the white patrons taking the seats in order from the front to rear and the colored patrons taking the seats in order from the rear to front, or such seats as may be designated by the conductor or operator of the car or bus. Attention is directed to the fact that in Virginia all railroad conductors, electric railway conductors and motor vehicle bus drivers or operators have the authority of Conservators of the Peace and special policemen while on duty, and may request that members of either race be reseated as circumstances require. Such requests must be promptly respected and obeyed. OCT 10 1942

6.—Attention is also called to the laws of Virginia requiring the segregation or separation of the white and colored races in public halls, theatres, motion picture shows or any place of public entertainment or public assembly which are attended by both white and colored persons and that persons on duty at such places have the authority of Conservators of the Peace or special policemen and will be respected and obeyed as such.

7.—Attention is also directed to the fact that in the City of Petersburg, Virginia, the laws above referred to in regard to the segregation or separation of the races are applied and put into effect briefly in the following manner:

(a) Patronage of service and amusement establishments in Petersburg, Virginia, including hotels, restaurants and soda fountains on the following streets, with the exceptions noted below, should be confined to white patrons:

Sycamore Street, from Wythe to Old Street
Washington Street, from Adams to Market Street
Bollingbrook Street, from Sycamore to 3rd Street
Bank Street, from Market to 2nd Street

Exceptions: (1) Century Theatre, which has a gallery for colored patrons.
(2) ABC Store, West Washington Street, which sells to both white and colored customers.
(3) Gasoline service stations who sell to both races.

(b) Patronage of service and amusement establishments, including three moving picture theatres on Harrison and Halifax Streets, with the exceptions noted below, on the following streets are confined to colored patrons: OCT 10 1942

South Avenue, Harrison, Gill, Federal, Carter, Cedar, and Old Street from Sycamore to Cockade Alley; Grove Avenue, from Sycamore to Short Market Street

Exceptions: Halifax Street: Establishments on this street are not uniform; nearly all of the said establishments serve colored exclusively, but each establishment serves either white or colored exclusively.

(c) All buildings and places used by the public for entertainment or recreation and all railway and bus stations are conducted exclusively for either the white or the colored race, or where both are admitted a separation of them is provided, as required by law.

(d) Public rest rooms or wash rooms are provided with separate facilities for the races except in places used exclusively by one of the races.

By command of Major General EDMONDS:

/s/ Milton H. Taulbee
MILTON H. TAULBEE,
Colonel, Field Artillery,
Executive Officer.

OFFICIAL:
/s/ R. E. Lafferty
R. E. LAFFERTY,
Captain, Cavalry,
Adjutant.

OCT 10 1942

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CANADA ACTS TO END RACE CURBS IN WAR EFFORT

Nov. 15, 1942

Creed or Color Lines Ordered Erased.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 14.—Employers who discriminate against any workers in Canada "on grounds of race, religion, creed, or color" may find all sources of workers closed to them, the national selective service administration warned today. This would be done by refusing permits to seek employment with such employers.

In a strongly worded statement the administration says:

"Some employers continue to discriminate against certain classes of persons on grounds of citizenship, nationality, race, language, name, creed, or color.

"Such discrimination impairs the war effort by preventing the most effective use of our total labor supply, and tends, by developing well founded resentment and suspicion, to defeat the democratic objectives for which we are fighting.

"In face of a growing shortage of labor, employers must be prepared of necessity to employ more handicapped persons than they would employ in normal times. They also must be prepared to employ persons of nationalities, creeds, and colors whom, perhaps because of fear of resentment on the part of other employés, they might not prefer to employ.

"If it comes to the attention of a national selective service officer that any employer is refusing unreasonably, on grounds which are discriminatory, to engage otherwise qualified persons referred to him by the office, he [the officer] is required to refer the matter to the head office at Ottawa, and the result may be directions to grant no more permits until such time as it is satisfactorily established that such discriminations have stopped."

No advertisments containing any such expressions as "Gentiles preferred" or "Protestants only" will be permitted.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Man Who Prefers Jail to Army No Coward

OCT 17 1942

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—I sat for half a day on a bench across the street from the Roger Morris Apartments at 555 Edgecombe Avenue here Saturday afternoon, waiting to talk with Lewis Jones, aged 28, with whom I had grown up in Dallas, Tex., years ago.

Jones is now New York's problem child. He refuses to serve in a separate colored unit of the U. S. Army because, he declares, it is not a democratic army.

He knows that he will probably have to serve a jail term for violation of the Selective Service Act, but he is unabashed and contends that whatever stigma may follow him the rest of life is "just a part of the sacrifice" he will have to make because of his convictions.

Jones was born in Dallas in April, 191[illegible]. His father, Lewis P. Jones, Sr., was a barber. His mother, Mrs. Paralee Jones, a domestic. Both are deceased. Mrs. Jones died in 1927 and her husband died ten years later.

Lewis P. Jones, the draft objector, grew up on the edge of one of the select colored residential sections in Dallas, and his playmates were children who have made marks for themselves in later life.

Childhood Associates

Among them were Lee Perkins, graduate of the University of Michigan, now a coxswain and platoon leader in the U. S. Coast Guard at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn. N.Y.; Booker T. and Fannie Pittman, children of Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington, and William S. Willis, son of the late grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Texas.

One of his most outstanding traits as a child was his consistent interest in helping "the little fellow." Like most children, he fought often, but hardly any of his fights were in protecting himself from the neighborhood bully. He always took up the fight for someone e[illegible]e.

Attended Morehouse College

Graduating from Booker T. Washington High School in 1935, he was granted an athletic scholarship to Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., where he enrolled in September of that year to pursue a major in sociology.

A knee injury suffered in high school football competition put an early end to his athletic career, but he remained in school as a working student with the aid of other scholarships granted him because of the calibre of his classroom work.

He became a recognized student of sociology at Morehouse and idolized Walter R. Chivers, instructor of sociology at the Atlanta school. Others under whom he studied were Dr. Ira DeA Reid and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Chosen Best-Liked Student

In 1938, the school publication chose the campus superlatives for the year and Jones was voted Morehouse's best-liked student.

Besides his work as an NYA student, Jones was the campus barber and his room was always filled with men engaged in bull sessions. The topics they discussed touched upon religion, sociology, philosophy and, at the behest of the barber, social problems.

Character Traits

Slim and standing 6 feet two inches tall, he was immaculate in his dress and carried himself with an air of defiance. Thrifty to a fault, he could always be depended on to have the dollar that any student needed when his allowance check from home was late or exhausted.

He was as generous with his loans as he was thrifty and just as conscientious about collecting his "interest."

After graduating from Morehouse in 1939, Jones came to New York with plans to attend the New York School of Social Work. Circumstances prevented his realizing this ambition, so he took a job as elevator operator at Macy's Department Stor .

Called Self an Orphan

Throughout his early life in Texas and during his college career, he was admired for the courage of his convictions. Following the death of his father in 1937, he considered himself without relatives, although he states that he has distant cousins in Arizona.

His associates in New York have been the better people and he has sought out the thinkers.

Most of his contacts, he avers, were made through the New York Morehouse Alumni Association and those who have known him concur that he has cared little for the things that occupy the mind and interest of most young men of his age.

He has attempted to avoid the injection of the personal element into the issue he has raised by refusing to submit for induction into the army, preferring, he states, "to stay in the background and let the issues grapple with each other."

A Hater of Lies

There is a stubbornness about him once he has reached a conclusion within his own mind that defies description. He insists upon facing facts and is a stickler for moral honesty.

Because of his belief in the Shakesperian dictum: "First to thine ownself be true," he defies the Selective Service Act because "a jim crow army belies the very tenets of democracy."

Strained Greetings

When Jones finally came home to put an end to my all-afternoon virgil in the shadow of his doorstep, the greetings we extended each other were sincere but, for some undefinable reason, unquestionably strained.

We were as two people meeting in a new world, shaking hands across some invisible line that made us men of different worlds.

Sitting there across the street from the swank Roger Morris and Alberta apartment houses, over looking St. Nicholas Place and the Polo Grounds, we talked for a time about our hometown, mutual friends, employment, New York, Harlem and its 300,000 colored residents.

Can't Get Set in Harlem

Always a man of subtle humor, Jones summed up our discussion of Harlem by saying that he has found it difficult to get set to do the things that he had in mind when he first came to New York.

"Everytime I almost get set, something happens to throw everything out of gear. I imagine hundreds of thousands of others find themselves heir to the same plight.

"I don't see how Joe Louis ever managed to get going in New York. I've always heard it said that he is a fighter that has to get set before he throws the knockout punch. I really don't see how he ever managed to get set here."

We laughed at his joke. And it was the first time we had laughed in nearly two hours of conversation.

The Devil's Advocate

Then we began to talk about his action in refusing to serve in the U. S. Army. I as the devil's advocate (a cantankerous person who won't admit that he believes in anything and who arguest against any and all points advanced by an opponent) and he as the protagonist.

After more than two hours of badgering, I had to concede as I imagine all others who have talked with Jones have done, that he not only has an answer for every attack on his position but challenges the sincerity of any assault upon his position.

Equal Opportunities

"I believe," he said, "that the army and every other institution, industry and organization in this country should give colored citizens the opportunity to serve the country in capacities commensurate with their abilities.

"If, in the army, it should be determined that my abilities.

"If, in the army, it should be determined that my abilities best fit me for being a water boy and I am convinced that I am best fitted to be a water boy; then I should do every thing in my power to be the best water boy in the army.

"But if I am to be told at the outset that I cannot be anything more than a water boy, then that is a contradiction of the principle of teh thing for which the entire army is established. And so it is with all other institutions which deny colored equal opportunities."

Forty Waving Flags

Around the horseshoe grandstand roof of the Polo Grounds forty Star Spangled Banners waved in the breezes from across the East River. Pointing to them, Jones said: "Beautiful aren't they? But it is shameful that the thing for which they stand—democracy—is not real."

He walked with me to the subway station. As my train approached, we shook hands and bade each other luck. He turned and walked away and I boarded the train. As the train pulled away I glanced back at him as he retreated toward the uptown platform.

I said to myself: There goes Lewis Jones, not just American, but all-American. A man of courage and of sufficient stature to challenge one of the most important questions of the times: the question of equality of service and opportunity for young colored Americans in this war for freedom.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Troops Preferred to Whites by Many Englishmen

OCT 17 1942

[The following letters are reprinte from The New Statesman and Natio an English literary journal.]

Sir: Critic's remarks last wee on the presence of colored Amer can troops in this country, an the methods of the military au thorities in dealing with th "problem" are singularly oppor tune.

His analysis of the situation i acute, but there is one point o which the writer would like t express some slight disagreement

It is doubtful if any sociologis who has studied the question o color prejudice in Britain woul share his regret that so man colored soldiers have been sent

In fact, their presence here provides almost a unique opportunity for the breaking down of certain strongly ingrained attitudes in this respect which we ourselves possess.

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There is little doubt that these attitudes are based largely or certain "stereotypes," or conventional ideas of the colored person for taking the population of these islands as a whole, it is doubtfu if as many as 5 per cent of us have ever had any personal contact with a colored man or woman.

Could Avoid Friction

It is just possible that the mair difficulties of the problem Critic describes could have been avoided by a more careful consideration on the part of the military authorities concerned.

Was it absolutely essential, for example, that both white and colored Americans should be posted and billeted in the same small towns? As th following few observations and inquiries show, the possibilities of friction and misunderstanding are aggravated greatly by such a situation.

It appears in a number of such cases that orders or requests have been issued by the American military authority to the townspeople to the effect that white and colored troops should not be permitted in the same civilian canteens.

Discrimination Opposed

In some cases the townspeople have refused to comply with this. Partly as a result of this, the latter have become extremely annoyed at what is regarded as discrimination against the colored soldiers.

As a further result, scuffles between white and colored Americans have occurred in public places when, for example, a number of the latter have entered, or have tried to enter, dance halls or bars where the white Americans were already disporting themselves.

Apparently, in one case the white Americans remonstrated with a landlady for serving colored customers. The reply of the woman, as stated, is significant: "Their money is as good as yours, and we like their company."

Many of the townspeople, in fact, assert strongly that they "prefer" the colored troops to the white. The effect of the "segregation" on "morale" is also interesting in some cases. A typical remark is "it seems silly to talk about democracy when we have white and black troops who will not talk or mix with one another."

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The colored soldiers are noted as being "too reserved," "careful," "too self-controlled and disciplined," and the construction put on these "observations" is that the colored have been "cowed" by past interracial experiences in the States.

Popularity Puzzles Whites

In short, there is an obvious and fairly definite tendency in many quarters towards championing the "cause" of the "Blackies" (note the diminutive) against the white Americans.

The reaction of many of the latter is as might be expected. They appear to be at first very puzzled at events. They cannot understand the English attitude, more particularly the attitude of English women, and are especially puzzled at the popularity of their colored compatriots.

It is certainly to be hoped, as Critic suggests, that the American authorities and our own will pay very serious attention to the matter in all its ramifications.

The rough and ready fashion of telling our own troops, male and female, that they are to adopt certain attitudes towards the colored soldiers, is no solution. It is likely to enhance considerable antagonisms, already incipient as a result of differences in pay, towards the white Americans, and will test to the breaking point the democratic faith of the more ideologically minded.

R. L. LITTLE

OCT 17 1942

DOCTOR'S LETTER

Sir: I am glad to see Mr. Little's letter in your last issue. The League of Colored Peoples is very much concerned about the "official" attitude adopted towards these colored American troops.

The war has provided a unique opportunity to solve this question of race throughout the world and apparently we are unable either to see or to take advantage thereof. Instead, we find our own authorities endeavoring to establish a "jim-crow" attitude in this country.

The inconsistency of ostensibly fighting against the Herrenvolk idea and at the same time maintaining this idea in practice within our own borders does not appear to have struck the authorities concerned.

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Gov't Must Take Stand

The British Government has on more than one occasion, since the outbreak of war, made its attitude clear towards her own colored nationals.

Although I admit that in the case of the Americans the question has to be handled delicately because of ingrained traditions, nevertheless I feel that our government must somehow, and that quite soon, assert that this country will not stand for any "jim-crow" attitude in relationship to colored Americans.

If this is not done soon, then I believe there will be a grave danger of sabotaging the war effort. Colored peoples, whether American, Chinese or British, are in this war to fight for their own freeom as well as for the freedom of the world, and the main significance of the whole issue of the present world revolution will be lost unless this fact is fully realized.

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Revolutions always enlarge the area of human freedom. Just as the revolution of 150 years ago resulted in the emancipation of the slaves, so will the present revolution result in the social, economic, intellectual and political emancipation of their descendants in America and the West Indies and their compatriots in Africa and throughout the world.

(Dr.) HAROLD A. MOODY,
Founder and president of the
League of Colored Peoples
160 Queen's Road,
S.E. 15.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Women Protest Jimcro Hiring By Goodyear

NOV 7 1942

LOS ANGELES. – Five young Negro women brought affidavits concerning the Goodyear Rubber Co.'s refusal to employ them to the first meeting of the newly set up Advisory Committee, an interracial committee formed by the regional director of the USEmployment Service to hear complaints of discrimination. Committee, leading such effective community movements as the Negro women's march on USES, in holding conferences with USES on the whole question of the integration of the Negro in the defense effort, one of which launched the advisory committee idea.

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The Advisory Committee, with Rev. B. C. Duke representing the Negro community, Revels Cayton of the CIO, a representative from the AFL, one from the Mexican community, and one for the employers (names not available at press time), heard testimony from the five applicants that they had answered advertisements in the metropolitan press for unskilled labor at Goodyear, and that altho unskilled white applicants were hired, Negro applicants were told that they had to have experience.

Committee members heard that rubber plants in LA, despite government contracts, continue to discriminate against Negroes, and that Goodyear, which has 35 Negroes among approximately 3500 employees, hired the first group as maids.

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Present at the meeting, in addition to the committee members, were Major Arthur Woods, head of the LA USES, Clarence Johnson of the War Manpower Commission, Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins and Rev. Clayton D. Russell, chairman of the Victory Committee.

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Race Hate in South Leading to Violence

"PM Daily" New York, N.Y.

By Henry R. Lieberman
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An explosive situation below the Mason-Dixon Line which threatens to break out into widespread race violence and seriously impair war production in mines, steel plants and shipyards was revealed yesterday as a large delegation of union officials, civic leaders and liberals came to Washington to get Federal agencies to do something about white-Negro tension.

The delegation, it was learned, visited officials in the Dept. of Justice, War Production Board (WPB), War Manpower Commission (WMC), the Interior Dept. and the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), emphasizing that recent anti-Negro utterances by Dixie demagogues had created a powderbox that needed only a spark to be set off. Unless something is done quickly, the delegation warned Government officials, Southern war industries will lose badly needed man power through Negro migration northward.

Results of Friction

Delegation members disclosed a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan feeling in the South. They said:

¶ Negroes and whites in the iron ore mines and in the Mobile shipyards are going armed to their jobs.

¶ Scores of Negroes have been beaten and arrested in Memphis; Beaumont, Tex., and Columbus, Ga., for trying to get transportation on public buses overcrowded because of war conditions. The city council in Beaumont has threatened severe punishment for violations of Jim Crow bus laws.

¶ There have been a number of wildcat strikes because white employes refused to work alongside Negroes.

¶ Negro and white union officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers, CIO, have received anonymous notes threatening their lives. One mine official was assaulted twice for trying to get Negroes better jobs, and later his car was forced into a ditch by an automobile containing white workers.

Negroes Reported Killed

There have been several reports of Negroes killed by whites. It is established definitely that on June 27 Walter Gunn of Macon County, Ala., wanted on a minor charge of drunkenness, was shot in the leg and beaten to death by a deputy sheriff in the presence of his wife and children. Previously, Gunn was stripped in public and beaten.

Racial feeling, according to the delegation, has increased steadily since June, when the FEPC began hearings on anti-Negro discrimination in Birmingham. It has been fanned by a barrage of racial propaganda unloosed by Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Gov. Gene Talmadge of George and Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.), leader of the white-trash bloc in Congress.

The signal for a new "white supremacy" campaign, the delegation contends, was a speech by a minor Birmingham politician named Horace C. Wilkinson, July 22 before the Kiwanis Club in Bessemer, Ala., an iron, coal and steel center.

He got wide publicity on an attack on New Deal Democrats, Willkie Republicans, the Supreme Court and the FEPC for trying to eliminate segregation of the races. He insisted Negroes were throwing kisses at white college girls. He called for a League for White Supremacy so strong and efficient "that this menace to our national security and our local way of life will disappear rapidly."

War Contract Refused

The next day Gov. Dixon made public his notorious letter to the Federal Government in which he declined to sign a war contract because it contained a non-discrimination clause. He wrote:

"I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principles of segregation or lose their jobs."

This open defiance of the President's no-discrimination policy was followed by a letter from Alabama's Sen. John Bankhead to Gen. Marshall, Chief of Staff, demanding that no Negro soldiers be brought to the South for training.

The situation has grown considerably worse since Dixon took his stand. He has become a hero in Alabama. The Selma *Times Journal*, in an editorial entitled *A Champion Arises*, attacked Eleanor Roosevelt as the "mother" of "racial agitation" and urged that Dixon be drafted for "service in some place of high leadership."

Hate a Political Weapon

Around Dixon, according to delegation members, have clustered the anti-unionists and anti-New Dealers, who are using the race issue as a political weapon.

"Just a little while back," said a delegate, "our local union asked the mine where I work to put two Negroes on as motormen. The non-union workers threatened to strike. There was a two-hour stoppage—but we called in white workers from other locals, and the non-union fellows came back. Anyway, we get a colored man on as a motorman.

"The next thing we know, four white motormen attack him and hit him with a rock. Then a fellow comes up and calls me a rotten name. He starts to swing, but a foreman comes between us. Not long after that I'm riding along in an automobile with two other union fellows. Along comes five non-union fellows in another automobile and forces us off the road. We go into a ditch. Lucky nobody was hurt."

Yesterday the delegation met with Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the FEPC. Before the meeting, Cramer was asked what the committee was going to do about the delegation's charges.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ship Company Still Bars Skilled Men

BALTIMORE

Officials of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Company are still discriminating against their colored employees by refusing to them a reasonable allotment of skilled jobs, Pete Fleezanis, [illegible] told the AFRO recently.

Mr. Fleezanis, an official of the CIO's Local 43, of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, said that the company is now accepting more colored workers in the training classes but when most of these persons finish their courses they are returned to laboring jobs.

Excuses Used

He stated that the company gives these trainees what he termed "impossible tests" after they have completed their courses, and refuses them skilled jobs if they fail to pass the examination. This type of test, he said, is not given to whites.

Most of those who do manage to pass are, according to Mr. Fleezanis, told by the company that there are no job openings for men in their skills at present, although the company advertises for and hires white workers daily for the same jobs.

The union [illegible] made the company agree to rehire some 225 men who had been laid off for no definite reasons and agree also to allow more of them to attend the training classes. This action was obtained after the IUMSW threatened to call in the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Fleezanis states that his organization is now attempting to get the company to hire these workers who are being trained there, rather than return them to laborers' work.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Beaten in La. Draft Office

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Apparently inspired by the recent blows against national unity and the war effort by Gov. Dixon of Alabama and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, a physical attack was made on a Negro draftee right in the office of the U. S. Army induction center here on Friday, July 31.

The Negro, Herman C. Lee, and his mother, Mrs. Olivia Lee, 51, both residing at 2005 Philip St., New Orleans, Louisiana, were beaten by members of the New Orleans Police Force when Lee stepped out of line to say a final farewell to his mother.

Besides being beaten Mrs. Lee was arrested and carried to the Recorder's Court without being permitted to make a statement. She was charged with interfering with and striking an officer and fined $5 or the "privilege" of serving 30 days. Not being in a position to pay the fine, Mrs. Lee was immediately jailed but released when her husband contacted Commissioner Skelly's office. The trial is to come up soon.

More than 30 other persons on the scene were indiscriminately rushed into patrol wagons and carted off to jail where they later faced the judge and were fined $10 each for "disturbing the peace."

Lieutenant Garretson, the Army officer in charge, stated:

"Anytime there is a bunch of 'niggers' to be handled there is bound to be trouble." He further excused the action of the police officers by stating, "What do you expect? When an officer has trouble with one 'nigger' the only thing he can do is to make an example of the first one to make a pass at him."

A committee of [illegible] persons, representing churches, civic organizations and labor unions, with a combined membership of thousands of persons, called on Brigadier General Raymond H. Fleming, director of the Selective Service of Louisiana, to protest this attack on a draftee.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Minority Groups, Now Denied War Work, See Hope Of Obstructionists Being Made to "Toe Mark"

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—Obstreperous industrialists and demagogic politicians are about to be dealt with in a positive manner for allowing their prejudices and love for the limelight to induce them to oppose President Roosevelt's program for enlisting the full manpower of the nation in war production, it is believed.

This opinion is held by those who are interpreting the recent move of the President in shifting the Fair Employment Practice Committee from the jurisdiction of the War Production Board, headed by Donald Nelson, to the War Manpower Commission, headed by two-fisted Paul V. McNutt, who has carried into his powerful assignment to mobilize the manpower of the nation the fighting heart of a soldier. Mr. McNutt, a veteran of World War I, a former Governor of Indiana; former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands and former National Commander of the American Legion, has moved to the front as the President's right-hand man, and is "ready" to do battle with the biggest industrialists or the biggest politicians, now engaged in efforts to sabotage the nation's war effort.

Mr. McNutt has already gone on record as determined to see to it that the President's executive order, barring discrimination in hiring workers in war plants and in training persons for war work, is carried out to the letter. He is expected, therefore, to tangle with such politicians as Gov. Dixon of Alabama and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia who have defied the Presidential edict.

It is felt that Donald M. Nelson has not put very much fight into his efforts to get industrialists and politicians to obey the President's orders, after having numerous instances of obstruction cited to him by the Fair Employment Practice Committee. It is understood that the President is as determined to end racial discrimination in war work as he is to win the war and feels that ending racial discrimination in the war effort is of vital necessity to bolster the morale of workers of various minority groups which have been denied fair participation in the nation's war program.

It will not be denied, also, that the President realizes the danger to the success of New Deal policies and candidates that impends as a result of the success reactionary industrialists and politicians are having in thumbing their noses at his anti-discrimination order. It means that the New Deal will lose thousands of votes in vital centers unless the President's orders are carried out and that his administration will be greatly weakened if he allows Dixon and Talmadge to have their way in Alabama and Georgia.

From a purely political standpoint it is more necessary for the New Deal to keep the good will of its hundreds of thousands of colored voters in Northern states than to yield to the prejudices of governors of the backward states of the South, it is contended. The New Deal faces no danger of losing either Alabama or Georgia, however hard it may crack down on Dixon and Talmadge, while on the other hand, colored voters in the North, by deserting the New Deal because of the administration's failure to protect them in their rights as American citizens, can contribute to the defeat of enough Northern Congressmen to give the Republicans control of the lower house of Congress.

It is no secret that the President is vitally interested in this year's races for Congress and is anxious to see his party victorious. With Republican leaders like Wendell Willkie continually publicizing the shortcomings of the New Deal in not enforcing a fair deal for Negro workers in war industries and in training, it could happen that the overwhelming majority of Negro voters, who have been New Dealers throughout Mr. Roosevelt's administration, would desert in enough numbers to bring the New Deal a disastrous defeat this year.

President Roosevelt is too smart a politicians to permit this to happen, when all that is necessary to avoid it is to make Dixon, Talmadge and politicians of their ilk obey his orders just as the governors of great states of the nation are doing.

The prompt transferring of the FEPC to the jurisdiction of the Hon. Paul V. McNutt is looked upon as being both a vital war measure and a move to protect the New Deal in a critical political year. It is expected that very soon be called on the carpet and "called Dixon, and Talmadge are going to to the colors" by the Hon. Paul V. McNutt and this World War veteran will exact full and prompt obedience from these governors and get it, or else.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY-NAVY BAN RACE DISCRIMINATION ON JOBS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 23—First plank in a nine-point program announced last week in a joint Army-Navy statement, to be followed in some [illegible] government-owned and privately-operated plants, was the following:

"No employee or person seeking employment shall be discriminated against by reason of race, color, creed or sex."

The policy was worked out in collaboration with A. F. of L. and CIO representatives.

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Crew Forces Hiring Of Race Seamen

MAR 30 1942

Company Seeks To Have Them Make Objection

TEXAS CITY, Tex.—(A N P)—"We, the undersigned members of the crew of the SS American Press have no objections to sailing with colored members in our all-out effort to win the war against Fascism," said a statement issued by 13 white members of the crew of the SS American Press, Lykes Bros. ship, here last week, in demonstrating that they understood fully the meaning of a all-out fight against Fascism. The company had tried to persuade the crew to refuse to sail with three Negro replacements sent out from the Union hall in Texas City. However, the affirmation of democracy made by the crew forced the company to hire the Negro seamen and to send the ship out on schedule.

According to Joe Curran, president of National Maritime union, dispute began last March 3 when he received a wire from H. K. Deuchare, Texas City agent that Port Captain H. E. Johnson refused to accept Negro replacements for the Press. Deuchare was immediately advised if the company was responsible for discrimination, the Maritime commission be informed at once and the company made to put its position in writing. "If the crew is responsible," Curran added, "it is not the policy of the union to force crew to accept where disruption will be the result."

In following Curran's advise, Deuchare wired the commission the following day, stating that Lykes Bros. had refused employment of three competent and certified Negro seamen. A few days later, Port Capt. Johnson stated the company's position in writing and was informed by Deuchare of a letter from President Roosevelt to the NUM stating that "Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man the ships."

MAR 30 1942

COMPANY MOVES

Immediately the company sought to have the 13 white crew members object to working with Negroes, but was thwarted when the crew expressed their willingness to sail with colored seamen. The ship was due to sail at daybreak on March 9 and the company hurried to acquiesce to the expressed desire of the crew, and the ship embarked for its destination on scheduled.

Commenting upon the incident, Deuchare declared it "a victory for the union, inasmuch as it happened in the most reactionary state of the union with the majority of seamen coming from southern states.

"I feel now that our educational program is sufficiently rooted in the minds of the great majority of our membership, that discrimination can be eliminated in the near future."

Three Soldiers Die as Whites, Negroes Battle

Houston Post
APR 3 - 1942
Houston, Texas

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3.—(AP)—Three soldiers were killed and five wounded in a battle between whites and negroes Thursday night described by Maj. Aage Woldike as "the first manifestation of any ill-feeling among different races at the post."

At least 50 shots were fired in the dispute which developed in a sports palace in the community of Pointville, surrounded by the Fort Dix reservation.

Negro and white soldiers had been waiting to use a telephone when, Major Woldike said, one of the negro soldiers attempted to seize a pistol from a white military police officer.

White Officer Pursues

The negro failed in the attempt, Major Woldike continued, but ripped the M. P.'s holster and then fled into the darkness. The white officer pursued him and fired a shot over the fleeing negro's head.

Then firing broke out on all sides. A negro barracks is located across the roadway from the resort.

The dead:

Private Manie W. Strough, white, of Honeycamp, Va., a military policeman.

Private Isaac W. Brown, negro, 102 Carolina street, Henderson, Tenn.

Corp. W. E. Hall, negro, no address available.

The five wounded were all negroes.

APR 3 - 1942

None in Bad Condition

One of the wounded men was hit by a stray bullet as he was in the shower room of the barracks. Another was wounded as he lay under a table in the sports palace.

None was reported in critical condition at the post hospital.

White military police reinforcements were rushed to the scene. The battle lasted only a few minutes after a negro major ordered the shooting to cease.

The negro troops had had rifle practice earlier in the day and the post public relations officer said some of the soldiers may have salvaged some bullets.

Investigation Planned

"This is the first manifestation of any ill-feeling or argument between negro and white soldiers at the post," Major Woldike said. "We have been very fortunate to date. The trouble apparently was caused by the telephone argument with some persons with a little too much race consciousness getting off the track."

The matter, Woldike said, is in the hands of Col. Herbert E. Forrest, executiive officer of the post, who will be in charge of a full investigation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nelson, Hillman Hear Only Whites Will Be Trained

Discriminations Are Pointed Out By Urban League

APR 2 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The National Urban League this week protested to Daniel M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, and to Sidney Hillman, director of the Labor Division of the War Production Board, against defense training policies which threaten to bar Negro workers of the South from jobs in industrial war production.

The League emphasized the ironic contradictions of a Federal policy which offers the least training facilities to Negroes in that section of the country where the greatest number of Negro workers are to be found.

The protest centers around discriminatory training policies in Atlanta and the State of Georgia where war industries are expanding at a rapid rate. The major case in point is the present construction of a mammoth aircraft plant by the Bell Aircraft Corporation where between 40,000 and 50,000 workers will be employed in the near future.

APR 2 - 1942

PROMISES EMPLOYMENT

Vaughn C. Bell, director of industrial Relations of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, has promised Negroes will be included in important numbers on the basis of their qualifications in the labor force of its proposed Georgia plant.

The Council on Defense Training For Negroes has been conducting a program for increasing the use of Negro workers throughout war production industries in the State of Georgia. It has listed 6,000 qualified Negro workers for training in preparation for work in these industries.

Despite the increasing need for labor in war production, William Y. Bell, Jr., chairman of the Council reports that he has been unsuccessful in getting the officials in charge of training programs to change present unsatisfactory policies. Georgia officials insist on training Negroes only for those jobs in which employers have traditionally used them. The council is protesting the barring of Negroes from such courses as airplane mechanics, aircraft welding, blueprint reading, auto mechanics, radio servicing electrical work sheet metal work, machine shop tools and die making.

The attention of the War Production Board has already been called to the Atlanta situation, and Sidney Hillman has been urged to take vigorous action in behalf of Negro workers of Atlanta. The War Production Board, the council charges, has shirked action by waiting for the Bell Aircraft Corporation to specify exactly the kind of jobs in which Negroes will be employed before any attempt is made to open training courses to them.

In an exchange of correspondence between Franklin O. Nichols, Industrial Relations Field Secretary of the National Urban League, and Robert C. Weaver, chief of the WPB's Negro Employment and Training Branch, the National Urban League has taken the position that the War Production Board cannot place on the Bell Aircraft Corporation the responsibility for opening up defense training courses set up by the Federal Government.

The National Urban League has continuously maintained the position that earmarking courses and trainees is unsound in principle, is inefficient, and handicaps the nation in receiving the full benefit of training funds and available manpower. There is no better confirmation of the soundness of this stand than in the present problem that has developed in Georgia.

The position of the National Urban League on this matter has been transmitted in telegrams and letters to General Frank McSherry, WPB's Director of Defense Training, John J. Corson, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, Donald M. Nelson, and Sidney Hillman.

The outcome of this controversy is being watched with keen interest not only by Negro leadership in Atlanta, but also by progressive leaders of the entire South. They see in this situation a grave problem affecting national security as this relates to securing an all-out use of available labor.

If 10,000,000 Negroes in southern states continue to be barred from training for war production, not only will they fail to receive jobs in the industrial plants rapidly being set up in that section, but equally important, this nation will be denied the use of a valuable source of labor supply.

From the League headquarters at 1133 Broadway, New York City, Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, urges all organizations interested in victory production to express their opinions in this matter to Messrs. Nelson and Hillman.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

More on Racism

[illegible] 24 1942

TO NEW MASSES: Louis Martin's recent article, "The Curse of Racism" (NEW MASSES, March 3), correctly poses an old issue in terms of its new and paramount significance. As a necessary means to winning the war, it is now more imperative than ever that traditional racial discriminations be cast out of American life. The necessity lies not solely in the demands of democratic justice; it inheres in the requirements of victory.

In the first place, many racial discriminations serve directly to obstruct the war efforts of the

nation. Job discrimination withholds much-needed Negro workers from the all-important Battle of Production. Racial bars prevent the full utilization of the nation's manpower in the armed forces. Failure effectively to organize Negro citizens for air raid protection, especially in southern cities, imperils the production, communication, transportation, and protective services of the entire community. Lynching and Klan-inspired race riots dampen the enthusiasm of large sections of the Negro people for truly all-out participation in the war effort. These are but a few of the ways in which discriminations against the Negro people operate directly to obstruct the nation's victory program.

Second, racial discriminations afford the reemerging appeaser forces in our midst a rich field to exploit for purposes of disunity. Many Negro nationalists, naively, and the more sinister pro-Axis agents, deliberately, now seek to play up the just grievances of the Negro people in an entirely negative and divisive manner. The effect is to disrupt the growing and necessary unity of all the American people.

Third, racial discriminations provide Axis propagandists with a powerful means to promote disaffection among colonial and semi-colonial peoples. As Mr. Martin aptly points out, American color prejudices facilitate the spread of fascist propaganda among the millions of darker peoples below the Rio Grande, and thus tend to undermine that Pan-American solidarity which alone will suffice for victory. So, likewise, in the Philippines, in Malaya, in Burma, in China, in India, and elsewhere among colonial peoples whose support is an essential requirement of victory, our continuing racial discriminations are cited by Axis propaganda as "proof" that the United Nations care not for the welfare of darker peoples.

This is a just war of liberation. The freedom of *all* the peoples of the United Nations, including their racial minorities and colonial populations, depends utterly upon and will be furthered by defeat of the Axis powers. At the same time, victory for the United Nations depends absolutely upon the complete and unified support of *all* their peoples. Thus, anything which now tends to divide the peoples of the allied nations serves directly to negate the requirements of victory. Such is the nature of a people's war.

It is with real insight, therefore, that Mr. Martin suggests that our color prejudices and racial discriminations might well become the Achilles heel of the United Nations. Americans must never let this be.

DOXEY A. WILKERSON,
Professor of Education, Howard University.
Washington, D. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

25TH INFANTRY OSTRACIZED AT WALLA WALLA

Taverns, Cafes, Pool Halls Declared Off Limits By Commander

APR 4 - 1942

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Twenty places of public accommodation and recreation here are barred to the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry made up of Negro soldiers by official army order, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People learned this week.

The order, dated March 21 was posted at the infantry headquarters and bars the colored soldiers from entering the premises of the places named "for any purpose."

The order states "Upon the written request from each of the following businesses in Walla Walla, Washington each of the firms listed below are declared OFF LIMITS for all soldiers of the 25th infantry." The complete order:

"Headquarters 25th Infantry"

APR 4 - 1942

"RCE-jop
"Walla Walla, Washington
March 21, 1942"

"SUBJECT: OFF LIMITS.
"TO: C. O., Serv. Co., Band, Med. Det., Hq. Co.

"1. Upon written request from each of the following businesses in Walla Walla, Washington, each of the firms listed below are declared OFF LIMITS for all soldiers of the 25th Infantry:

"The Crystal cafe, 112 W. Main street; the Grotto, 45 E. Main street; Marcus Whitman hotel, Second and Rose streets; Russell's 57 E. Main street; Dacres hotel, 4th avenue and Main street; J. H. Kelley's cigar store, 9 Second avenue, South; Log Inn, Melrose and Wellington streets; Green Lantern, 1606 Isaacs street; Book Nook, First and Main streets; Liberty pool hall, 223 W. Main street; Headquarters cigar store 104 W. Main street; N. Y. Coney Island cafe, 13 E. Main street; McFreely hotel and cafe, 4th and Alder streets; Grand hotel, 1st and Alder streets; Regional Root Beer, 430 W. Main street; Lutchers billiards, 128 W. Main street; Dew Drop Inn, 116 W. Main street; Copper Kettle, 22 E. Main street; Sheps Smoke shop, 21 W. Main street; Tripple XXX stand.

"2. All soldiers of the 25th Infantry will observe the above and will not enter the premises listed for any purpose."

"By order of Colonel YON:
R. C. Eldridge, Jr.
1st Lieut. 25th Infantry
Adjutant."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Sailors, Civilians Clash at Portsmouth, Va.

APR 4 1942

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — Clashes between colored and whites and white sailors on shore leave swelled to near-riot proportions on Saturday night.

According to reports, the cause of the mixups which reached their climax near midnight, Saturday, was the effrontery of white sailors who had frequented the colored section in the vicinity of High and Effingham Streets, asking: "Where can we find some colored women?"

Whites Knife Man

However, the Saturday night fracas was not started by sailors, it was learned. Investigation revealed that a colored man had been cut about the neck by two whites and other colored men had come to his aid. White sailors, in passing, took up the fight. During the melee, the white civilians fled.

Large numbers of colored civilians and white sailors were fighting when the police riot squad arrived. After the mob had been dispersed, other fights broke out on side streets, where white sailors were found in the section.

Charles Eaton of Columbia Avenue, was the injured man. Officer Nugent was hit with a beer case thrown by some member of the mob. There were no others injured seriously.

APR 4 1942

Section Now "Out of Bounds"

Orders were issued by naval authorities early this week that no white sailors are to be allowed in the colored section hereafter. Violators are to be arrested by the shore patrol, the order states.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Australians Greeted Him, Sailor Reveals

APR 16 1942

Cayton Says He Was Received With Open Arms

LOS ANGELES, Calf.—(ANP)—Australia welcomed him and 64 other Negro sailors "with open arms " Revels Cayton, labor leader and former secretary of the Maritime federation, said on his return here last week. He was a member of the crew of merchant vessel which is now being used by the government as a troop transport.

APR 16 1942

Saying, "I don't know how the Australians took 5,000 Negro soldiers, but I do know how they received us, 64 Negro sailors, just before the soldiers got there," Cayton said that apprehensions over their reception were set at rest as soon as their boat docked.

LIVED IN HOTELS

The Aussies greeted them enthusiastically and they lived in the best hotels, went to the public dances, and associated freely with the Australian citizens. Sole opposition came from white American soldiers who were stationed over there.

APR 16 1942

Revels Cayton, who is the brother of Horace Cayton, economist and director of the Good Shepherd Community center in Chicago, was one day out of Manila when the war started on December 7. During the past four months he has been in three theatres of war; Manila, Pearl Harbor and Australia. He was aboard the transport which returned the wounded of Pearl Harbor to America in January and the boat he just left was part of a convoy of war materials to Australia.

APR 16 1942

Cayton, who plans to settle down here and is hunting a job in the steel industry, has traveled all over the globe as a merchant sailor and has also been engaged in labor activity in the Pacific northwest. This war, he asserts, is labor's big chance and the fate of dark peoples throughout the world is linked with labor. If the united nations win, there will be a world revolution for the better forced by the working people.

APR 16 1942

MUST NOT LOSE

However, if the allies lose, Cayton said, the worse fascism yet conceived, that of the Japanese, Germans and Italians, will wipe all chance of democracy from the world.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Army Admits Casualties In Louisiana Riots Due To 'Indiscriminate' Shooting

JAN 31 1942

WASHINGTON—The War Department Monday tacitly admitted that the Army was at fault in the recent rioting in Alexandria, La., where 28 colored soldiers were shot or hurt in a brawl between themselves and white Military Police.

Show Of Force Justified

Taking the stand that "a show of force may have been justified" when the riot occurred on January 10 the report indicated that "civilian policemen and one military police had indulged in indiscriminate and unnecessary shooting."

JAN 31 1942

Will Correct Causes

The report further stated that appropriate action would be taken for the elimination of the "basic and correctable (evidently race prejudice is not correctable) causes which might otherwise result in future disorders." The investigation, in which Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis is taking part, will continue.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Charge Shooting Not Necessary

JAN 25 1942

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—The War Department placed tentative blame Saturday on civilian policemen and one military policeman (all white) for a riot at Alexandria, La., in which 29 colored soldiers were injured January 10.

In an official statement, the department said preliminary reports indicated that although a show of force might have been justied to disperse the excited crowd, "nevertheless, civilian policemen and one military policeman indulged in indiscriminate and unnecessary shooting."

JAN 25 1942

The report was released following the arrival back in Washington of Brigadier-General B. O. Davis, Sr., who arrived at the scene shortly after the bloody disturbance.

REACH SIX CONCLUSIONS

Newspapermen who spent a week in Alexandria interviewing citizens and soldiers reached the following conclusions:

1. Negro military policemen from Camp Claiborne were armed for one week after coming to Alexandria.

2. White civilians and white civilian officers, especially civilian police, objected strenuously to Negroes "strutting around in the South armed."

JAN 25 1942

3. That objections and protests by white people against Negro soldiers being armed brought about a change and a complete reversal of policy on the part of Army officials.

4. That even when colored military policemen were permitted to carry guns, the weapons were loaded with "duds" or "blanks."

5. While white military policemen carried loaded 'billies,'' colored military policemen were equipped with home-made "billies."

6. That the white press was given reports of the incident which were "highly colored, misleading and, in some part, grossly untrue, for the purpose of giving the impression that Negroes were responsible for the riot."

One account of the riot as given by an eyewitness is in this wise: A white military policeman interferred with a colored military policeman who was arresting a colored soldier in front of the colored theatre in Alexandria and when the colored M.P. refused to turn over his prisoner the white M.P. struck the colored prisoner. A fight followed with the two colored soldiers giving the white M.P. a severe beating.

Humiliated and embarrassed, the white M.P. put in a call to the Alexandria police department and asked for help. Scores of white civilian officers and white military policemen and white and colored civilians rushed to the scene —and that is when the dirty work really started.

From that point on for two hours, shooting, fighting and throwing of bottles, bricks and sticks held sway. Bedlam and terrorism reigned supreme up and down the four-block area of Lee street between Seventh and Thornton streets. Unsuspecting colored men and women were pounced upon, knocked about, beaten and battered.

WOMAN SHOT IN HIP

One young woman, Miss Mary Frances Scales, was shot in the hip.

With the arrival of civilian police, state troopers, plain-clothesmen and white and Negro civilians, and M.P.'s, lawlessness of incredible types and extent reigned over a wide area. All business places were at the helpless mercy of the shooting, swirling, twirling, fighting, maddened mob which was apparently bent upon dealing death and destructin to Negro people and Negro businesses.

White officers emptied their guns and reloaded as speedily as possible, it is said, and began firing again where they had just left off. Men and women, who were on Lee street in their regular Saturday night big crowd were terrorized as has never been witnessed in all Alexandria's history. White officers, city, state and military, as well, it is claimed, played conspicuous parts in the reign of terror. The city police department, according to eyewitnesses, were most active in the reign of terror during the two-hour exhibition of brutality and jungle savagery. State troopers and white civilians who were armed also are given discredit for part in the reign of lawlessness and disorder. Negro M.P.'s and Negro soldiers were helpless in the situation save for the improvised and home-made billlies which they had. Negro soldiers and a few civilians used bricks and pop-bottles as their weapons.

WHITE OFFICERS LEAVE

White M.P.'s who didn't participate (though some took active parts) betook themselves to other parts. Stories of seeing white officers running from the scene and heading hurriedly toward the river were related by onlookers.

The tear gas bombs—said to have been 24 or 25 of them—soon stopped the fighting in the Lee street business district, but for some hours thereafter roving bands of white officers went about the city and attacked unsuspecting Negro citizens at points as distantly removed as two miles from the scene of the beginning of the riot.

As has been previously reported the Dixie Grill was shot into by white officers, a hundred or more soldiers were frightened out of their wits almost, unsuspecting women were beaten, kicked and thrown out of The Dixie Grill, the cash register was taken away with the night's receipts consisting of approximately of $85.

One Negro woman was reported to have been forcibly ejected from her room in one section of the city by officers and $75 missing. Her request for its return is said to have brought cold indifference on the part of the officers. She claims "the officers took" her money.

All Negro soldiers who could be found by white officers were rounded up as if dumb beast or cattle, were beaten when they didn't move fast enough, were placed in buses and brought back to camps Livingston and Claiborne.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pistols Flashed By MP's In New Wave Of Clashes

Causes Concern Among Citizens Of Columbia, S. C.

JAN 3 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)— Returning to their haunts of several months ago, white Military Police caused concern among local citizens during the holidays when new clashes broke out between the races. Christmas Eve eight MP's entered the Blue Palace Tea Shoppe at Washington and Park Streets and held pistols on the Williams family, operators of the establishment, when the latter protested interference with peaceful customers.

Monday night, Milton Stewart, who has a silver plate in his head, a result of injuries sustained in World War No. 1, was struck several times after leaving the Big Apple night club in Park St.

The new series of clashes between the MP's and colored citizens have already stirred action among race leaders as it did several months ago. Hasty conferences were held early this week in the matter and action is expected shortly.

Last Monday night a single MP was struck down by an unidentified colored man in Washington street after being beaten over the head by the officer. Two nights later eight MP's returned to the scene and it was then that they entered the Blue Palace and caused so much concern that the place was closed for the balance of the evening.

Mr. Stewart, set upon as he left the Big Apple nightclub with two sandwiches he had purchased, pleaded with the two men who told him, You all been raising hell around here but we are gonna stop you if we have to shoot every nigger in town." Relatives rushed to his rescue and he was allowed to continue home.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Soldier Is Slain in Baltimore

FEB 5 - 1942

Communists Ask Speedy Probe of Shooting By Policeman

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The Communist Party here has demanded a thorough investigation of the shooting of a Negro private last Sunday morning by Patrolman Edward R. Bender.

FEB 5 - 1942

The victim, Private Thomas Broadus, died 12 hours after the shooting.

No immediate facts were available in the case, but Baltimore has had a long record of police brutality against its Negro population.

William C. Taylor, state chairman of the Communist Party, in a statement declared:

"To reveal all the facts in this case is the solemn duty of all those who have pledged their administrative existence to the support and the life of democracy."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Cops Club, Gas Soldiers in Va.

FEB 7 - 1942

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Local police, reinforced by State troopers, used tear gas and night sticks to disperse approximately 200 soldiers Saturday night after what police described as an attempt on the part of the military men to prevent the removal of one their number from a local hotel.

Although no one was injured seriously in the melee, according to A. G. Kendall, superintendent of police, several of the men suffered banged heads when police officers used their night sticks.

By midnight, Kendall said, the disturbance, which began at about 11 p.m., had been quelled and the soldiers loaded into army trucks and returned to the A. P. Hill military reservation near Richmond.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOT

JAN 26 1942

The war department has placed the blame for the riot at Alexandria, La., on one military policeman and the civilian police force of the town. In all, 29 Negro soldiers, almost all of them from northern states, were injured. The report condemned the policemen for indiscriminate and unnecessary shooting after one Negro soldier resisted arrest by the military policeman. The investigation is to continue, the war department announces, so that deficiencies in military police control may be corrected.

As long as the department persists in sending colored troops into the Jim Crow belt, just so long can it expect a continuation of such disorders. The experience of the past, from the riot years ago in Brownsville, Tex., to last summer's ugly incident near Gurdon, Ark., should serve as a warning.

JAN 26 1942

The treatment of colored troops in the south will hardly be conducive to a winning morale when they finally face the country's declared enemies.

Negroes Need Not Apply

FEB 16 1942

SIR: America is at war and so also is the American ideal. The repeated warnings given the American people by The New Republic have been eminently justified. The manner of our entrance was predicted. We were correctly told that regardless of our wish for peace this nation would be thrust into the conflict at a time and place dictated by the unscrupulous will of the Axis leaders—unless we acted first. We did not act first and hence the inevitable happened. Now that we are in the war, the only choice is decisively to defeat the enemy and all that he stands for or to be ourselves defeated—and all that we stand for.

There must be no satisfying illusions about our superiority in manpower, equipment and productive capacity. We have vast resources, it is true, but we are not yet an equal match for the enemy. Our powers are still potential and must be mobilized into the most effective fighting machine possible. The experiences of World War II have shown that halfway measures will not do.

One specific phase of this problem demands immediate attention. The abilities and services of thirteen million Negro citizens must be utilized to the full. Up to the present, Negro workers have received only a grudging admission into defense industries. In aircraft manufacturing, for example, where the most rapid employment expansion is being made, there are still only a handful.

FEB 16 1942

It hardly seems necessary in this advanced day to argue the unwisdom of continued refusal to employ Negroes. Neither do Negro workers have to prove their ability or their loyalty. The proof has already been written bold on the pages of history. In the last war, thousands of Negroes were brought into war industries. They were called to do the job. They did it. Today, thirteen million brains and thirteen million pairs of hands are again waiting to be called to do the job; and they will do it.

The President has said, "no nation combating the increased threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. . . . In the present emergency, it is imperative that we deal speedily and effectively with this problem." The President has spoken and his attitude is clear. But, as yet, it has not penetrated the thinking of many administrative subordinates and industrial managers. Many of these do recognize that eventually Negro workers must be called. They would prefer, however, to wait until the eleventh hour. Obviously, this is stupid. Human beings cannot be snatched out of disgruntled apathy on a moment's fevered condescension and be expected miraculously to transform themselves into highly skilled, highly spirited dynamos of effort. The time to act is now. Thirteen million black Americans are ready to work shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers to outproduce and outequip Hitler and Tojo. Why not let them do it?

FEB 16 1942

Equally important is the serious situation which exists in the armed forces of the country. Negroes cannot be admitted into the navy except as messmen. The theory is that white and black soldiers could not get along together and, anyhow, a Negro might become an officer and that would be an impossible state of affairs. The United States Army separates all Negro troops and restricts their numbers in certain branches. The Marine Corps admits no Negro personnel of any rank.

These are all impossible situations in an all-out war. We may rest assured that the Nazi strategists and propagandists will play upon them to the full. They will use our racial divisions to confuse and divert us. Remember that in Latin America our fellows to the South look upon the race problem in an entirely different light. More than three-quarters of the population has either Negroid or Indian blood. Every item of race discrimination in the United States provides fuel for the already well oiled Nazi propaganda machine in the countries to the South and can be exploited in the same way as "Yankee imperialism." This is merely one probable consequence of the continued race discrimination in this country.

FEB 16 1942

Baltimore, Md. ELMER W. HENDERSON

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Separate Division Spurned by Medics

MAR 28 1942

Dr. M. O. Bousfield Attends Meeting Here And Presents Plan; Manhattan Central Group Passes Resolution Against Jim Crow Proposal

MAR 28 1942

Directly opposing the policy of compromise on colored physicians for the separate division in Arizona which has been adopted by the officials of the National Medical Association, the colored doctors of New York went on record Thursday.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, who had represented the national organization in the Washington compromise, addressed nearly 100 of Gotham's physicians, members of the Manhattan Central Medical Society, in the Edgecombe Sanitarium clubrooms on that night for the purpose of securing their accord. With Vice President Dr. George D. Thorne presiding at the meeting, the controversy was waged until a very late hour. No vote was taken but the organization went overwhelmingly against accepting the arrangement.

Oppose Discrimination

MAR 28 1942

Among those supporting Dr. Bousfield were Doctors P. M. Murray and Charles A. Petioni. The directorate of the society, including Doctors George D. Cannon, president, and Lucien M. Brown, chairman of the executive committee, vigorously opposed. On the night previously, the society had gone on record in a strong telegram to Surgeon General James G. Magee.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HOSPITAL OPENS 1ST NEGRO BLOOD BANK IN CHICAGO

MAR 28 1942

The first blood bank in a Negro hospital was officially opened yesterday when two members of the congregation of the First Church of the Deliverance, 4315 South Wabash avenue, each gave a pint of their blood at Provident hospital. Dr. John B. West, medical director of the hospital, said 450 pints will be ready for any emergency once the bank is in full operation. Many of the church members, whose minister is the Rev. H. C. Cobb, have pledged to give blood and also have contributed $1,000 for expenses in operating the bank, he said.

47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEPC To Handle Discriminatory Cases In Nation

OCT 28 1942

Status Of Body Cleared Up In Monday Release

OCT 28 1942

WASHINGTON—(S. N. S)—The status of the Fair Employment Practices Committee was cleared up Monday when FEPC was designated the agency to handle all discriminatory cases, thus taking over duties of the Robert Weaver and Will Alexander group.

Henceforth, FEPC will select and remove all field and headquarters personnel. The Weaver staff is to be absorbed by FEPC with Weaver and Alexander going to McSherry, War Manpower Commission Chief of Operations, as administrative assistants. FEPC will take over all Weaver division files and will determine procedures for investigating and redressing complaints and developing programs throughout the nation. The committee will have power to conduct hearings in any area where discrimination violates the President's Executive Order 8802.

Chairman MacLean manifested satisfaction with the agreements reached and expressed conviction that the President's intent to strengthen the committee and maintain it as an organizational entity are fully met. Other members of the committee also are reported as satisfied. OCT 28 1942

The Committee is still under Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Lincoln Univ. President And Band Insulted

NOV 1 - 1942

Protested Being Put at End Of War Bond Parade

NOV 1 - 1942

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—When President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university objected on Thursday evening to the university band and student representatives being placed at the end of a defense parade for the stimulation of the purchase of war bonds and stamps in Jefferson City, to which Lincoln university had been invited, he was told by John W. Newberry, white chairman of the local draft board to "take your G—d-d—d band."

Following this incident the Lincoln group withdrew from the line of march and did not participate in the parade. President Scruggs issued the following statement:

NOV 1 - 1942

"The ready and willing enlistments of our young men into the armed forces of the nation, the serious study by our young women to prepare themselves for the many areas of service on home fronts and the willing sacrifice that is often made to purchase bonds and stamps by older adults and children are greater manifestations of our loyalty and participation as really true Americans and good citizens of Jefferson City than marching as unwanted participants in a parade."

War Dep't Letter Confesses Army Bars Negro Doctors

The Daily Worker — N.Y., N.Y.

OCT 31 1942

By Abner W. Berry

Last week the **Daily Worker** revealed that the Army refused commissions to Negro doctors and dentists despite the need for 20,000 medical men.

Exclusive

One oral and plastic surgeon with war experience has waited nearly a year; a number of eligible doctors and dentists who applied more than a year ago are still waiting. Surgeon General James Carre Magee, wired a routine answer to query from the **Daily Worker** which appear in yesterday's issue. OCT 31 1942

Now the War Department says in effect in a letter to a Negro doctor: **Full speed ahead with Jim Crow and damn soldier and civilian welfare.**

Get the medical picture of America at war:

Small towns are being depleted of doctors, leaving a large part of the country's rural population without medical care. City hospital personnel is pared to the bone, further worsening an already bad health condition for city workers.

All of this is brought about because the Army is in such desperate need of doctors.

OCT 31 1942

But the War Department gives patriotic Negroes applying for commissions a flat "No! We are not ready!"

Pricked into action by Negro physicians and progressive organizations and individuals the War Department finally answered the question: "Why are so few Negro doctors commissioned?" (Less than five Negro doctors have gone to the Army from New York state.)

Here is the startling letter written on War Department stationery sent to Negro doctors who rave applied for commissions: OCT 31 1942

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Services of Supply,
Office of the Surgeon General
Washington, D. C.
October 19, 1942

Dear Doctor:

Your application for commission in the Medical Corps, Army of the United States, is on file in this office. Please be informed that at the present time there are very few position vacancies for colored physicians, and it cannot be determined at this time just when your services can be utilized. Be assured, however, that as colored units are activated, colored physicians will be needed to care for them.

It is suggested that you make no radical changes in your civilian activities, as you will have a minimum of two notices prior to reporting for duty. Should induction as an enlisted man appear imminent, communicate with this office without delay. OCT 31 1942

Your patriotic offer to serve with the Medical Department is appreciated and has been made a matter of official record.

Yours truly,
(signed) E. R. Whitehurst,
Major Med. Adm. Corps
Assistant.

No. 1049—SGO—10-14-12

There it is, as plain as the nose on your face. That's the policy of the War Department: This people's war has to be fought within the limits set by our poll tax aristocracy. Negro soldiers can be taken into the Army on a Jim Crow basis; but in the case of doctors Jim Crow practically bars them from serving their country—and in the branch of service where they are most urgently needed.

DEMORALIZING EFFECT

Reactions to the War Department's letter have been varied. Those Harlem doctors who understand the character of the war see in the letter a challenge to the nation's ability to overcome the backward slave-day hangovers.

They feel insulted at such treatment, but they want to fight for the right to fight for their country. There are others, however, who say: "What's the use in fighting for such a system? To them the letter has been a demoralizing agent. One doctor remarked bitterly: **"That, I must say, is a nice way to fight Hitler."**

OCT 31 1942

A more farsighted doctor, who saw the need of fighting the Jim Crow policy "with every thing we've got in order to win the war," saw another danger in such a policy. He pointed to the fact that the Manpower Commission in order to assure a flow of young doctors from medical schools is paying tuitions for many students not otherwise able to pay. **"If Negroes are barred from army service," he said, "then schools can refuse to admit Negro medical students."**

There is a simple formula announced by Commissioner Paul V. McNutt which if repeated often enough and by enough individuals and organizations, might eventually reach the War Department. It reads:

WAR DEPT.

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier— of any race, creed or color—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer or any worker or any employer's or worker's organization anywhere in America." OCT 31 1942

That is good, sound anti-fascist American doctrine. If it is good enough for the men behind the men who man the guns—its good enough for those in the front lines. And we don't have years in which to convence the War Department. Next year may be too late.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SOME RACIAL ABSURDITIES THAT INJURE OUR MORALE

AUG 29 1942

THIS WRITER HAS visited two military reservations where our soldiers are in training, and mingled with the boys who are to do their bit for Uncle Sam when the final hour comes to face the enemy. They are doggedly at work going through the rigors of military life and very much in earnest to accomplish the task that confronts them, but there is a serious undercurrent of dissatisfaction brewing in most instances that affects their morale somewhat concerning certain discriminatory practices against the black man in the uniform of his own nation. They fully understand that army life is not a pink tea affair, and that its rough-and-ready requirements admit of many harsh drubbings, but at the same time, they seem to feel that insults to their patriotism are inexcusable in times like these when the nation's every liberty is at stake.

The War Department, if it has not been advised, certainly should be informed, with no degree of hesitancy, that there are some serious problems within and without the camps that are playing havoc with Negro morale. At the same time, there is sufficient reason to believe that those in charge of army affairs at Washington are not duly cognizant of these racial inconsistencies in army life, or they would have exerted some correctional methods to cope with the situation.

AUG 29 1942

In one of these camps I saw many Americanized Japanese in the uniform of Uncle Sam doing the usual chores; some were driving cars, caring for the lawn, aiding in the preparation of the food, and applying themselves most usefully in various capacities in our military service. They are not overly friendly. They reply in monosyllables when spoken to, and are favorably known for minding their own business. They seem to be peacefully enjoying every privilege of democracy that their kinsmen of the Land of the Rising Sun are at this hour trying so desperately to destroy.

AUG 29 1942

WE HAVE NO quarrel with a democracy that is generous enough in principle or vision to welcome into its fold the offspring of its most dangerous enemies, who are not at fault because of birth, or the situation in which they now find themselves, but where this form of government deviates from its theory and practice in not according the same welcome and treatment to its native born citizens that it does to those of foreign origin, we then begin to debate the purpose of its true sincerity.

Japanese soldiers in these camps enjoy the same privilege, on and off the military reservations, as the whites. At the theatres on the camp sites and in the nearby towns—and these camps are located in the North—they are not discriminated against, whereas the Negro soldiers are provided with separate and distinct seating accommodations in the intolerable Jim Crow fashion. On this government property in the camp theatre, agents of a nationally known cigarette openly insulted Negro soldiers, who were already chafing under segregated seating, by distributing their wares freely to white and Japanese soldiers to the exclusion of the Negroes. When the distributors of the cigarettes reached the colored soldiers, they did an about-face and doubled their gifts to the whites and Japanese. It just "didn't make [illegible]

AUG 29 1942

In a small town—some 20 miles distance from camp—which is a recreational outlet for the soldiers, the Japanese enjoy the full run and privilege of every decent accommodation in the city. In a Chinese restaurant therein they are courteously accepted and seated without discriminatory practices, yet in the same cafe Negro soldiers are forbidden to remain as patrons but are permitted to purchase their food in boxes and eat it elsewhere, according to the most despicable southern customs where the laws recognize such inequalities in citizenship. Other racial inconsistencies in this town follow the same pattern in reference to Japanese and Negro soldiers. One camp has a provision under which whites and Japanese use a bowling alley jointly five days in the week, whereas one day is exclusively reserved for Negro soldiers. A protest was registered and the camp commander advised the committee to meet with him at his home and discuss the matter. When they arrived, a Japanese maid opened the door and welcomed them. It just "didn't make sense."

AUG 29 1942

WE BELIEVE THAT those directly in control of our war machinery at Washington are somewhat unaware of certain racial setups and prejudicial customs in and around army camps—especially in the North—that are having damaging influences on the morale of Negro soldiers, who have begun to relate these discriminatory tactics to the civilian population that is hesitant to believe that the government would countenance or wink at such undemocratic principles in these perilous times. But, nevertheless, they prevail and much to the disadvantage of perfecting a closely knit and cooperative armed force that is so essential to accomplish the aim in view.

No more important issue is before the world today than the formulation, in clear and unequivocal terms, of a program designed to condition the thinking of the world **masses and its leaders to a revaluation** of the central principles of human freedom consistent with the tenets of a working, progressive democracy. The task before the American people is not only victory over our Fascist foe, but victory as well over the social forces and agencies that are working here clandestinely to frustrate the very idealism for which we are fighting. We cannot now afford to let "the enemy within our gates" corrupt, or be utilized by others to affect the solidarity of interest of the whites and blacks in our war aims. We should recognize now that it will avail little for America, Great Britain and their allies to win the war, however necessary and desirable that may be, if a democratic victory should fail to extend the horizon of hopes so fervently cherished by the masses who are called upon to make blood sacrifices upon the altar of a new freedom. And those in control of our war machinery have the greatest opportunity to fertilize these hopes in the direction of unity and fellowship by forbidding any racial inconsistencies in our military training centers that would tend to injure or upset the morale of our soldiers.

AUG 29 1942

History has shown with invariable consistency that military victories—mere defeat of armies on the battlefields alone—do not settle the whole question. It is the triumph of potent and just ideas and human ideals over the forces of evil that changes men's hearts and minds. That is the kind of victory that counts. To accomplish such a victory that would bring lasting peace or at least a reasonable respite from recurrent strife, both white and Negro leaders should come together and form a permanent compact and outline to this government, or all governments, a course of action on a truly democratic basis. Such a joint confraternal leadership would in due time heal the racial wounds which impair the functional operations of our modern society. Democracy must be made to work for all of us—that is the only way it can be safeguarded and transmitted to our posterity. Surely, where men are being trained to defend it should be the fountain-head of its true interpretation.

Clare Boothe Urges End To Negro Discrimination

Nov. 19, 1942

P.M. Daily

Clare Boothe Luce, Republican Congresswoman elected from Connecticut, yesterday urged, at the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, the elimination of discrimination against Negroes in war industries and in the armed forces.

This discrimination, she said, slows down the production of war materials in the U. S. Mrs. Luce said:

Clare Boothe

"The greater and more rapid the production of material at home, the smaller the casualty lists will be on the battlefield. Every colored worker barred from the factory will, in the end, cost the life of some American soldier. **I repeat, when we discriminate against colored workers in our war effort, in the end we simply discriminate against white soldiers. For the lack of that extra tommy gun or bullet, which some colored worker might have made, your son may tomorrow be lying dead in a nameless grave, from which he never will rise, though he fought well and valiantly in the War for Democracy.** It is in this tragic way that the chickens of racial prejudice will come home to roost . . . or rather the vultures of prejudice which are even now picking white the bones of our white sons on the battlefield."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO DOCTORS

We return again to the discrimination practiced by the army where Negro doctors are concerned. We raise this issue still more sharply than before. Our offensive has begun and casualties must inevitably follow. The War Department, while frantically calling for medical men, issues instructions which virtually bar Negro doctors as ill-prepared or physically handicapped. This kind of attitude imperils our chances for victory. There are more than 5000 Negro doctors and only 100 are in the army. These are jim-crowed and can practice only on Negro soldiers. Of the 10,000 registered Negro nurses only 140 have been commissioned.

We ask Secretary of War Stimson and Surgeon-General James Carre-Maggee what is being done to end this disgraceful state of affairs.

Nov. 24, 1942

This is a matter that should have nation-wide attention. Why is it that daily press does not give this its attention? It has so recently posed as a great friend of the Negro. Or perhaps Senator Brooks will raise this matter in Congress!?! But if this does not happen, at least American medical men, regardless of race, creed or color should marshal their forces for an all-out fight against this dangerous abuse of democratic principles. Are American boys fighting against Hitler to die because some Hitler-minded swivel chair general can't divest himself of his Hitlerian prejudice?

God forbid! Let's get some action on this question.

47d-1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Mark Ethridge and those who echo his belief that all of the armies of the United Nations and of the Axis will be unable to make the South change its policies on racial segregation are reckoning without their host and are unaware of that fact.

There is no doubt that they could make the boast, for instance, that the South is not going to change its views about maintaining the Negro and white races as separate and distinct groups, as far as legal measures can be employed to effect that result. There would be no quarrel with the Ethridge **ipse dixit** if he were merely prophesying with regard to the intermarriage of whites and Negroes. That is not going to happen generally either in the South or North until whites, who are vastly in the majority, decide THEY want no bars to interracial marriages put up or maintained. And as long as the majority holds to this policy, the minority will find it not only fruitless but senseless to loose any time wishing to have the bars removed.

The desire of liberal elements of the South to have done with many of the racial segregation policies of the South is not based on any desire to bring about interracial marriages, although Talmadge, Rankin and other such demagogues appear to believe that maintaining racial segregation in every phase of Southern life is necessary to keep the WHITES from intermarrying with Negroes.

The greatest awakening that has come in the South in recent years has come among the working class whites, including sharecroppers, farm hands, miners and factory workers. These enlightened Southerners have become aware of their economic enslavement as a result of a Southern ruling class, operating as the agents of Wall Street and using racial segregation to maintain a starvation wage-scale which has impoverished the masses of both races while it has enriched the absentee-landlords who have enjoyed a bonanza from the exploitation of Southern workers comparable to what British overlords have enjoyed from the exploitation of the people of India.

This younger generation of white Southerners are writing and reading a different kind of literature to that which the ruling class has read or written. Southern scholars of this generation are doing a fine job of debunking many Southern traditions and exposing these traditions as definite hindrances to the progress of the South. These writers have dared to lay bare the fact that a majority ruling class plunged the South into a bloody Civil War unnecessarily and solely for profits rather than to preserve any great political or moral principle.

A fine spirit of understanding and comradeship is being formed between the younger generations of whites and Negroes and it is based on the belief that by working together as friends, rather than working apart as enemies, Southerners of both races can build a New South of sensible and successful people such as was never possible by observing the traditions of Old South leadership.

It can be admitted that the injection of demagogic campaigns, intended to arouse race hatreds, are disturbing at this time. But it is by no means certain that these campaigns will develop a following among the South's masses as big as they have at various times in the past, when, as at present, we had demagogues who were without hope of ever becoming FAMOUS and decided that at least they could get their names in the headlines by being NOTORIOUS.

We understand that the Federal Government's figures show that the South lags farther behind than any other part of the country in producing the sinews of war, in this the greatest crisis of the nation's history. It is charged that the South's ruling class, wedded to the tradition of racial segregation, has prevented this section from doing its full part in the nation's war effort. Such a condition is a sad reflection upon a Southern leadership that was more vocal for war than the leaders of any other section of the nation. By this action these leaders are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the law says "giving aid and comfort to the enemy is TREASON."

It is not to be expected or believed that the National Administration will let a few Dixie demagogues sabotage America's war program by insisting that regard be shown for some senseless traditions that are still clung to by those who are more desirous of preserving their "peculiar" customs than in delivering a knockout blow to their friend Hitler.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JOB DISCRIMINATION LAID TO WASHINGTON

San Francisco Council Alleges Government Agencies Violate Roosevelt Order

UNIONS CALLED A PROBLEM

Millions of Man-Hours of Work Are Being Lost as a Result, Group Charges

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Government agencies, including the United States Employment Service, are offenders against President Roosevelt's Executive order declaring against racial or other types of discrimination in war work, it was alleged today by the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination.

Trade unions, a report by the council said, were among the most active supporters of efforts to combat discrimination, yet discrimination by unions themselves "presents one of the most difficult problems confronting the council."

Referring to industry, the report asserted that, in the main, employers who have been confronted with allegations of discrimination have been quick to affirm the policy enunciated in the President's Executive order, and in the majority of cases have altered practices which offended that policy."

Organized four months ago as the result of conferences with representatives of the War Production Board, the Bay Area Council has as members labor, racial, religious and employer groups and has an advisory committee drawn from every walk of life.

In its first report it warned that discrimination "not only denies its victims the opportunity to do their part in the war effort but, more important, it prevents the utilization of millions of man-hours, available and waiting, in the production of the badly needed tools of war."

Charges Are Investigated

The council receives and investigates charges of discrimination and seeks to meet the problems raised "in as democratic a fashion as possible."

An example of its work cited in the report concerned the first refusal of Carmen's Union No. 518 to train Audley Cole, a Negro, for a job as motorman on the San Francisco Municipal Railway, "admittedly," the council stated, "because of his color and in spite of the fact that Cole was properly qualified for the job in every way."

"Cole's right to the job was finally recognized when he agreed to accept training through a procedure ordinarily reserved for advanced students," the report went on. "But the council's major contribution was its work toward securing full membership for Cole in the Carmen's Union."

The most difficult cases, the council reported, had been "those where trade unions have either flatly denied membership to workers because of their color or have segregated colored workers in such a way as to deprive them of any effective or equal voice in any matters vitally affecting their jobs."

The council said that it was mobilizing public opinion behind its contention that for a union to deny membership was to deny "full and equitable participation," as set forth in the President's policy. It was still trying, without success, the council said, to get Lodge 68 of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union to admit Charles Sullivan, "a trained and competent machinist," who was finally "permitted to work" after the union had been "ordered to cease discriminating against him by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices," but who had been denied membership in the union "despite the fact that fifty-eight of the sixty-one machinists employed on the same job with Sullivan have endorsed his application."

Post Obtained for a Woman

Among instances of employer discrimination was one in which a company was charged with refusing to employ a woman "simply because she was Jewish."

"The facts surrounding the company's refusal to hire the applicant were disputed," the council stated. "The company agreed with the council committee, however, as a demonstration of its policy, to offer the applicant the job for which she had originally made application."

Declaring that it was a "strange quirk of our democratic government that among the most serious offenders in the field of discrimination are some government agencies themselves," the report attributed this, in the main, to the fact that the practices of those agencies reflected, and were in a large measure determined by, "the practices which are present in the private and business worlds."

The council announced that it had investigated, or was investigating, complaints concerning "various branches of the War Department," the Mare Island Navy Yard, the United States Employment Service, Federal housing projects and such war work organizations as the Red Cross, United Service Organizations and the Civilian Defense Council.

"Finally, the council has been concerned with discrimination against aliens, of both friendly and enemy origin," the report continued. "In the past, war industries have been reluctant to employ such aliens, even though there are, in most cases, no restrictions against their employment. In company with various union groups, the council has made representations to various government agencies seeking to break down the barrier.

"More recently, the President has issued a directive which not only facilitates the employment of aliens but in large measure places the responsibility for their employment on the employer and the United States Employment Service. The council, however, proposes, as far as possible, to continue to demand equal opportunity for the alien, subject only to the restrictions dictated by the demands of the war emergency."

47d-1942
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Mark Ethridge and those who echo his belief that all of the armies of the United Nations and of the Axis will be unable to make the South change its policies on racial segregation are reckoning without their host and are unaware of that fact.

There is no doubt that they could make the boast, for instaance, that the South is not going to change its views about maintaining the Negro and white races as separate and distinct groups, as far as legal measures can be employed to effect that result. There would be no quarrel with the Ethridge **ipse dixit** if he were merely prophesying with regard to the intermarriage of whites and Negroes. That is not going to happen generally either in the South or North until whites, who are vastly in the majority, decide THEY want no bars to interracial marriages put up or maintained. And as long as the majority holds to this policy, the minority will find it not only fruitless but senseless to loose any time wishing to have the bars removed.

The desire of liberal elements of the South to have done with many of the racial segregation policies of the South is not based on any desire to bring about interracial marriages, although Talmadge, Rankin and other such demagogues appear to believe that maintaining racial segregation in every phase of Southern life is necessary to keep the WHITES from intermarrying with Negroes.

The greatest awakening that has come in the South in recent years has come among the working class whites, including sharecroppers, farm hands, miners and factory workers. These enlightened Southerners have become aware of their economic enslavement as a result of a Southern ruling class, operating as the agents of Wall Street and using racial segregation to maintain a starvation wage-scale which has impoverished the masses of both races while it has enriched the absentee-landlords who have enjoyed a bonanza from the exploitation of Southern workers comparable to what British overlords have enjoyed from the exploitation of the people of India.

This younger generation of white Southerners are writing and reading a different kind of literature to that which the ruling class has read or written. Southern scholars of this generation are doing a fine job of debunking many Southern traditions and exposing these traditions as definite hindrances to the progress of the South. These writers have dared to lay bare the fact that a majority ruling class plunged the South into a bloody Civil War unnecessarily and solely for profits rather than to preserve any great political or moral principle.

A fine spirit of understanding and comradeship is being formed between the younger generations of whites and Negroes and it is based on the belief that by working together as friends, rather than working apart as enemies, Southerners of both races can build a New South of sensible and successful people such as was never possible by observing the traditions of Old South leadership.

It can be admitted that the injection of demagogic campaigns, intended to arouse racial hatreds, are disturbing at this time. But it is by no means certain that these campaigns will develop a following among the South's masses as big as they have at various times in the past, when, as at present, we had demagogues who were without hope of ever becoming FAMOUS and decided that at least they could get their names in the headlines by being NOTORIOUS.

We understand that the Federal Government's figures show that the South lags farther behind than any other part of the country in producing the sinews of war, in this the greatest crisis of the nation's history. It is charged that the South's ruling class, wedded to the tradition of racial segregation, has prevented this section from doing its full part in the nation's war effort. Such a condition is a sad reflection upon a Southern leadership that was more vocal for war than the leaders of any other section of the nation. By this action these leaders are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the law says "giving aid and comfort to the enemy is TREASON."

It is not to be expected or believed that the National Administration will let a few Dixie demagogues sabotage America's war program by insisting that regard be shown for some senseless traditions that are still clung to by those who are more desirous of preserving their "peculiar" customs than in delivering a knockout blow to their friend Hitler.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JOB DISCRIMINATION LAID TO WASHINGTON

AUG 24 1942

San Francisco Council Alleges Government Agencies Violate Roosevelt Order

UNIONS CALLED A PROBLEM

Millions of Man-Hours of Work Are Being Lost as a Result, Group Charges

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Government agencies, including the United States Employment Service, are offenders against President Roosevelt's Executive order declaring against racial or other types of discrimination in war work, it was alleged today by the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination.

Trade unions, a report by the council said, were among the most active supporters of efforts to combat discrimination, yet discrimination by unions themselves "presents one of the most difficult problems confronting the council."

Referring to industry, the report asserted that in the main, employers who have been confronted with allegations of discrimination have been quick to affirm the policy enunciated in the President's Executive order, and in the majority of cases have altered practices which offended that policy."

Organized four months ago as the result of conferences with representatives of the War Production Board, the Bay Area Council has as members labor, racial, religious and employer groups and has an advisory committee drawn from every walk of life.

In its first report it warned that discrimination "not only denies its victims the opportunity to do their part in the war effort but, more important, it prevents the utilization of millions of man-hours, available and waiting, in the production of the badly needed tools of war."

Charges Are Investigated

The council receives and investigates charges of discrimination and seeks to meet the problems raised "in as democratic a fashion as possible."

An example of its work cited in the report concerned the first refusal of Carmen's Union No. 518 to train Audley Cole, a Negro, for a job as motorman on the San Francisco Municipal Railway, "admittedly," the council stated, "because of his color and in spite of the fact that Cole was properly qualified for the job in every way."

"Cole's right to the job was finally recognized when he agreed to accept training through a procedure ordinarily reserved for advanced students," the report went on. "But the council's major contribution was its work toward securing full membership for Cole in the Carmen's Union."

The most difficult cases, the council reported, had been "those where trade unions have either flatly denied membership to workers because of their color or have segregated colored workers in such a way as to deprive them of any effective or equal voice in any matters vitally affecting their jobs."

The council said that it was mobilizing public opinion behind its contention that for a union to deny membership was to deny "full and equitable participation," as set forth in the President's policy. It was still trying without success, the council said, to get Lodge 68 of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union to admit Charles Sullivan, "a trained and competent machinist," who was finally "permitted to work" after the union had been "ordered to cease discriminating against him by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices," but who had been denied membership in the union "despite the fact that fifty-eight of the sixty-one machinists employed on the same job with Sullivan have endorsed his application."

Post Obtained for a Woman

Among instances of employer discrimination was one in which a company was charged with refusing to employ a woman "simply because she was Jewish."

"The facts surrounding the company's refusal to hire the applicant were disputed," the council stated. "The company agreed with the council committee, however, as a demonstration of its policy, to offer the applicant the job for which she had originally made application."

Declaring that it was a "strange quirk of our democratic government that among the most serious offenders in the field of discrimination are some government agencies themselves," the report attributed this, in the main, to the fact that the practices of those agencies reflected, and were in a large measure determined by, "the practices which are present in the private and business worlds."

The council announced that it had investigated, or was investigating, complaints concerning "various branches of the War Department," the Mare Island Navy Yard, the United States Employment Service, Federal housing projects and such war work organizations as the Red Cross, United Service Organizations and the Civilian Defense Council.

"Finally, the council has been concerned with discrimination against aliens, of both friendly and enemy origin," the report continued. "In the past, war industries have been reluctant to employ such aliens, even though there are, in most cases, no restrictions against their employment. In company with various union groups, the council has made representations to various government agencies seeking to break down the barrier.

"More recently, the President has issued a directive which not only facilitates the employment of aliens but in large measure places the responsibility for their employment on the employer and the United States Employment Service. The council, however, proposes, as far as possible, to continue to demand equal opportunity for the alien, subject only to the restrictions dictated by the demands of the war emergency."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes Claim Discrimination In Rent Control

AUG 24 1942

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt to investigate alleged discrimination in rent control and commodity prices against the Negro in America.

In a letter to the Chief Executive, Brown charged the Office of Price Administration with establishing price and rent levels "which give Negroes no recognition proportionately to their number of the total population."

The council urged the President to order an investigation by the Fair Employment Practices Committee and that Negro areas not within OPA rent control jurisdiction be included. It particularly urged that Harlem, "if not all of New York City," be given rent control protection against exhorbitant price-raising.

The letter specifically requested that the OPA set January 1, 1941, as the basis for rent ceilings in all sub-standard areas "such as Negroes are confined to almost entirely by custom and social pressure. Such cities as Cleveland, Detroit and Birmingham," it pointed out, "have had their rents frozen as of 1941 by the OPA. It is discrimination to start under the Federal law, arbitrarily on one date for one area of people and not afford the same relief to others in similar plight in another city."

Brown also complained that "no Negro is employed on the administrative staff of the (OPA) regional offices," and that only five out of 5,000 available Negro attorneys were employed by Administrator Leon Henderson's office.

Texan Defies Bias In Army

OCT 17 1942

The Informer, Houston, Tex.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Lewis Jones, appearing before Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in Federal Court, Friday, pleaded guilty to a charge of refusing to answer a draft induction call.

A native of Texas and a graduate of Morehouse, he was released on his own cognizance pending final disposition of the case October 16.

To the U. S. Attorney,
New York City:

Instead of reporting for induction into the U. S. Army today, as I have been instructed, I am reporting to your office. I do so because I am refusing to serve in the U. S. army. I am not a pacifist, nor a conscientious objector on any religious grounds. I am simply a colored American who insists on his constitutional right to serve his country as a citizen unsegregated, and unhumiliated in a Jimcrow army.

I cannot fight to save democracy and uphold the Four Freedoms in an army practicing the most undemocratic racial discrimination on the colored citizens of this country.

Can't Fight As Inferior

I should love to fight the enemies of the Four Freedoms, the Fascist, Nazi, Hirohito, Axis and their dupes throughout the world and at home. But I can fight them best, it seems to me, by doing what I can, in my own person to protest the policies of race discrimination which beset me as a citizen.

I cannot fight Fascism in an army where I am treated as an inferior citizen. I cannot defend a democracy which denies me the elementary right of fighting for it on a basis of equality with my fellow-citizens.

I recognize that an Axis victory would be worse for all Americans of colored blood than the evils we now suffer. But we also have a duty to make our democracy in wartime square with its principles. I feel that to be my superior duty to the cause of democratic liberty and equality.

Prepared For Consequences

I belong to no organization, and I act solely for myself. But I know I reflect the feeling of many thousands of my fellow Americans of colored blood who are called upon to fight for a democracy they do not share.

I am taking my stand now. I am fully convinced that in so doing I take a position on democratic principles which are far more important to me than any penalty I may suffer.

I have arrived at my position not lightly. I am not a man whose temper leads him to public notice. I would refrain from resisting if I could! Yet I cannot live with myself and yield the ground of principle on which I stand, and for which I am prepared to take whatever consequences come.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 26, 1942

Negroes Lose Fight Against Legion

Twelve Negro World War veterans who sought legal means to force the American Legion to grant a charter for a Negro Legion post in Birmingham lost the first round in their fight Wednesday when Circuit Judge C. B. Smith sustained demurrers to their petition for a writ of mandamus.

Judge Smith's ruling closed the door to further action in the court here and as a consequence Horace Alford, attorney for the petitioners, entered an involuntary nonsuit and gave notice of an appeal.

In sustaining demurrers to the petition, filed by Legion attorneys, Judge Smith held that the Legion is the judge of its own membership and that the courts have no control over the Legion in deciding whether or not to grant a charter to a new post. Judge Smith ruled also that the Legion's right to control the issuance of charters does not involve a racial question.

The mandamus petition was filed last Summer by Moses D. Chapman and 11 other Negro veterans. The petition named as defendants the American Legion; John T. Batten, commander, and D. Trotter Jones as adjutant of the Department of Alabama.

During recent arguments over the petition it was disclosed that the 12 petitioners were members of the Tuskegee American Legion Post at the time the petition was filed but that they have since been dropped from the Tuskegee Post's membership roster.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Hastie Ends Jim Crow of 3000 Workers

NEWARK N.J.—Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, found no discrimination or segregation when he visited the U.S. Office of Dependency Benefits in the new 20-story Prudential Life Building, Friday.

In a statement he gave the ODB a clean bill, but local organizations assert that the judge was "tricked."

Quick Changes Made

Just before the inspection, they allege Colonel M. Joyner, assistant to Colonel Harold M. Gilbert, personally directed supervisors to "mix the workers." Some 3,000 colored and 10,000 white are employed.

Change for Few Hours

In a period of a few hours before Judge Hastie arrived, colored workers were assigned to places which had been exclusively occupied by white, and whites were doing menial jobs formerly done by colored, after allegedly being told that it would only be for only a few hours.

The hasty reorganization plan, it was further revealed, caused the greatest confustion on the fifteenth floor when a white supervisor told a colored girl, who she thought was white, to work on the machine file "until a n---r from the War Department in Washington made an inspection."

Complaint Registered

The colored girl, whose appearance was extremely Nordic, immediately expressed resentment to the white supervisor's remarks and went to a lower floor to register a complaint with a colored adjudicator.

She also made a request to arrange a conference with Judge Hastie to explain what happened, but the latter could not be located.

Dec. 5, 1942

Aside from this incident, the reorganization went through as desired by the ODB officials, and when Judge Hastie later arrived to make his inspection the ODB had almost lost all evidence of a segregated bureau, workers stated.

Completing his inspection late Friday, Judge Hastie met with several representatives of colored organizations, and Colonel Gilbert and his aides, Saturday morning.

Dec. 5, 1942

Attending the conference, in addition to army officers, were:

Harold A. Lett, secretary N.J. Urban League; William Galloway, chairman, and Gerald Allen, executive director of the colored Welfare Commission, and F. W. Martin, representing the New Jersey NAACP branches..

State School Law Inquiry Made to Decide On Negro Training, Says Manpower Official

Plan to Change Regulations Is Denied

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

SEP 2 - 1942

By ROBERT RIGGS.
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The representative of the War Manpower Commission who asked Attorney General Hubert Meredith for a digest of Kentucky's school laws said today the commission's sole interest revolves about the problem of providing training facilities for Negro youths who want to learn to operate machines in war plants.

SEP 2 - 1942

Similar Letters Written.

The letter asked Mr. Meredith for a summary of school laws requiring separation of white and Negro pupils. The man who wrote the letter said the commission could have no possible interest in any attempt to change such laws; it merely wants to know what the laws are, so that it can arrange its training program in accordance with the regulations of each state.

Similar letters have been written or will be written to the attorney general in each of the eighteen states which require separation of races in schools. The letters went from George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. This committee recently was placed under the War Manpower Commission.

Prejudices Charged.

In a letter to Johnson, the attorney general asked why the commission was "trying to stir up and keep alive racial prejudices." The inquiry also drew from him a condemnation of "bureaucracy gone to seed."

SEP 2 - 1942

A Courier-Journal editorial today suggests that since Mr. Meredith has come to the point where he sees things under the bed, it is time for him to go home and take a rest.

Johnson explained that the problem got to his committee in the following manner:

The law appropriating funds for the training program provides, specifically, that in those states where separate schools are required for Negroes and whites, equitable provision shall be made so that "facilities for training in like quality" are available to the two races.

SEP 2 - 1942

Problems Encountered.

The training program is administered by the United States Office of Education. It encountered its first problem at Atlanta. It started out on the assumption that machines in the training schools could be used at certain hours by white students and during other hours by Negroes.

However, Georgia interpreted its school laws to mean that Negroes cannot use the same building as whites, even at different hours.

Thereupon, the Office of Education asked the Committee on Fair Employment Practices to find out how the other seventeen states interpret their segregation laws. The order from the President creating the committee charged it with the task not only of inquiring into racial discrimination in war plants, but also with inquiring into racial discrimination in the training program.

SEP 2 - 1942

In ordinary times, it simply would obtain enough extra machines to take care of such Negro applicants as might want to learn welding, sheet metal work or kindred crafts. However, priority orders make it virtually impossible for the Office of Education to obtain the extra machines.

If it cannot get extra machines for Negro students, the Office of Education may, under the law setting up the training program, be compelled to remove enough machines from white schools to provide Negroes with "facilities in like quality".

Attorney General Meredith, it is assumed, did not have this background of information when he issued his blast against Mr. Johnson.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

New Bedford Tempers Smoldering Against Biased Texas Soldiers

SEP 19 1942

By ADAM CLAYTON POWELL jr

NEW BEDFORD, Mass—Smoldering with resentment at "cracker" actions of white Texas soldiers from nearby Camp Edwards, this town has been a smoldering hotbed for over a week. The streets swarm with Negro and white military police following a weekend of violence, September 6 and 7. At least one white soldier is reported hospitalized from a severe beating. A young Negro is also said to be in the hospital in a serious condition from a stab wound in the back received during one of the brawls.

Although no official ruling has been reported, declaring the town "out of bounds" for the soldiers, there is general relief here that this is the case. Aside from the MPs, servicemen are almost conspicuous by their scarcity about town.

I arrived here about 6:30 pm Monday and found a heavy wall of thin-lipped silence. The first Negro I saw on the street, a young woman, "didn't know" who the head of the local NAACP branch was, nor anything else about the situation. At the dock of the coastline steamship company, I sought our porters, many of whom know me personally. They, too, "knew nothing."

Finally I found one of the porters who hesitantly agreed to help me contact Attorney Alfred Gomes, counsel for the local NAACP. Gomes, too, preferred to say nothing, referred me to Dr. J. Tunstall Parham, the branch president.

Parham's information, although incomplete, gave me a start. From him and several other sources later uncovered, I secured the following information.

The trouble, which flared into the open Sunday, September 6, has been brewing much longer. The white soldiers at Camp Edwards—about 26 miles away—have made trouble since their arrival. It is believed that they are continually clashing with Negro troops also stationed at the camp.

This being the nearest large town, they visit frequently. Many come by boat, and most of the porters on the boat have suffered a their hands. One, Julian Young blood, 43 Summit st, was recently knocked down by a soldier on the boat.

In town, these soldiers run wild. Countless instances of young Negro women being insulted by them have provoked keen resentment by citizens. Young Negro boys, 15-18 years of age, are reported so incensed that a group of them banded together to protect the girls.

Reported events of the weekend of violence include:

- a clash between "bravos" (Portuguese term for a Negro Portuguese—they comprise a large group here) and white soldiers during which one of the bravos was stabbed in the back by a soldier.
- another clash in the bus terminal, between four soldiers, and two Negroes, broken up by MPs.
- severe beating of a soldier by two Negro youths.
- rounding up by police of seven Negro lads, of the 15-18 age group, who were jailed on charges of inciting to riot and disturbing the peace.

Intercession of the local NAACP

branch with Mayor Hugh Glynn and Police Chief Davis resulted in release of the lads under bond, pending further hearing. Mayor Glynn, backing the citizens in the matter, is reported to have censured the police for making the arrests without fully probing both sides of the matter.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass (By phone)—Dr. J. Tunstall Parham, president, local NAACP branch, revealed to *PV* Monday that the seven Negro lads rounded up by police on charges of inciting to riot and disturbing the peace, face another hearing Wednesday morning here.

The announcement was made after Parham, with a local committee, conferred with Mayor Glynn and Police Chief Davis. Attorney Alfred Gomes is defending the boys.

Parham also disclosed that army officials at Camp Edwards had promised to declare the town "out of bounds" for their men if any more violence occurred. The town, meanwhile, has been placed under MP patrols, from Fort Rodman, of more than double the usual number.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

WE MUST FIGHT IN THIS WAR WHILE PROTESTING JIM CROW

BY J. A. ROGERS

OCT 17 1942

LEWIS JONES of New York City has refused to report for service in the Army, not because he is a pacifist or a conscientious objector, he says, but because the Army is jim crow. In the best style of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," he says that he'd rather go to prison. "I am," he says, "a colored American who insists on his constitutional right to serve his country as a citizen, unsegregated and unhumiliated in a jim-crow army.

Mr. Rogers

"I cannot fight to save democracy and uphold the Four Freedoms in an army practicing the most undemocratic racial discrimination on the colored citizens of this country . . . I am fully convinced that in so doing I take a position on democratic principles which are far more important to me than any penalty I may suffer."

ADVISED TO ENTER ARMY

Before sending in his letter of refusal, Lewis Jones consulted with John P. Lewis, editor of PM, New York daily, and an outstanding friend of justice for Negroes. Lewis advised Jones to enter the army, regardless of the jim-crow and further gave several reasons in an article "Why Colored Men Should Serve In the United States Army."

MR. LEWIS' principal reason, as I take it, is that it would be much worse for Negroes if the Nazis won; that if America lost on the military front "the colored man would lose even the right to fight for the things that have been denied him."

WOULD THINGS BE WORSE UNDER AXIS?

Before we go any farther, let us look at this constantly recurring assertion that things would be worse for Negroes if the Nazis were in power here. Would they? Personally, I could give some very strong reasons why they would be worse. I could also give equally strong reasons why I believe they would be bettered. In short, since the Nazis are not here, we are only supposing what they would do. We have no real proof.

NOW I think it is good logic in guesses of this sort, to proceed from the known to the unknown. As it happens, I have travelled a good deal in both the Fascist countries of Europe. I have been pretty well over Germany and even moreso over Italy, and I found that while I was in those countries, as long as I said nothing about politics, I was as free as the air to go where my money could take me. I shall never forgive Mussolini for his attack on Ethiopia, but truth to tell, while I was in Italy—a total of five times under Mussolini—not for one moment did I ever feel that I was living under a dictator. I never gave the Fascist salute . . . even once.

TREATED WORSE IN AMERICA

On the other hand, I have travelled extensively over the United States and I can as truthfully say that in no section of it have I been treated with that human dignity which, out of respect for my own self, I try to accord to others. In every little town and hamlet in the south I didn't have to say anything. I could have been blind, deaf, and dumb. One look at my face and I was ostracised and made to feel less than a human being. There were places where I couldn't even get a drink of water or get off the train unless at the risk of being mobbed.

IN SHORT, American color Fascism hurt me much more than the European brand of Fascism did, and it is only natural to dread the greater pain. I know that some one will interpose the old argument that if there were as many Negroes in Germany and Italy as there are in the United States, the result would be the same. However, that also is another supposition, which I have exploded elsewhere.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the above I am not in accord with Lewis Jones. Though I admire his spirit immensely I do not agree with his stand. I think he should enter the army.

LIST REASONS

The following are my reasons. Please note that they are all practical and not real; not suppositions or sentimental.

FIRST, I think that Lewis Jones would be serving his own group better. The Negroes of 1776 and 1812, some of whom were just as self-respecting as Mr. Jones, had much less reason to fight for America than any of us today. Most of them were slaves, but they fought valiantly just the same. Their devotion, in face of great injustices, aroused greater respect for Negroes in general, and established a tradition of which we Negroes are reaping the benefit today.

SECOND, a considerable proportion of white Americans, North and South, are very strongly on the Negro's side and the least we can do is to back them up. I firmly believe that if men like President Roosevelt, Secretaries Stimson and Knox, General Marshall and others, do not do more it is largely because they are tied politically. Such men, I feel, want above all to win the war. Their future, too, is at stake. However, since this is a "democratic" country, the final say about jim-crow is in the hands of Congressional committees, the ranking members of which, as was stated in Walter White's Madison Square Garden speech and published in this column, are southerners, whose very political existence depends on maintaining segregation. These men are going to be downed sooner or later, and the way to down them is not, as Mr. Jones proposes, to be locked up in prison, but to be in the fight.

THIRD, the Negro is economically better off in America than in any other land on earth. For instance, while I had plenty of social freedom in Fascist Germany and Italy, I had no economic liberty. If I had tried to look for a job I would have been ejected. With these better economic opportunities and more of the spirit of manhood as shown by Mr. Jones, the Negro's future in this country, despite all handicaps, can be made into a brilliant one. If we do not get more, it is because we do not unite more to demand it.

MUST SUPPORT MEN IN SERVICES

Finally, I am sure that Mr. Jones, like the rest of us, has either relatives or dear friends in this war—men whose lives are in danger. We must back them up and give them a better chance to get back alive. This holds, too, for even those "crackers" in the army and navy we do not like. All are Americans fighting for America.

THE NEGRO'S services in past wars have not hurt him. On the contrary, they have helped him tremendously. He is proud of what his ancestors have done. Our forefathers have served, therefore, we must hand down the same tradition to our descendants. Yes, I think Mr. Jones should get into the fight, while continuing to protest.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hot Pot Shots

By MILTON BLEDSOE

DEC 18 1942

Raymond Clapper, widely known correspondent, in a recent article noted that there were groups that sought selfish goals to retard the war effort.

He pointed out these: railroad employes seeking a 30 per cent wage increase, new threats from the farm bloc, Montgomery Ward buying newspaper space to carry on a resistance to the War Labor board and a presidential order and steel workers walking out of the Bethlehem plate mills causing a shut-down in the production of plates for warships.

It is singular that Negroes played no part in any of these attempts to hold back the nation's war program.

Denied Opportunities

Despite the fact that more and more reports of outbreaks in and near military camps involving Negro soldiers and white civilians are made, Negroes are denied opportunities to perform certain skilled tasks, that the FEPC has had to crack down on some railroads, public utilties and radio stations in regards to employing Negro workers, yet there is no valid accusation against Negroes working against war aims. And there would be ample reasons for Negroes to even seek court action in some cases to get a square deal.

There is one admirable trait in the Negro and that is his tendency to never strike too hard at a "fellow" when he is in difficulties.

Yet the Negro's efforts to become a full-fledged American citizen must go on in a vigorous fashion.

For his realization of his aims means not a setback to the war efforts but a speeding up of the battle against the Axis.

Has Contribution To Make

The Negro has a tremendous contribution to still make to American life.

If the American black man can do as well as he is doing on defense jobs, in the armed forces and in civilian life with a heavy heart made so by discrimination and in many cases deliberate unfair treatment what could he do if he could go about his tasks with a light heart and with the traditional song in his soul?

Not even the reputed toughness of the Japs could stop the American Negro once he knew that he was fighting as an American with none of the color taboos attached.

Only such race-baiters as Bilbo and his kind could accuse Negroes of trying to sabotage war goals.

We recall that A. Phillip Randolph postponed his "March on Washington" when it was pointed out to him the effects it might have on the defense efforts although the FEPC was a definite gain from that movement.

Whites Should Be Ashamed

The American white man should be ashamed of himself to deny the Negro his constitutional rights when the former knows that the Negro would be the last American, yes, even after the white man to betray his nation.

America is gambling with every other nation and group of people not associated with the Axis in the efforts to win this war but is unwilling or afraid to take a chance on 13,000,000 citizens who are a cinch to "stay put" so far as loyalty to the country is concerned.

47d-1942

P.M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y.

Showdown Due On Ray's Union

Government Calls Meeting for Nov. 10 on Discrimination Against Kaiser Negroes

OCT 28 1942

By James A. Wechsler
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Government officials moved today toward a showdown with Tom Ray, lily-white union leader at the Kaiser shipyards.

Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of the War Production Committee, announced that a conference of Government representatives, labor leaders, and Kaiser officials had been called for Nov. 10 "to make certain that no discrimination against Negro employes will be practiced by unions affiliated with the Portland (Oregon) Metal Trades Council."

The meeting will be held in Portland, scene of Ray's last-ditch fight against equal employment rights for Negroes at the Kaiser yards. Ray is head of Local 72 of the AFL Boilermakers Union.

OCT 28 1942

Frey's Stand

In calling the conference, Porter also indicated he had received assurances from top AFL leaders that they were ready to join with Government agencies in the battle against union discrimination at the Kaiser yards. He made public a telegram from John P. Frey, head of the AFL Metal Trades Dept., to Ray and Earl Ingram of the Portland Metal Trades Council, denouncing anti-Negro practices by the AFL local. Frey said in his telegram:

"Have been informed that Portland Metal Trades Council has informed Oregon shipyard that it must immediately downgrade Negro workmen now employed.

"This action is contrary to sound judgment and patriotic duty during wartime. It is contrary to President Roosevelt's publicly announced policy relative to no racial discrimination. It is contrary to the clause in every shipbuilding contract entered into by the U. S. Maritime Commission with all shipbuilders, which provides that there shall be no racial discrimination. It is contrary to these specific declarations against racial discrimination made by the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Dept. It is contrary to public policy."

Frey told Ray and Ingram he was sending copies of his telegram to Porter, J. A. Franklin, president of the Boilermakers Union; Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracey, Henry J. and Edgar Kaiser, and Adm. Emory S. Land.

Agencies Represented

Among the agencies to be represented at the Nov. 10 conference, Porter said, are the War Man Power Commission, the Maritime Commission, the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, the Boilermakers Union and the AFL Metal Trades Dept., in addition to Ray's outfit and spokesmen for the Kaiser company. OCT 28 1942

The summoning of the meeting was regarded as confirmation of recent reports that Ray has not abandoned his effort to keep Negroes out of skilled jobs at the Kaiser yards. It also was considered significant that Frey had publicly—for the first time—challenged the stand of this AFL unit.

The Portland conference may prove a crucial test of AFL national policy in the discrimination fight. If Ray refuses to yield, it will be up to Frey and other AFL leaders to take drastic action against him.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HIT PRACTICES OF 170 FIRMS IN WAR WORK

Citizens' Committee Says Action Hurts Morale; Gives Enemy Aid

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Twenty-five Detroiters spent the day in Washington seeking relief from the discriminatory practices of 170 firms in that city, against Negro men and women. White and colored, men and women formed the delegation which was headed by Rev. Charles Hill, chairman of the citizens committee.

Nov. 28, 1942

Particular attention was directed to the attitude of the automobile manufacturers now working on war production in Detroit.

Reverend Hill announced that there are over 57,500 women now working in 170 major war plants in the Detroit area, according to the October figures of the United States Employment services and the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

On September 1, 30,000 women were doing war work, of whom only 100 were Negroes. Today, with almost 100 per cent more women on the job, there are still less than 100 Negro women working.

He further charged that this discrimination is practiced by all the major companies, including Ford Motor company, General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs Manufacturing company, Hudson, Motor Car company, Murray Body company, Fisher Body company, and many others.

The delegation told Fowler V. Harper, deputy assistant to Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower commission, that this shows to our allies that America is evidencing very little democracy to the Negro people.

General McSherry of WMC was also seen and talked with. He was told of the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the training of Negro men and women for war industry, yet these trained people are refused employment. Many of them had been in training in the very plants which refused them employment. The group told General McSherry and others that this discrimination created an artifical labor shortage, wide spread labor piracy and a general slowing down of war production.

Horace Sheffield and Oscar Noble, international representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, and Shelton Tappes, secretary of Ford Local 600 UAW, and Frank Nievelt, recording secretary of Ford Local 400 UAW, charged management bugaboo about white workers refusing to work with Negroes has been proven entirely false. "The UAW welcomes Negro workers into their ranks and today has 60,000 Negro members, many of whom hold official positions in their local unions," he said.

"Daily Worker"
N.Y., N.Y.
12/2/42

Negro Heads Mixed Group of Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A mixed group of 24 soldiers comprised a party which, under the supervision of a Negro sergeant, was moved recently from a Southern camp to a destination up north, the Associated Negro Press reported this week. This unusual event—in view of the fact that the army's policy of segregation still holds—led to unusual experiences while the party was en route.

When they went into the dining car, they all sat together, pairing up as they pleased. But the payoff came when the steward asked for the meal vouchers which soldiers are given while traveling. He went to one of the white soldiers, who pointed to the Negro sergeant and said, "The sergeant has all of our vouchers."

This was again repeated in the Pullman where they were quartered. When the conductor asked another white soldier for his ticket as the conductor entered the car, he was told, "The sergeant has all the tickets," again pointing to the Negro who apparently was in change of the detail while en route.

12/2/42

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAPITAL BUS OFFICIAL BOWS; HIRES NEGROES

Decision Follows Stormy Union Meeting With McNutt Speaking

DEC 26 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Reluctantly the Capital Transit company this week gave up its fight against the Fair Employment Practice committee and through its president, E. W. Merrill, ordered the ban on hiring Negro bus and street car operators lifted.

This action followed a stormy session of the AFL Amalgamated Transit union in the departmental auditorium, where nearly 2,000 transit company employees assembled to hear Paul V. McNutt and Malcolm McLean, chairman of the FEPC, read the order.

Merrill had attempted to hide behind the union's action in declaring white workers would go on strike before they would work side by side with Negroes as bus and street car operators. But as far back as Aug. 4, the international president of the transit union had written J. G. B. Bigelow, president of the Washington local, to the effect that no racial prejudices would be tolerated.

Goes To Congress

Members of the local then went to the district committee in the house of representatives with a plea that this powerful group of congressmen stop the action. But the New York State Absentee Negro Voters league went on record against this action and sent protests to both New York congressmen, who were members of the committee.

Joseph Clarke Baldwin of the 17th district, New York, a Republican, answered the group's letter saying he was in favor of the same viewpoint and would conduct a thorough investigation. Michael D. Kennedy, Democrat, did not reply.

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The Tuesday night union meeting, held behind closed doors which barred reporters and newsmen, was a boisterous one. It is reported that the word "n......r" was frequently hurled back and forth and some rabid defender of the discrimination practice yelled above the din, "We'll fight side by side with 'n......s' but we won't work side by side with them."

Speakers were interrupted, heckled and badgered by a determined group which finally subsided when McNutt himself spoke. At FEPC headquarters, little was said over the victory, for it was felt confidently at the place that the order would be carried out.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Believes Gen. Davis Did Well

DEC 18 1942

First Lady Says Less Tension Now Among Soldiers

DEC 18 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a conference at the White House to discuss the recent reports of the treatment of Negro soldiers abroad, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed to Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, her conviction that Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis had done well in his efforts toward lessening the tension between Negro and white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces stationed in the British Isles.

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Mrs. Roosevelt said that friction created by prejudiced southern whites had been somewhat eased. In answer Mr. White stated that while the N.A.A.C.P. did not disagree with Mrs. Roosevelt concerning the value of General Davis' investigation, there could however be no slackening on the part of the association in the protest against the establishment of the jim-crowism abroad.

The attacks made and propaganda spread by white officers in England, Australia, and other parts of the world, to which Negroes have been sent and the United States, must be regarded as one of the gravest of all problems and one which the N.A.A.C.P. will continue to fight.

Commenting on General Davis' report, the Dec. 5 issue of The Nation" said, "Perhaps General Davis did not get around as much as he should have or perhaps he did not consider it wise to make an issue of the matter at this time. An ugly and dangerous situation does exist and it impairs the efficiency of the troops and depresses the morale of the entire Negro population, already near the breaking point."

In recent months controversy concerning the introduction of American prejudice has also run high in the English press.

A letter from a soldier which appeared in the fall issue of the English magazine **"The New Leader"** stated: "A talk was given to us yesterday by our detachment officer. During the talk he explained that he had to bring to our notice the contents of a letter written by the Brigadier.

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"The letter said that in the absence of any ruling from a higher authority it had been decided to circularize a suggested set of rules which would assist the troops in their relations with any Negro soldiers. It was understandable that Higher Authority had not rushed to any decision on the subject requiring so much tact but it had been possible to get a line on probable decisions by studying various comments cantained in correspondence and reports from conferences.

DEC 18 1942

"These were set down as a list of suggestions. There was no hint that they were to be taken as orders — except in the first case which forbade members of the A.T.S. to associate with colored troops. I do not remember all the details or their sequence but some have stuck and the effect on the whole of this letter was to cause a certain amount of bewilderment and scorn among those who heard it.

"In other words, English troops were asked that their natural friendliness toward visitors be toned down in the case of Negroes. The letter stated quite definitely that Negro troops should not be allowed in the canteens, entertainment and dances organized for H.M. forces."

The British **War Commentary** has this to say: "The attitude of the population toward American troops confirms the peace-time experience. In the villages and towns Black troops have been received with sympathy by the people, shopkeepers often declaring that they prefer them to the white American troops because they are kinder and more polite."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Nov. 20, 1942

MAYOR BECKER AGAIN

The Mayor or St. Louis became greatly alarmed over the rumor that Jefferson Barracks, United States army post near St. Louis, would be used by the War Department for the training of Negroes in the armed forces. With this nightmare "heavy, heavy hanging over his head," the chief executive of the city summoned some of the members of his cabinet together with the head of the Chamber of Commerce and rushed to Washington, D. C. to register a protest against any such action, if such was contemplated by the War Department.

Knowing Mayor Becker as many of us do, it was easy for us to believe that he was motivated by racial prejudice which caused him to make the trip and to register the protest. Now, therefore, the Negroes of the city generally, especially the leaders, are strong in their condemnation of the Mayor's actions, citing the fact that there are in many states in the "deep South" army camps occupied primarily by Negroes. And while it is true that in some instances certain officials in these southern states have protested against these so-called Negro camps, or training centers, the War Department has insisted on setting up camps for the training of Negroes in any section of the United States. Therefore, the action on the part of William Dee Becker in this case, shows that his prejudice against the Negro is of the stripe that is found in the poll tax states which are now fighting in Congress to disfranchise eight million citizens.

Nov. 20, 1942

Of course, we, the colored people of this community, get no pleasure from the fact that our Mayor feels called upon to display racial prejudice against the Negro race in a time like this, because the Negroes in the armed forces are offering their lives on the altar of patriotism just as are the white soldiers. And as men and women who have given their lives to Uncle Sam, they have as much right to be trained in Missouri, to combat fascism, as in Alabama or Texas.

Of course, everybody knows that William Dee Becker has been a miserable failure as mayor of St. Louis. The group of civic leaders who sponsored his campaign are among those who have been the most greatly disappointed. So far as the colored people are concerned, we have not heard a single leader among our group who has spoken words of approval of the Mayor's conduct toward our race. Not one word of pleasure has come even from those who are employed in city positions. They all regard him as a misfit and a man of insincere motives.

GEN'L DAVIS HIT IN REPORT ON AEF ABROAD

The Chicago Bee
Dec. 13, 1942

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis was roundly criticised in last week's issue of the Nation by Joseph Julian, CBS radio commentator. Julian had just recently returned from England. The article stated:

"It's hard to reconcile General Davis' report (that there were few racial difficulties between Negro and white troops in England) with my own observations during my recent two months' stay in England, or with what Negro soldiers told me.

General Davis reported that releases telling of race friction between whites and Negro soldiers were greatly exaggerated and that they were getting along fine together.

Julian says an "ugly and dangerous situation does exist and it impairs the efficiency of the troops and depresses the morale of the entire American Negro population already at the breaking point."

He accuses American military authorities of keeping prejudice alive and trying to inject it into British social life. Specific orders were issued by military commanders to bar Negroes from England's bars, dance halls and movies, he states. The article pointed out that there was resentment of this interference from British citizens who do not have the American attitude about color.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Navy Says Negro Doctor Not Ready For Commission

SEP 1 - 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The U. S. Navy's newest excuse for not giving Dr. Harold J. Franklin of Jamaica, New York, a commission as a medical officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve, is that he is "not temperamentally suited for appointment as a commissioned officer," the NAACP revealed this week.

The information came in a letter to the Association from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, dated August 28. This is the second refusal by the Navy to accept Dr. Farnklin's application for a commission which the NAACP has protested.

"Does this mean," the NAACP asked the Navy Secretary, "that Dr. Franklin's persistence in attempting to enlist in the Navy of his country at a time when his government is begging for doctors for the Army and Navy, marks him as 'temperamentally' unsuited?"

The NAACP also pointed out that there is a possibility that doctors may be drafted because of the great need for them in the armed services. At that time, the Association asserted, it is possible "that white doctors will arise in protest over what may fairly be called discrimination against them in the failure to use Negro doctors."

SEP 1 - 1942

Replying to Secretary Knox, the NAACP expressed "surprise and amusement" that "temperament" should be added to reasons previously given for refusing Dr. Franklin's application. Last fall the Navy turned down an application for a commission from the Negro doctor after he had passed all examinations given by the New York examining board, saying he did not have "a minimum of two directly opposed molars in the lower left arch."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Red Cross Told To End Jim Crow Centers

AUG 29 1942

Speedy and final abandonment of the Red Cross plan to set up jim crow recreation centers in London and other English cities for Negro soldiers was demanded of Norman Davis, American Red Cross president, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week.

Such segregation is unnecessary, the NAACP told Davis, and following the jim crow blood bank policy of the Red Cross, it will still further depress low morale among Negroes. Carrying American patterns of segregation to other countries would be "most unfortunate," the NAACP said.

Discrimination In War Plants To Be Studied

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Reporting on the Young People's Socialist league which held its regular meeting in Chicago recently, the Socialist party announces plans for the members in war time. After carefully analyzing one of America's most vital problems, discrimination, the following programs of demands was adopted:

OCT 3 - 1942

1. Passage of laws to put teeth in the FEPC program and their enforcement.
2. Provision of extensive facilities for the training of Negroes in skilled jobs.
3. Provision of inexpensive housing for Negroes and whites that conforms to healthful standards of living as outlined by the department of agriculture.
4. Provision for equality in education—elimination of racial barriers against admission to schools; elimination of th e overcrowding and poor conditions which local governments permit in the schools in Negro neighborhoods.
5. Passage of a strong anti-lynching law.
6. Passage of the Geyer-Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill.
7. Abolition of discrimination in the armed services.
8. Abandonment of racial discrimination by such unions as have not yet followed the example of the progressive unions, where workers unite without regard o race, color or creed.
9. Abolition of the racial segregation of human blood by the Red Cross.
10. Abandonment of the principle of white supremacy and cooperation in the struggle for freedom in India.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LEWIS JONES

No Martyr Says Jones

Attacks Principle Behind Army and Calls Self Patriot

OCT 17 1942

NEW YORK — Lewis P. Jones was ordered to report for induction in the army several weeks ago.

However, instead of following the directive of his local draft board, he set down in writing his objection to serving in a separate jim crow unit, forwarded it to the office of the U.S. attorney here in Manhattan and reported to his office prepared to stand the consequences.

He states that he has concluded that he must refuse to accept jim crow because he would be doing both himself and the army an injustice by going into the service feeling that the principle upon which the army is established is wrong.

Segregation Is Wrong

That principle which he believes wrong is the system of segregating colored and white soldiers — a system which he contends is based solely on the color of a soldier's skin.

In support of his belief in the wrongness of this principle, he avers that should the United Nations win the war they will have done so because of their superior numbers of troops, planes, tanks, guns and ships and not because the thing they are fighting for has been put into practice and proved the "better thing."

Jones insists that there is something that "galls" him in the effort of the United States to put "a Fascist army into the field to fight the Nazis under the guise of fighting for democracy."

U.S. "Fascism" Explained

When asked what he meant by "a Fascist army," he answered;

"When colored Americans are placed in separate units from whites, trained separately and sent into the field separately, that is segregation.

"What is segregation but an outgrowth of discrimination and what is discrimination but an expression of one man's belief that he is better than another?

"Such a belief is the stuff of which the Fascist doctrine of a 'new order' is made."

Can't Break the Law

Jones contends that he should not serve in a jim crow army because he would be breaking the law—going against the principles on which the nation was established, playing into the hands of those who have established "a quasi-legal institution of discrimination against colored citizens," for which there is no justification in the statute books of the land.

He insists that those who say separate camps and separate cantonment areas and barracks must be established for the different races are the violators of the letter of the Constitution of the United States, the real offenders of the nation, and not he.

To submit to their biddings would be criminal, he declares; to refuse, is patriotic.

To be a part of such an army would be hypocrisy, Jones avers.

Faces Jail Term

It was pointed out to Jones that he, as an individual, can hardly do much toward rectifying whatever wrong exists; that he is almost certain to be sentenced to jail and that his martydom will be "wasted sweetness on desert air," — to which he answered:

"I don't expect to accomplish the rectification of the exisiting wrong. If a jail term is to be my lot, I am willing to accept it.

"I do not feel that I am a martyr. I have become of my present convictions through no light thought, and just as each man in his lifetime must take a stand on some issue, I have chosen to take mine on this one now."

No less than forty persons judges, attorneys, draft officials writers, editors, social workers even psychiatrists, have debated the issue with him. They have expressed admiration for his spunk, but question his judgment.

Jones remains adamant, insisting that he is convinced that he is right and stating that he is willing to make any sacrifice necessary to his being at peace with himself in his own mind.

An Open Letter to Sec'y Stimson: What About Negro Doctors?

NOV 4 - 1942

NOV 4 - 1942 Daily Worker

By Abner W. Berry

An Open Letter to Secretary of War Stimson:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

You are aware, no doubt, of our enemies' secret weapons. Among the most powerful of these is race prejudice. With this weapon, already fashioned within America, the enemy seeks to divide and confound our nation. Our governmental agencies of information and propaganda have warned the people against this subtle, though powerful, enemy tool. The President has issued a now famous Executive Order against it on the industrial front, and numerous public and private institutions labor daily to expose and isolate it.

It is alarming, therefore, Mr. Secretary, to learn that the branch of service which you head continues the open propagation of prejudice—ugly, arrogant, anachronistic color prejudice. It is alarming, Mr. Secretary, because our nation is a leader in the United Nations; millions of non-white peoples look to us for deliverance from foreign domination at the hands of present or potential oppressors. It is for that ideal that American soldiers are fighting and dying in the Solomons; it is for the realization of that ideal that the millions of Asia and Africa can be rallied to the support of the United Nations; it is by more boldly writing that ideal into the aims and practices of this peoples' war that many American lives can be saved and victory captured the sooner.

NOV 4 - 1942

On the background of these realities, upon which turn our future as a nation, a letter written on War Department stationery and signed by a responsible official states to Negro doctors applying for commissions that "there are very few vacancies for colored physicians, and it cannot be determined at this time just when your services can be utilized. Be assured . . . as colored units are activated, colored physicians will be needed to care for them." This is quoted from form letter No. 1049—SGO—10-14-42. The letter was signed by "E. R. Whitehurst, Major Med. Adm. Corps Assistant."

Daily Worker NOV 4 - 1942

Are our war needs and war aims determining our policy, or are they trying to carry our dangerously ridiculous burden of the "colored man's place" at the expense of our national and international obligations? So far Hitler and his crowd have chosen the places where we were to fight. Are they now to dictate the methods? The color composition of the forces arrayed against them? And what of the spirit of our non-white allies and the 13,000,000 American Negroes?

To what end do we arrest and execute spies and saboteurs only to find that our army the very spearhead of our fighting forces is used as a pump for Axis poison? Mr. Secretary the times require resolute action and deeds. The people are waiting to hear loud and clear from our government the announcement such as this: WE CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITH HITLER, AND BY THE STARS AND STRIPES WE AREN'T GOING TO DO BUSINESS FOR HIM! And follow that up with swift action.

We can afford the poll tax cross of our Negrophobes no more than we can tolerate the Nazi Swastika. The two are too closely related. They are blood brothers in blood theories. Cast the one out to better smite the [illegible].

NOV 4 - 1942

The time to act is now. Our victory depends no little on the decision.

AKA Protests Exclusion Of Negro Women

SEP 1 3 1942

Navy Says Study Is Being Made On Possible Use

SEP 1 3 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—When the navy department press relations representatives, Lt Allen, could give no satisfactory answers concerning the WAVES, the AKA Non-Partisan lobby through its representative, Thomasina Walker Johnson, immediately addressed a letter to the President, calling upon him to end the farce of organizing at taxpayers' expense a battalion of women to train as officers for this group excluding Negro women.

Daily World Atlanta Ga

Mrs. Johnson, in the name of the IKA, called Lt. Allen and discussed the matter of using Negro women in this branch of the navy.

SEP 1 3 1942

PROBABILITY DISCUSSED

She was informed that the probability of using Negro women had been discussed, and that a study was being made on the subject. Lt. Allen indicated no Negroes were assisting in making this study and further said he had no idea how long the study would take before comletion, when its recommendations would be known.

He referred Mrs. Johnson to Dr. Will W. Alexander, who is in charge of minority group problems in the War Manpower commission, and in no way connected with the navy department.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y

Leaders Map Moves To Fight Discrimination

DEC 1 9 1942

LOS ANGELES—Determined to tackle and rout systematically the major discriminatory practices in local housing and defense setups, a mixed group of more than 50 community leaders, representing widely diversified organizations, answered the call of the Victory Committee to map plans for action.

With win-the-war occupying the foreground of thought, the group pooled experiences, traced local sorespots which serve to stymie the war effort, and resolved to summon the people of the community to a gigantic meeting which would call for:

- an end to discrimination in housing, race-restriction clauses, and housing development "quotas" for minority groups (product of the following - neighborhood - pattern policy of the local housing authority;
- a change of housing policy in Burbank, Glendale, Englewood and other communities so that Negro war workers may live in the vicinity of their work;

DEC 1 9 1942

- a complete change in the situation existing at Northrop Aircraft—not a single Negro employed by the company;
- change in Goodyear and other rubber companies' policy must be effected—Negro women at Goodyear application line are often stopped before they reach point of receiving application;
- upgrading of Negro employes in shipyards and aircraft;
- age limits to be same for Negroes and whites—one plant cited as having a 35-year-old age limit for Negro women, 50 for white;
- LA Railway company to cease discriminatory practices both in its hiring and in its flat refusal to upgrade.

DEC 1 9 1942

- opening of all Civilian Pilot Training schools to all minority groups so that they may train in the districts in which they live.

A wire to Washington requesting that FEPC enter the LA situation was voted and sent as an opening gun in the campaign.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

No Discrimination Pledge Of Street Car Union Head

DEC 27 1942

Policy Re-Affirmed In Letter Dealing With D. C. Dispute

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) —The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was officially notified Saturday that the Capital Transit Company, Washington, D. C., which has been declared a war industry, will abide by the directions issued to it to bring the employment policy of the bus and trolley system into line with Executive Order 8802. This order forbids discrimination against war workers because of their race, creed, and national origin.

At the same time, the committee's attention was called to the position of the international union of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, on the issue of employing Negroes as platform operators on street cars and buses. Division 689, A. A. S., E. R. M. C. E. A., has a contract with the Capital Transit Company.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, in a letter to J. G. Bigelow, president of 689, urged him to "take into consideration the fact that we are now engaged in a war in which the colored man is called upon to do the some line of duty that the white man is called upon to do."

DEC 27 1942

Mr. Mahon declared that there are colored men who have held membership for years in the union, and stated that "there is no difference so far as I can find out," in the accident record of white and colored operators.

Mr. Mahon's letter written on response to one from Mr. Bigelow, president of the local union, as given out by the committee, reads:

"Your communication of August 4 received, informing me that you were confronted with the race problem in your Division and requesting that I give you information regarding the colored men in other divisions of our association.

"In reply I would inform you, first, that our organization is a part of the American Federation of Labor, whose policy is not to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality — that's the policy of this organization that you must always keep in mind when dealing with this matter.

"I know of no complaints in our organization anywhere over this matter. There was some little complaint in San Francisco some time ago, but that has disappeared and there is nothing of it at the present time. In many places colored men are employed in this line of transportation and in many of our organizations there have been colored men for years holding membership.

"You ask regarding the records concerning accidents and so on. There is no record by any company that I know of kept concerning the difference of accidents between colored and white, and there is no difference so far as I can find out in that line of work. Their records show the same as anyone's so far as their work is concerned.

"I again would call your attention to the fact that it is a serious matter. I realize how some of your membership, being Southerners, feel on this matter, but you must take into consideration the fact that we are now engaged in a war in which the colored man is called upon to do the same line of duty that the white man is called upon to do, and any discrimination that would attract public attention at this time would be very detrimental and especially coming out of Washington. So I would suggest that your members realize the situation and try to meet it in line with the policy of the organization.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ST. PAUL NAACP, CIVIC GROUPS DEMAND CAMP LEE INVESTIGATION

Push Efforts For Reinstatement of Sergeant Samuel A. Reed

DEC 26 1942

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—In telegrams vigorously protesting the recent demotions of Sgt. Samuel A. Reed and Sgt. Clifford Clemmons, stationed at Camp Lee, Va., representatives of 15 labor, religious, welfare and fraternal organizations demanded this week that "a full investigation by the secretary of war and a congressional committee" be made.

Observers here were expecting the whole jim crow and discriminatory policy of the army to be put to a thorough test and predicted a startling expose of the shameful coercion and intimidation that Negro soldiers must live under in the military branches of the armed forces, provided the situation is publicly aired.

The demand for an investigation was made in telegrams addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Sen. Henrik Shipstead, Sen. Arthur E. Nelson, and Reps. Joseph Ball and Malvin J. Maas, from Minnesota, after a gigantic mass meeting at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house sponsored by the local branch NAACP.

Sgt. Reed and Sgt. Clemmons were two of a group of non-commissioned officers at the Virginia camp who presented a list of recommendations to the commanding officer asking that colored soldiers be granted their "full and equal" rights on the military reservation and in the surrounding community.

The list of recommendations centered around charges of discrimination in the assignment and equipment of Negro military police, discrimination on public conveyances, discrimination in the use of the facilities of the camp (post exchanges, theatres, service clubs, sports centers and certain areas); the discriminatory policy of the war department in limiting Negroes by quota in some branches of the service (the army air corps and the opening of branches now closed to Negroes (the army glider pilot training program).

Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, commanding officer at Camp Lee, upon receipt of the straight forward recommendations is reported to have become enraged and the demotions of the two sergeants to the rank of privates immediately followed.

Reed before his induction into the army in 1941 was president of the St. Paul Branch NAACP and was well known for his militancy in matters affecting the welfare of Negro citizens here. He is the brother of Dwight Reed, former All-Amehrican end from the University of Minnesota.

The telegrams demanding immediate action by high government and military authorities read:

"Whereas Sgt. Maj. Samuel Reed and Sgt. Clifford Clemmons were demoted by reason of transmitting to their commanding officers in due form certain suggestions for the improvement in morale of colored troops stationed at Camp Lee, Va., of American citizens of all colors and creeds in mass meeting assembled, at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house, Dec. 15, that we protest against the unjust discrimination in these cases, and

"Be it further resolved, that we urge a full investigation by the secretary of war and a congressional committee."

Several speakers at the huge mass meeting bitterly denounced the "undemocratic and discriminatory treatment of Negro soldiers in and about military reservations throughout the nation."

The Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, pastor of the Camphor Memorial Methodist church, president of the St. Paul Branch NAACP, declared: "This is rather paradoxical. Here we are, civilians, gathered here to make a fight for the democratic rights of Negro soldiers, who are fighting that all of us may have democracy.

Rev. Nelson said that a "Sam Reed committee" had been appointed to carry the brunt of the protests and eff rts to have the sergeant reinstated to his former rank. He said the fight would not end with success of the Reed case but would continue until such time as every Negro soldier everywhere could be assured of protection and justice by the government whose uniform he wears.

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

No Discrimination Pledge Of Street Car Union Head

DEC 27 1942

Policy Re-Affirmed In Letter Dealing With D. C. Dispute

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) —The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was officially notified Saturday that the Capital Transit Company, Washington, D. C., which has been declared a war industry, will abide by the directions issued to it to bring the employment policy of the bus and trolley system into line with Executive Order 8802. This order forbids discrimination against war workers because of their race, creed, and national origin.

At the same time, the committee's attention was called to the position of the international union of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, on the issue of employing Negroes as platform operators on street cars and buses. Division 689, A. A. S. E. R. M. C. E. A., has a contract with the Capital Transit Company.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, in a letter to J. G. Bigelow, president of 689, urged him to "take into consideration the fact that we are now engaged in a war in which the colored man is called upon to do the some line of duty that the white man is called upon to do."

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Mr. Mahon declared that there are colored men who have held membership for years in the union, and stated that "there is no difference so far as I can find out," in the accident record of white and colored operators.

Mr. Mahon's letter written on response to one from Mr. Bigelow, president of the local union, as given out by the committee, reads:

"Your communication of August 4 received, informing me that you were confronted with the race problem in your Division and requesting that I give you information regarding the colored men in other divisions of our association.

"In reply I would inform you, first, that our organization is a part of the American Federation of Labor, whose policy is not to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality — that's the policy of this organization that you must always keep in mind when dealing with this matter.

"I know of no complaints in our organization anywhere over this matter. There was some little complaint in San Francisco some time ago, but that has disappeared and there is nothing of it at the present time. In many places colored men are employed in this line of transportation and in many of our organizations there have been colored men for years holding membership.

"You ask regarding the records concerning accidents and so on. There is no record by any company that I know of kept concerning the difference of accidents between colored and white, and there is no difference so far as I can find out in that line of work. Their records show the same as anyone's so far as their work is concerned.

"I again would call your attention to the fact that it is a serious matter. I realize how some of your membership, being Southerners, feel on this matter, but you must take into consideration the fact that we are now engaged in a war in which the colored man is called upon to do the same line of duty that the white man is called upon to do, and any discrimination that would attract public attention at this time would be very detrimental and especially coming out of Washington. So I would suggest that your members realize the situation and try to meet it in line with the policy of the organization.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ST. PAUL NAACP, CIVIC GROUPS DEMAND CAMP LEE INVESTIGATION

Push Efforts For Reinstatement of Sergeant Samuel A. Reed

DEC 26 1942

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—In telegrams vigorously protesting the recent demotions of Sgt. Samuel A. Reed and Sgt. Clifford Clemmons, stationed at Camp Lee, Va., representatives of 15 labor, religious, welfare and fraternal organizations demanded this week that "a full investigation by the secretary of war and a congressional committee" be made.

Observers here were expecting the whole jim crow and discriminatory policy of the army to be put to a thorough test and predicted a startling expose of the shameful coercion and intimidation that Negro soldiers must live under in the military branches of the armed forces, provided the situation is publicly aired.

The demand for an investigation was made in telegrams addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary or War Henry L. Stimson, Sen. Henrik Shipstead, Sen. Arthur E. Nelson, and Reps. Joseph Ball and Malvin J. Maas, from Minnesota, after a gigantic mass meeting at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house sponsored by the local branch NAACP.

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Sgt. Reed and Sgt. Clemmons were two of a group of non-commissioned officers at the Virginia camp who presented a list of recommendations to the commanding officer asking that colored soldiers be granted their "full and equal" rights on the military reservation and in the surrounding community.

The list of recommendations centered around charges of discrimination in the assignment and equipment of Negro military police, discrimination on public conveyances, discrimination in the use of the facilities of the camp (post exchanges, theatres, service clubs, sports centers and certain areas); the discriminatory policy of the war department in limiting Negroes by quota in some branches of the service (the army air corps and the opening of branches now closed to Negroes (the army glider pilot training program).

Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, commanding officer at Camp Lee, upon receipt of the straight forward recommendations is reported to have become enraged and the demotions of the two sergeants to the rank of privates immediately followed.

DEC 26 1942

Reed before his induction into the army in 1941 was president of the St. Paul Branch NAACP and was well known for his militancy in matters affecting the welfare of Negro citizens here. He is the brother of Dwight Reed, former All-Amehrican end from the University of Minnesota.

The telegrams demanding immediate action by high government and military authorities read:

"Whereas Sgt. Maj. Samuel Reed and Sgt. Clifford Clemmons were demoted by reason of transmitting to their commanding officers in due form certain suggestions for the improvement in morale of colored troops stationed at Camp Lee. Va., of American citizens of all colors and creeds in mass meeting assembled, at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house, Dec. 15, that we protest against the unjust discrimination in these cases, and

"Be it further resolved, that we urge a full investigation by the secretary of war and a congressional committee."

Several speakers at the huge mass meeting bitterly denounced the "undemocratic and discriminatory treatment of Negro soldiers in and about military reservations throughout the nation."

The Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, pastor of the Camphor Memorial Methodist church, president of the St. Paul Branch NAACP, declared: "This is rather paradoxical. Here we are, civilians, gathered here to make a fight for the democratic rights of Negro soldiers, who are fighting that all of us may have democracy.

DEC 26 1942

Rev. Nelson said that a "Sam Reed committee" had been appointed to carry the brunt of the protests and efforts to have the sergeant reinstated to his former rank. He said the fight would not end with success of the Reed case but would continue until such time as every Negro soldier everywhere could be assured of protection and justice by the government whose uniform he wears.

The Informer, Houston Texas

Demand Probe Of Camp Lee Demotions; Ask Reinstatement

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"Be it further resolved, that we urge a full investigation by the secretary of war and a congressional committee."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

No Change in FEPC Control Needed--FDR

No Necessity for Independent Status, NAACP Told

NEW YORK — The Fair Employment Practice Committee will not be restored to full independent status, separate from the War Manpower Commission, according to a White House statement received by the NAACP this week.

The statement pointed out that in the final analysis the committee is still under direct control of President Roosevelt and that he sees no "necessity for the change." The partial text of the statement follows:

Reorganization Under Way

"The President has asked me to bring to your attention two facts: one, that in the final analysis the committee is still under direct control of the Chief Executive, and the other, that Chairman McNutt is reorganizing the entire manpower set-up and is relying strongly on decisions and recommendations made by the committee on all questions pertaining to colored people.

"The President directs me to tell you, therefore, that under the existing circumstances, he sees no necessity for the change as recommended by the resolution of your board."

Reasons for Doubt

Replying to this communication, the NAACP pointed out that colored people are skeptical of the power th FEPC will have in view of the insistence of the WMC that its regional offices shall control the FEPC operations in those regions.

Another situation giving rise to apprehension, the NAACP said, is the fact that only Northern and border cities are included in those where the FEPC will conduct hearings, while the most wide spread discrimination is found in the South.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Transit Co. Job Rumor False

BALTIMORE—Reports that the Baltimore Transit Company has hired colored operators on its busses and street cars are unfounded, Raymond Tompkins, director of publicity, told the AFRO today (Tuesday.)

He added that so far as is known, the company has no plans to employ colored persons as operators or chauffeurs, despite the need for additional men.

A. J. Allen, Jr., industrial secretary of the Urban League, said that should the company have placed colored operators during the strike period, it would have been a disastrous step.

Strike Short-Lived

A dispute between union factions caused a partial tie-up of service throughout the city Monday, but strikers returned to work today.

The transit company, like the C. and P. Telephone Company, is considered a war industry and thus subject to the President's executive order outlawing discrimination in employment.

FEPC Urged to Act

A new city-wide interracial body, the Total War Employment Committee, is taking steps now to get the Fair Employment Practice Committee to enter the picture and insist that these firms utilize the available local labor supply.

At present, of the transit company's 3,500 workers, only 200 are colored and they are confined to unskilled jobs. However, the firm is daily advertising for men between 21 and 50 with driving experience to operate cars and busses.

Colored persons with 19 and 20 years' experience, however, have been turned down.

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 4, 1942

WMC IN DRIVE TO OBVIATE RACE BIAS BY UNIONS

Savannah Ship Firm And AFL Ordered to Admit Negro Local

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(AP)—Lawrence Cramer, secretary of the War Manpower Commission's Fair Employment Practice Committee, said Friday the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission had agreed to help keep unions as well as employers from discriminating against workers for racial or color reasons.

In addition to agreeing to require employers to carry out the nondiscrimination clauses in war plant contracts, Cramer said, they have assured the committee that "recruitment (of war plant workers) shall not be confined to any source" which results in discrimination.

This point was made as the committee announced it had ordered the American Federation of Labor and the McAvoy Shipbuilding Corporation of Savannah, to permit a Savannah Negro local of the A. F. L. Carpenters Union to "sign, and become a party to," a closed-shop agreement between the A. F. L., its affiliates and the McAvoy Corporation.

The order followed oral directions given George H. Googe, Southern representative of the A. F. L., after a hearing in Birmingham last June, to admit the Negro union as a co-signer. Cramer said these directions had not been observed up to November 11, when the hearing findings were drafted.

Cramer said the Army and Navy had been asked to help enforce the order.

The Birmingham hearing was held on a charge that the McAvoy Corporation, which builds concrete barges for the Government, discriminated against Negro carpenters.

The committee found the company employed all its carpenters through the A. F. of L.-Savannah Building Trades Council under a closed shop agreement, and that "the council's policy was to refer white members only," although the Negro Carpenters Union was a member of the council and the A. F. of L.

It absolved the company of the discrimination charge after company officers had said that 40 per cent of its total working force were Negroes and that the company was willing to have the Negro local made a cosigner of the closed shop agreement.

47d-1942

CHANGE THE WORLD

Even Blood Transfusions Are Jim Crowed; Does Martin Dies Know They're a Moscow Plot?

"DAILY WORKER"

By MIKE GOLD

DEC 18 1942

Thousands of men and women in America have been literally giving their blood to the democratic cause. Through the Red Cross, blood is taken from the various donors and stored in refrigerated banks and shipped to the battlefields. Here the soldiers drained of vitality by some serious wound can receive a transfusion from the veins of a patriot at home.

There is something almost mystic about this sharing of one's blood with a comrade. It is like some rite of supreme faith in a principle, besides being a supremely scientific invention for saving life.

When the Negro people were barred from the blood contribution, except on some Jim Crow basis, it was truly an attempt to exclude them from the most sacred intimacy of the great American family.

However, the shrivelled little pinheads in the Red Cross and the U. S. Army responsible for the segregation could never cheat nature or its scientific investigators. Negro blood is exactly the same as white man's blood, or Chinese, Ecuadorian, Hindu or Californian blood.

There are different types of human blood, distinguished by a count of the corpuscles in each blood-cell. But there are no racial or class differences in blood: the same vast ocean flows through the veins of the human race, and testifies to our common origin.

DEC 18 1942

At this point, I would like to put a finger on the blood-bank business. Does not the Dies Committee yet realize that blood donation, beside tending to break down Jim Crow, is also a Moscow plot?

Kenneth Crawford, eminent PM red-baiter and anti-Moscow hysteric, should do a little research on this. Eugene Lyons, whom the Nazi radio continues to quote as an authority on Russia, has also overlooked the plot.

But the truth remains that Soviet scientists devised the method whereby blood could be drawn from a donor and stored for weeks before use.

DEC 18 1942

Yes, several years ago the "atheist reds" invented this method as a means of destroying religion and the home in the United States.

But how does the storing of blood destroy religion, you may ask? I don't know, but it is about as sensible a charge as most made by the red-baiters.

The red-baiters might name as further proof the fact that the Soviet system of blood-banks was first tried out by the Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War.

The late Dr. Norman Bethune, a great scientist, humanitarian and self-confessed Communist, was the one who organized the Loyalist transfusion service.

Was he trying to destroy the church, the home and the sacred order of rent interest and profit? No friends, I do not believe so; Dr. Bethune was more interested in saving human lives, which is the true meaning of blood-transfusion.

"DAILY WORKER"

The method proved itself during the Spanish conflict. Soon the blood bank became a feature in many American hospitals.

The next step was the development of plasma in transfusion instead of whole blood.

DEC 18 1942

Blood consists essentially of three elements—red and white blood cells, protein, and fluid containing minerals.

If the cells are removed by high speed centrifuges (a sort of whirling spray), the remaining clear yellow fluid containing protein is called plasma. If this plasma is evaporated, a dry powder consisting of protein and salt remain. This is called dry plasma.

It can be put up in very small ampules, avoiding bulk and can last a long time. When needed, it is dissolved in water and transfused into the patient.

However, where there has been loss of blood, transfusion with whole human blood is desirable. So go to your Red Cross and give some blood to our soldiers who are fighting to destroy fascism. It may be a Moscow plot but if it helps us finish off Hitler and free the human race, who cares where it all started?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

New England Soldiers, Shunned at School, WindUp in Texas

DEC 26 1942

By Special Correspondent

SHEPPARD FIELD, Texas — Four soldiers from Grenier Field, near Manchester, N.H., have been transplanted from a liberal to a prejudice-ridden section of the country because an experiment in democracy was nipped in the bud.

The four were chosen, along with thirteen white soldiers, according to their story, to attend an administrative and technical clerical school at Oklahoma A. and M. College in Stillwater, Okla.

DEC 26 1942

Trip Not Unpleasant

Except for one encounter with jim-crow practices at a service men's center in Kansas City, the trip was without unpleasant incident, they said.

Upon arrival at the white Oklahoma school on the morning of November 28, however, they were allegedly told by a white lieutenant that there were no accommodations there for colored students and arrangements to shift them elsewhere were immediately begun.

DEC 26 1942

Heard Many Warnings

From then until evening, they were frequently cautioned by persons who would speak at all, to "be careful, boys." They were allowed, they said, to eat two meals at the school, but shortly after 4 p.m. were started on a seventy-mile drive to Tulsa in an open truck.

At the Third Air Force headquarters in Tulsa, the story continues, the four soldiers were given bus fare to Wichita Falls, Texas, and 75 cents for a meal.

After several instances of the jim-crow seating and eating practices characteristic of Southern bus travel, they reached this air base and were assigned to office duties with the Nineteenth Aviation Squadron where, according to their account, they seem destined to remain.

DEC 26 1942

GETS CHRISTMAS PAROLE AFTER 22 YEARS IN PRISON

ALBANY, N.Y. — Theodore Dixon, serving a life sentence in State prison for murder in 1919, was paroled last Saturday by Governor Charles Poletti so that he may spend the Christmas holidays at home, after spending twenty-three years in prison.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

AEF RACIAL FRICTION REDUCED, SAYS MRS. FDR

DEC 16 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS)— In a conference at the White House to discuss the recent reports of the treatment of Negro soldiers abroad, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed to Walter White, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, her conviction that Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis had done well in his efforts toward lessening the tension between Negro and white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces stationed in the British Isles.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that friction created by prejudiced Southern whites had been somewhat eased. In answer Mr. White stated that while the NAACP did not disagree with Mrs. Roosevelt concerning the value of General Davis' investigation, there could however be no slackening on the part of the Association in the protest against the establishment of the Southern Jim-Crowism abroad. The attacks made and propaganda spread by white officers in England, Australia, and other parts of the world, to which Negroes have been sent and the United States, must be regarded as one of the gravest of all problems and one which the NAACP will continue to fight.

Commenting on General Davis' report the December 5 issue of The Nation said, "Perhaps General Davis did not get around as much as he should have or perhaps he did not consider it wise to make an issue of the matter at this time. An ugly and dangerous situation does exist and it impairs the efficiency of the troops and depresses the morale of the entire Negro population, already near the breaking point."

In recent months controversy concerning the introduction of American prejudice has also run high in the English press.

A letter from a soldier which appeared in the fall issue of the English magazine The New Leader stated: "A talk was given to us yesterday by our detachment officer. During the talk he explained that suggestions. There was no hint he had to bring to our notice the contents of a letter written by the Brigadier. The letter said that in the absence of any ruling from a higher authority it had been decided to circularize a suggested set of rules which would assist the troops in their relations with any Negro soldiers. It was understandable that Higher Authority had not rushed to any decision on the subject requiring so much tact but it had been possible to get a line on probable decisions by studying various comments contained in correspondence and reports from conferences. These were set down as a list of suggestions. There was no hint that were to be taken as orders—except in the first case which forbade members of the A. T. S. to associate with colored troops. I do not remember all the details or their sequence but some have stuck and the effect on the whole of this letter was to cause a certain amount of bewilderment and scorn among those who heard it. In other words, English troops were asked that their natural friendliness toward visitors be toned down in the case of Negroes. The letter stated quite definitely that Negro troops should not be allowed in the canteens, entertainment and dances organized for H. M. forces.

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The British War Commentary has this to say: "The attitude of the population toward American troops confirms the peace-time experience. In the villages and towns Black troops have been received with sympathy by the people, shopkeepers often declaring that they prefer them to the white American troops because they are kinder.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Investigation Of Camp Lee Is Demanded

Groups Seek Full Probe Of Demotions

DEC 21 1942

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DEC 21 1942

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DEC 21 1942

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"This meeting or rather the news of this meeting makes good axis propaganda and would be hailed in Berlin or Tokyo!"

47d-1942

Negroes Greeted at Kaiser's -By Union Discrimination

30 Among 490 New Yorkers Reaching the Coast Got Run-Around When AFL Agents Started Job Classification on Train En Route

OCT 1 - 1942

P.M.

By CECELIA AGER

PORTLAND, Ore.—The 490 New Yorkers aboard the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards special arrived here this morning, Kaiser-like, five minutes ahead of schedule. Four hundred and sixty of them were happy men. The other 30 had been tactless enough to be born with black skins.

N.Y., N.Y.

Cecelia Ager

It seems there was a misunderstanding. All the men aboard signed up in New York City as laborers, with assurance they would be classified according to crafts upon arrival. But union representatives and company personnel officials boarded the train this side of St. Paul and began their job then and there.

According to Marion Hill, spokesman for the Negro group, the union representatives threaded their way through the cars, in which there had been no segregation, reclassifying the white men without experience as helpers in the various crafts, but ducking that procedure with the Negroes. The Negroes were finally informed, Hill said, that they first would have to qualify for reclassification.

47d

Experienced Negroes

Since many of the white men on the train had no previous mechanical experience, and at least 19 of the Negroes could qualify as boilermakers' helpers on the basis of actual experience, and five of them already held union cards with affiliated AFL locals in the East and had those cards right with them to prove it, it began to look to those 30 men as if they had been deliberately misled.

Getting off the train they were sure of it. While the others were assembled in groups according to their reclassified status to receive the employment slips and be photographed for their shipyard identification badges, the 30 Negroes were told they could sign up as:

¶ Painters' helpers at 95 cents an hour.

¶ Laborers at 88 cents an hour.

That's all. That's the way it is. Sorry. Seven signed up, or "renegged" as Hill put it. What nobody apparently told these men was that anywhere along the line from the moment they were born they hadn't what used to be called a Chinaman's chance to join Local 72 of the AFL Metal Trades Dept.

Closed-Shop Agreement

For the Kaiser yards here have a closed-shop agreement with Local 72, and Tom Ray, secretary and absolute monarch of Local 72, turns even whiter with controlled rage at the merest suggestion that maybe he might admit Negroes to his union, maybe.

After seven of the 30 Negroes signed up, the company announced that it had arranged lodgings for the other 23 for the night, and started discussions of the problem.

Early tonight, Mike Miller, general manager of the Kaiser yards, said that all of the 23 had signed up as helpers or laborers.

Half an hour later. Hill denied that he had signed, although he said nine of the others had signed as scrapers and 13 as laborers.

He said that he had talked by phone from Miller's office to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York regional director of the War Man Power Commission, and Monroe Dowling of the U. S. Employment Service in New York. He said they had tried to persuade him to stay on. He refused, and said he was returning to New York. He said he had been given $10 for expenses and a ticket by Miller.

Hill said that he did not want to cause trouble to either Kaiser or the war effort, but that he did want to "crack open" the discrimination of Local 72.

Memo to Tom Ray

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employers' or workers' organization anywhere in America. —PAUL V. McNUTT,

War Man Power Director.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 2, 1942

Negroes Are Gaining Place in War, But Prejudice Delays Use of Talent

BY GEORGE CULLEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WW).—The war is winning the American Negro recognition as a soldier and skilled worker.

On the far-flung battlefronts abroad and on the production front at home, he is contributing his blood and skill to a cause which his leaders say he appreciates better than anyone else—the preservation of freedom and democracy.

The first member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's armored forces in the Philippines to die when the Japanese attacked that American outpost was a Negro—Robert H. Brooks, of Kentucky. The central parade ground at Fort Knox has been named in his honor.

Negroes died fighting valiantly with their white comrades in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Negro troops are in training with American forces in the British Isles, awaiting the day when a continental invasion begins. Others are guarding our lifelines in the Pacific in Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea.

Negroes comprise a substantial part—some say 40 per cent—of the engineering troops building a strategic military road through the Canadian wilds to Alaska.

But it is on the home-production front where the Negro is making his most significant advances. Once relegated to the so-called custodial jobs in industry—janitor, porter, elevator operator—he now is making his appearance with increasing frequency as a skilled and semi-skilled worker.

Here are industries that employ Negro engineers, draughtsmen, chemists and scientists. In one Ohio defense plant, a Negro is the chief metallurgist in charge of a staff of Negro technicians on stainless steel.

Negro women are leaving their traditional roles as domestic servants and making their appearance on the production line in war industries.

Despite these advances, Negro leaders say—on the eve of the eightieth anniversary of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation (Sept. 22) that old racial prejudices still prevent full utilizaton in the war effort of a vast reservoir of 5,000,000 Negro men and women workers.

They estimate 650,000 to 1,000,000 of this group are trained for skilled or semi-skilled jobs and can be drawn upon to meet the growing man power shortage just as soon as employers shake off prejudices against the hiring and training of Negroes.

The government is setting the pace by employing increasing numbers of Negro men and girls as stenographers and clerks in the rapidly expanding war agencies. A separate Negro man power service has been established in the war man power commission under the direction of Dr. Robert C. Weavers to expedite the movement of Negroes into war industries.

There is a separate Negro press section in the office of war information to keep the colored press informed of Negro activities in the war program. It is in charge of Theodore Postpon, well-known Negro newspaper man.

In the war department, a former judge of the federal district court for the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastie, has been appointed civilian aide to the secretary of war in charge of Negro relations.

A prominent Negro woman, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, is in charge of Negro activities in the office of civilian defense.

"All the Negro asks," says Dr. Weaver, "is a chance to contribute his share to the war effort. He wants to feel that he belongs to this effort and is not being used merely because no one else is available."

With the growing manpower shortage, he said, the upgrading of "underemployed" Negroes and the hiring of additional Negroes will become a necessity in many areas.

"Few plants, however, are facing this issue squarely," said Dr. Weaver. "They are putting off hiring and training of Negroes to the last."

In Baltimore, the Government has called on war industries to hire more Negroes in a critical shortage of labor and housing.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 2, 1942

Negroes Are Gaining Place in War, But Prejudice Delays Use of Talent

BY GEORGE CULLEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WW). —The war is winning the American Negro recognition as a soldier and skilled worker.

On the far-flung battlefronts abroad and on the production front at home, he is contributing his blood and skill to a cause which his leaders say he appreciates better than anyone else— the preservation of freedom and democracy.

The first member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's armored forces in the Philippines to die when the Japanese attacked that American outpost was a Negro—Robert H. Brooks, of Kentucky. The central parade ground at Fort Knox has been named in his honor.

Negroes died fighting valiantly with their white comrades in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Negro troops are in training with American forces in the British Isles, awaiting the day when a continental invasion begins. Others are guarding our lifelines in the Pacific in Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea.

Negroes comprise a substantial part—some say 40 per cent—of the engineering troops building a strategic military road through the Canadian wilds to Alaska.

But it is on the home-production front where the Negro is making his most significant advances. Once relegated to the so-called custodial jobs in industry —janitor, porter, elevator operator—he now is making his appearance with increasing frequency as a skilled and semi-skilled worker.

Here are industries that employ Negro engineers, draughtsmen, chemists and scientists. In one Ohio defense plant, a Negro is the chief metallurgist in charge of a staff of Negro technicians on stainless steel.

Negro women are leaving their traditional roles as domestic servants and making their appearance on the production line in war industries.

Despite these advances, Negro leaders say—on the eve of the eightieth anniversary of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation (Sept. 22) that old racial prejudices still prevent full utilizaton in the war effort of a vast reservoir of 5,000,000 Negro men and women workers.

They estimate 650,000 to 1,000,000 of this group are trained for skilled or semi-skilled jobs and can be drawn upon to meet the growing man power shortage just as soon as employers shake off prejudices against the hiring and training of Negroes.

The government is setting the pace by employing increasing numbers of Negro men and girls as stenographers and clerks in the rapidly expanding war agencies. A separate Negro man power service has been established in the war man power commission under the direction of Dr. Robert C. Weavers to expedite the movement of Negroes into war industries.

There is a separate Negro press section in the office of war information to keep the colored press informed of Negro activities in the war program. It is in charge of Theodore Postpon, well-known Negro newspaper man.

In the war department, a former judge of the federal district court for the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastie, has been appointed civilian aide to the secretary of war in charge of Negro relations.

A prominent Negro woman, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, is in charge of Negro activities in the office of civilian defense.

"All the Negro asks," says Dr. Weaver, "is a chance to contribute his share to the war effort. He wants to feel that he belongs to this effort and is not being used merely because no one else is available."

With the growing manpower shortage, he said, the upgrading of "underemployed" Negroes and the hiring of additional Negroes will become a necessity in many areas.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEWS! No Discrimination In Army! It Must Be So, Stimson Aide Says It

OCT 17 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "The War Department is committed to a policy of 'no discrimination, against Negro troops," declared Undersecretary of War Patterson in response to a question during a War Department Press conference last week.

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This unequivocal response was made to a request for comment concerning the problem involved in the recent reports from England of the discussions in Parliament on the drawing of the color bar there. The reports have indicated that the problem was brought up by a query directed at Prime Minister Churchill, and a request that he make friendly representation to American authorities, asking them to instruct their men that the color bar is not the custom of England and that its non-observance by British troops or civilians should be regarded with equanimity.

The Prime Minister is reported to have replied: "The question certainly is unfortunate and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the point of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

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Another member of Parliament is reported to have said he saw a letter addressed to Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had advised them in a lecture "of the necessity of discrimination in connection with Negroes in London."

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Under Secretary Patterson, who conducted the press conference in the absence of Secretary Stimson, said he was not acquainted with the details of the report from England, but left no doubt of his understanding that discrimination is not an Army policy in the War Department's interpretation.

He stated further: "General Davis is now in Britain, and in time will return and report on the situation there. I am not familiar enough to make detail comment. This is why General Davis was sent there."

Patterson made no indication what steps the War Department will take to get over to the officers charged with administering the Department's policies that one of its policies is "no discrimination." No help in getting this policy across seems to be forthcoming on the white daily press. With forty or fifty press representatives present at the press conference at which Mr. Patterson publicly announced the "no discrimination" policy of the War Department, not a single metropolitan daily carried a whisper of the announcement.

In the meantime, discriminations against Negro troops, openly ordered as in Memorandum No. 5 at Camp Lee, in which Negroes are instructed to abide by the Jim Crow laws of Virginia, and succinctly understood as in the cases of denying Negroes the same privileges of attending post movies, etc., continue.

Speculation is rife as to whether this policy of the War Department will be rigidly enforced, or whether it will be a "paper policy" which simply makes good reading. Churchill, at least, should be advised.

OCT 17 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Soldier Prefers Death To Jimcro Persecution

OCT 10 1942

By WITTIE ANNA BIGGINS

Because he would rather be court-martialed than undergo the treatment accorded Negro soldiers by southern army officials and white American civilians, William Johnson, 5602 Calumet st., Chicago, was last seen hiking from Camp Polk, La., to Chicago to give himself up to army officials who know how to treat Negro soldiers like American citizens. Johnson said, "I have been so dogged about and mistreated ever since I have been in the army, I would much rather be court-martialed than serve under southern army officers and be mistreated by the people I am fighting for."

Johnson was not kidding. When mistreated at Ft. Leonardwood, Mo. he had made it back to Chicago, the city of refuge, and given himself up. And again, when at Camp Polk, La. a series of events started him on a second trek back to Chicago, but he was arrested at Memphis, and served time in the stockade at the Second Army Base at the fair ground. While in the stockade Johnson said he wrote his commanding officer at Louisiana:

"If I have to fight to live down there, and then go across to fight, I would rather they put me in jail. Not that I object to being in the army, but I do object to serving under the conditions that Negro soldiers endure down South."

In Louisiana when bus drivers put Negro soldiers off in the white section and told them to "foot it across to the n......r district," about 10 or 12 miles away, terrible things happened one after the other

Johnson was pushed from the curb by white civilians and a soldier, told to walk in the street where n... rs belong; questioned as to what right n rs have to wear soldiers' uniform anyway; black-jacked over the head from behind; left unconscious in the road for several hours; and when able to make it to military police, seeking protection, was told by the MP:

"I'll finish beating you up if you don't beat it out of this white folks section over to that n....r section."

When Johnson found his way back to camp, he packed his grip, and hit the country road, only to find himself hours later tired, hungry, thirsty and peniless in Leland, Miss. At the filling station where he asked for water, the manager slapped him, told him that place was for "white folks" only. Then as Johnson turned to go, the filling station attendant kicked at him, cursed him, and assured him he need not think he was anybody because he had on that suit (army uniform)

OCT 10 1942

It was on that return trip he was arrested in Memphis, put in the stockade, given medical treatment for head bruises caused by the assault in Louiana.

When dismissed, Johnson was put on the train for return to Camp Polk, La. Though dismissed by the doctor, when last seen, Johnson was still suffering with his head, and finding it difficult to recall events hastily.

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Since Johnson had promised his commanding officer he would go to jail rather than return to the Louisiana camp, he got off the train at Pine Bluff. Strangers fed him, gave him dimes and quarters for food. Some picked him up on the road and let him ride as far as they went.

When last heard of Johnson was hitch-hiking again through Memphis, past the army stockade, to face army officials in Chicago so he could tell them how southern army officers and military police curse Negro soldiers around, nickname them, and command them:

"You gigs! fall in back of the line. Don't come up here with these white soldiers."

He wanted to face court-martial—not because he was a slacker—he wants to be an American soldier, but he can't see the sense in fighting on the other side for so-called democratic Americans who don't allow Negroes any rights on this side. He wants to tell Chicago army officers how white southern soldiers, and white civilians object to Negroes being soldiers. How they complain and fly into a rage, and demand to know the right of the Negro to wear a soldier's uniform.

William Johnson is risking his life to carry the message to Chicago's Garcias for the benefit of America's Negro soldiers, but who knows whether he has succeeded.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

ARMY COMMANDERS ENFORCE SOUTH'S JIM CROW LAWS, BUT IGNORE CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS OF NORTHERN STATES

BY P. L. PRATTIS OCT 10 1942

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This policy-making behind the scenes allows for a maximum play of inconsistency. Since nobody will write the policy down (let us say, regarding segregation), but inasmuch as it is as well understood as unwritten law, you will find this policy of segregation conveniently and expediently employed wherever an Army or post commander feels it necessary so to do in order to solve a problem involving race or color with which he may be faced. And then you will find the policy put to work where there is no problem, perhaps because the commander knows of the existence of this unwritten law and thinks that is the thing t... OCT 10 1942

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IN AN effort to understand this policy of segregation as it works in the Army, let us take for our lesson this week a study of a recent official order issued under the aegis of the War department from the headquarters of Camp Lee, Virginia. Read the following excerpts from the order:

"1. **War Department Regulations and Policy require that all those in the Military Service shall observe, not only all Military rules and regulations, but also shall observe all FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL LAWS, ordinances and regulations and that they shall obey not only their superior officers in the Military service but they shall obey and respect all officers of the law and those charged with the enforcement of the laws in whatever place they may be.**

"2. **It is desired that the men of Camp Lee conduct themselves in regard to the Military laws and regulations and in regard to the FEDERAL, STATE and LOCAL LAWS in such manner as will reflect credit upon themselves and the uniform they wear and upon the military service of the United States.**

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"3. **Those who are guilty of violating the STATE LAW or LOCAL ORDINANCES are subject to disciplinary action under the Military Law.**

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"5. **Attention is also called to the laws of Virginia requiring the segregation or separation of the white and colored races in RAILROAD TRAINS, where separate cars are provided; in ELECTRIC RAILWAY CARS and MOTOR VEHICLE BUSES where separate seats are provided, the white patrons taking the seats in order from the front to the rear and the colored patrons taking the seats in order from the rear to front, or such seats as may be designated by the conductor or operator of the car or bus. Attention is directed to the fact that in Virginia all railroad conductors, electric railway conductors and motor vehicle bus drivers or operators have the authority of Conservators of the Peace and special policemen while on duty, and may request that members of either race be reseated as circumstances require. Such requests must be promptly respected and obeyed.**

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The order concludes with a detailed description of the establishments, public and private, which colored and white soldiers may visit in the City of Petersburg.

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Chicago Defender
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YOUR GOVERNMENT

Nov. 21, 1942 By HOWARD GOULD

The Federal Works Agency carrying out policies originated by Mr. Harold L. Ickes and Mr. Harry Hopkins has developed effective race relations programs. If other departments of the federal government were as intelligently administered we would not now be faced with the serious breakdown in the morale of Negro citizens.

The Federal Works Agency is deserving of considerable credit for an outstanding job in race relations. Other departments of the federal government may figure more prominently in the news, but the FWA has done more toward boosting the morale of Negroes and increasing their opportunities for participation in the war effort than most of the other departments put together.

As evidence of the splendid job carried on by the Federal Works Agency a recent release from the Office of War Information calls attention to the employment of Negro carpenters on a defense project in Washington, D. C. The news release describes the provision placed by the F.W.A. in its contracts requiring employers to pay not less than 12 per cent of their payroll to Negro mechanics, as evidence of non-discrimination on account of race.

F.W.A. CONTRACTS REQUIRE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

A careful review of the activities of the F. W. A. will reveal hundreds of similar examples of a really effective race relations program in action. As a matter of fact the general reputation of this agency might be indicated by pointing out that it operates one of the few cafeterias where Negroes may eat without fear of being insulted.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, really deserves the credit for the development of race relations activities now carried on by the F. W. A. He was the man who fixed the policy in the days when Public Housing and other works programs were carried on by the Department of the Interior. The policy of equality in employment opportunity, as well as the policy of providing effective guarantees against discrimination were both developed under Mr. Ickes' guidance. When these agencies were combined under the operating direction of the F. W. A. the practices initiated by Mr. Ickes were continued and implemented by Mr. Carmody.

HARRY HOPKINS RESPONSIBLE FOR FAIR POLICY

Credit of course should also be given to Harry Hopkins and Aubrey Williams who shaped the policy of the Works Projects Administration, now an important part of F. W. A. The inclusion of Negroes in defense training programs is in a large degree due to the forward thinking race relations policy of the W.P.A., and many Negroes now holding skilled jobs in vital war industries owe their employment to the determination of W.P.A. to train Negroes in accordance with their ability and aptitudes.

The importance of F. W. A's far sighted race relations policies cannot be over emphasized. In Chicago, for example, Negroes are holding skilled jobs in tank factories, in aviation engine plants, in munition plants, and ship building plants. These men and women were trained for these jobs on W.P.A. projects and received this training in spite of objections from employers and officials of defense agencies.

Although W. P. A. is not often described as a vital war agency there are many plants proudly displaying the Army and Navy E award who owe much of their success in production to the training program for defense workers operated by W. P. A.

F.W.A. WAR RECREATION PROGRAM A FAILURE

In spite of F. W. A's splendid record in fields relating to employment it has fallen far short of this mark in developing recreation facilities near camp concentration areas and in industrial concentration areas. An outstanding example is provided by Fort Huachuca in Arizona. Although there is a definite and immediate need for facilities at this Army camp, adequate facilities have not been provided.

Since the Army is making this camp the site of extensive training activities for Negroes there is every reason why F. W. A. should have developed a real program in this area. At the present time the only plans for recreation at Fort Huachuca receiving attention in the press are those providing for privately operated commercial recreation centers.

Concern over conditions at the Fort has lowered the morale of Negroes, especially of mothers with sons at the camp. Accordingly, F. W. A. should get busy with plans for adequate facilities at this site. Or if it already is at work on such plans, should make this known to Negro citizens. Otherwise the agency will lose some of the prestige it has acquired among the Negro population.

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A careful review of the activities of the F. W. A. will reveal hundreds of similar examples of a really effective race relations program in action. As a matter of fact the general reputation of this agency might be indicated by pointing out that it operates one of the few cafeterias where Negroes may eat without fear of being insulted.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, really deserves the credit for the development of race relations activities now carried on by the F. W. A. He was the man who fixed the policy in the days when Public Housing and other works programs were carried on by the Department of the Interior. The policy of equality in employment opportunity, as well as the policy of providing effective guarantees against discrimination were both developed under Mr. Ickes' guidance. When these agencies were combined under the operating direction of the F. W. A. the practices initiated by Mr. Ickes were continued and implemented by Mr. Carmody.

HARRY HOPKINS RESPONSIBLE FOR FAIR POLICY

Credit of course should also be given to Harry Hopkins and Aubrey Williams who shaped the policy of the Works Projects Administration, now an important part of F. W. A. The inclusion of Negroes in defense training programs is in a large degree due to the forward thinking race relations policy of the W.P.A., and many Negroes now holding skilled jobs in vital war industries owe their employment to the determination of W.P.A. to train Negroes in accordance with their ability and aptitudes.

The importance of F. W. A's far sighted race relations policies cannot be over emphasized. In Chicago, for example, Negroes are holding skilled jobs in tank factories, in aviation engine plants, in munition plants, and ship building plants. These men and women were trained for these jobs on W.P.A. projects and received this training in spite of objections from employers and officials of defense agencies.

Although W. P. A. is not often described as a vital war agency there are many plants proudly displaying the Army and Navy E award who owe much of their success in production to the training program for defense workers operated by W. P. A.

F.W.A. WAR RECREATION PROGRAM A FAILURE

In spite of F. W. A's splendid record in fields relating to employment it has fallen far short of this mark in developing recreation facilities near camp concentration areas and in industrial concentration areas. An outstanding example is provided by Fort Huachuca in Arizona. Although there is a definite and immediate need for facilities at this Army camp, adequate facilities have not been provided.

Since the Army is making this camp the site of extensive training activities for Negroes there is every reason why F. W. A. should have developed a real program in this area. At the present time the only plans for recreation at Fort Huachuca receiving attention in the press are those providing for privately operated commercial recreation centers.

Concern over conditions at the Fort has lowered the morale of Negroes, especially of mothers with sons at the camp. Accordingly, F. W. A. should get busy with plans for adequate facilities at this site. Or if it already is at work on such plans, should make this known to Negro citizens. Otherwise the agency will lose some of the prestige it has acquired among the Negro population.

47d-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOUR GOVERNMENT

By HOWARD GOULD

Nov. 28, 1942

ALTHOUGH Negro citizens have vigorously criticized the War Manpower commission, this agency has nonetheless turned in a far better job of improving race relations, building morale and assuring full participation of Negroes in the fight for democracy than any of the other major war agencies.

The accomplishments of the War Manpower Commission stand out in the light when they are compared to the gains effected by the War Department, the Navy Department or the Office of War Information.

A review of the work of the War Manpower Commission provides a splendid illustration of just what a government agency can do toward correcting injustices. Every one knows of course that the War Manpower Commission has not completely eliminated discrimination against Negro workers, but the record clearly shows that tremendous strides have been made in that direction.

WAR MANPOWER HELPED NEGROES GET JOBS

Throughout the United States Negro men and women are now working in factories and on jobs that had previously been "lily white." All over the country employers are evidencing an awakened interest in the use of Negro labor, and in plant after plant Negro workers are contributing to the production of vital military equipment.

A good part of the credit for the improvement on the job front must go to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. However, commendation must rightly be given to those officials of the War Manpower Commission who worked long and hard on a difficult and thankless task.

A good picture of the contribution of the staff of the War Manpower Commission to the work of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices can be obtained by comparing their record with that of the War or Navy Department. For example we might point to the field of aviation.

ARMY AND NAVY DO NOT MEASURE UP TO WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Negro citizens wanted to help build planes needed to whip the Axis. The War Manpower Commission aided by the President's Committee went to work on this problem and today across the country white and colored men and women are working side by side in airplane factories turning out the planes which are turning back the fascists.

Negro citizens also wanted to fly the planes needed to whip the Axis. The President's Committee may have worked on or with the War Department and the Navy Department, but as everyone knew they have not secured results. Negro pilots do not fly the bombers which are daily fighting the fascists. Negro pilots do not fly the Navy ships which sink submarines and other axis war craft.

The obvious conclusion seems to be that the War Manpower Commission was successful in carrying out a program of using Negroes to build air planes. The War Department and the Navy Department can make all the excuses they wish, but the fact remains that where they fell short; the War Manpower Commission came through.

War Manpower Commission likewise has performed a great service by demonstrating that democracy can work when officials and the people want it to. With the example provided by WMC Negroes are growing more and more impatient with the policy of the War Department and Navy Department. To refer again to the illustration of aviation Negroes are asking "If we can help fellow white Americans build these planes, then why can't we help fellow Americans fly and repair them?

NEGROES ARE IMPATIENT WITH ALIBI ARTISTS

Since they work every day with workers of all races and creeds they know that it isn't a question of tradition or attitudes of American citizens. They now conclude that the responsibility must rest with officials. Accordingly we are finding that more and more protests will be made to Congress insisting that unfair and wasteful policies of the War agencies be investigated.

American citizens—fair minded, democratic people of all races and creeds have seen War Manpower Commission do a good job. It is only natural that they will expect and insist upon the same kind of results from the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Office of War Information.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
December 19, 1942

Killing The WPA

Getting rid of the WPA is not the simple job some of the agency's opponents probably thought it would be. The WPA, despite the employment of so many of our people on war jobs, has continued to be in operation. Here in our city, many men have been employed on the WPA on road improvement and other projects.

Now that the WPA is expected to cease activities, on government order, men who have been employed on the WPA will have to find jobs in private enterprise; or jobs will have to be found for them.

Many of the men employed throughout the South on WPA are Negroes. Placing them in war work will not be an easy job. A number of Negroes in this area who have been under WPA, and many who have not, have received special training for work in war industries. Getting these Negroes employed, though, has been another task.

It is all very well to say "Cut out the WPA." Indeed, it is largely true that with so much work needed on our war program it is a mistake to keep any great number of workers on relief employment. But the actual job of putting the men to work in war industries is something else. A man does not simply check out of a WPA project, walk across the street and go to work in a steel mill or a shipyard.

George Field, WPA deputy commissioner, said in Atlanta the other day that there will be a speed-up of WPA activities in the Southeast in an effort to complete as many projects as possible before funds are cut off.

In at least 20 states, arrangements have been made to stop WPA activity by Feb. 1. Mr. Field points out that these are industrial states where enrollment on WPA has steadily decreased. There remain some 8,000 to 10,000 on WPA rolls in each of the Southeastern states.

If we are to pare down unnecessary projects—or what are called "unnecessary projects"—then the true course of prevention of waste of funds and manpower lies in expanding efforts to utilize both money and men. This is being done to a great extent. But not enough has been done. There is often a broad gap between available manpower—available for training or employment—and its utilization.

One man concerned with the business of training workers for war industries has characterized the job as trying to fill up a bottomless pit. Men are trained but often they are not utilized. This is particularly true, of course, of many Negro workers.

Some of the "economy" congressmen in Washington would do well to extend their vision to the practical business of convincing more war plants to use available, trained manpower. Economy is vitally important, but it is not an automatic answer to all of our problems.

The WPA has trained many, or been instrumental in the training of many. The argument, "Men are needed in war plants, why continue the WPA?" is not conclusive when one understands that there are many workers, trained and eager for employment, who have been unable to fit themselves into industry.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. FDR SAYS RACIAL TENSION HAS BEEN EASED IN BRITAIN. Dec. 19, 1942

Tells NAACP Head That General Davis Did Good Job, but Commentaries Are That Southerners Still Spread Jim Crow

WASHINGTON

Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis has done well in his efforts to lessen the tension between colored and white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces in the British Isles, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told Walter White of the NAACP during a conference on the treatment of colored soldiers abroad at the White House on December 1.

DEC 19 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that friction created in England by prejudiced Southern whites has been somewhat eased.

NAACP Won't Let Up

However, Mr. White countered that while the NAACP did not disagree with Mrs. Roosevelt concerning the value of Gen. Davis's investigation, there can be no slackening on the part of the association in the protest against the establishment of Southern jim crowism abroad.

The attacks made and propaganda spread by white officers in England, Australia and other parts of the world to which colored troops have been sent must be regarded as one of the gravest of all problems and one which the NAACP will continue to fight, Mr. White asserted.

Magazine Comment

Commenting on Gen. Davis's report in its December 5 issue, the Nation magazine states:

"Perhaps General Davis did not get around as much as he should have or perhaps he did not consider it wise to make an issue of the matter at this time.

"An ugly and dangerous situation does exist and it impairs the efficiency of the troops and depresses the morale of the entire colored American population, already nearing the breaking point."

English Press Comment

In recent months, controversy concerning the introduction of American prejudice has also run high in the English press. The New Leader, an English magazine, prints a letter from a soldier which states: DEC 19 1942

"A talk was given us by our detachment officer during which he brought to our attention a letter written by the brigadier which said that in the absence of any ruling from higher authority it had been decided to circularize a suggested set of rules which would assist the troops in their relations with any colored American soldiers.

"There was no hint that the list of suggestions be taken as orders, except in the first case which forbade members of the A.T.S. to associate with colored troops, but the effect of the whole letter was to cause a certain bewilderment and scorn among those who heard it. Dec. 17, 1942

"In other words,

English troops were asked that their natural friendliness toward visitors be toned down in the case of colored troops. The letter stated quite definitely that colored troops should not be allowed in the canteens, entertainment and dances organized for His Majesty's forces."

COLORED ARE PREFERRED

The British paper, War Commentary, had this to say:

"The attitude of the population toward American troops confirms the peace-time experience. In the villages and towns black troops have been received with sympathy by the people; shopkeepers often declaring that they prefer them to the white American troops because they are kinder and more polite."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Whites Threaten Strike If Negroes Are Hired on Capital Transit Lines

DEC 12 1942

Declaring that he has information that white employees of the Capital Transit will resign if Negroes are hired as bus and street car operators, E. D. Merrill, president, asked the Fair Employment Practices Committee to postpone its order to Capital Transit that it abandon its anti-Negro employment policy.

In a letter to Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the FEPC, Merrill wrote:

"We have good reason to believe from definite information that many of our present employees may resign their, should the order go into effect."

Merrill asked that the order issued November 28 with compliance directed by December 5, be postponed "until further consideration can be given to the matter."

The company's action was taken at a meeting of its board of directors last Saturday, and was under study this week by the FEPC. While officials would not divulge the course the FEPC will follow, in view of the transit letter, from reliable sources it was learned that it was decided to back up the order and demand full compliance -- come what may.

Administrative sanction could be applied, and the Government could even take over the company and operate it, one spokesman said, though the latter would be requested only after certain intermediate steps are taken.

A delegation of street car and bus operators warned the Southern-controlled House District Committee this week that serious interference with transportation would follow the hiring of Negroes as transit operators.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

GEN. B. O. DAVIS IS PRAISED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

In a conference at the White House recently to discuss the recent reports of the treatment of Negro soldiers abroad, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed to Walter White, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People her conviction that Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis had done well in his efforts toward lessening the tension between Negro and white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces stationed in the British Isles.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that friction created by prejudiced Southern whites had been somewhat eased. In answer Mr. White stated that while the NAACP did not disagree with Mrs. Roosevelt concerning the value of General Davis' investigation there could however be no slackening on the part of the association in the protest against the establishment of the Southern Jim Crowism abroad.

The attacks made and propaganda spread by white officers in England, Australia, and other parts of the world, to which Negroes have been sent and the United States, must be regarded as one of the gravest of all problems and one which the NAACP will continue to fight.

47d-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Four Negro Officers At Fort Sill Feel Sting Of Southern Segregation

47d

Make Sudden Change Without Explanation; Have Different Quarters and Eating Places

Object To Bathing With Negroes

Officers of the 184th Field artillery in training at Fort Sill here have felt the rigors of segregation clamped down upon them during the past week. The four Negro officers who are in training here have been segregated both in barracks and at meals.

This fort is a center for advanced artillery training and officers from various camps and national guard regiments are sent here for training in the operation and firing of big guns. The training is extremely technical. Until recently the four officers of the 184th lived in the same barracks with white officers and at the same mess. Separate dining arrangements to the extent of seating them at the same table are now in vogue. No explanation has been given for the change.

The four officers from the 184th were the only colored officers in Fort Sill. There is a colored artillery regiment there with white commissioned officers, the only colored officers being non-commissioned. They are located in a different section of the camp. Some time ago rumors were circulated to the effect that some of the white officers objected to bathing in the same quarters with the Neegro officers. No official explanation for the changes in barracks or at mess has been made.

JUN 2 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"No Time For Prejudice!" Says Southern White Paper

47d

By SAMUEL A. BOYEA

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (ANP)— Most recent evidence of the beneficial results the Negro is securing from the impending worldwide disaster came in the form of an editorial in that sedate pillar of Southern respectability, the Montgomery Advertiser of Wednesday, June 18.

On Wednesday the old lady of Montgomery went down the street of equality, doing a "congeroo". Said the Advertiser in the first leaderette of the day:

'Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

"This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is entirely unrelated to efficiencey and productivity. It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

"Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group.

"The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

"The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 27 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

"There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

"To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice in any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our

Says All Plants Should Accept Negro Workers

population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called uopn to sacrifice for is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sowers of hate and prejudice.

"If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their lives for $21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve. . ."

JUN 22 1941

Washington, D. C. Post
June 12, 1941

Negroes And Defense

A Nation that has set itself up as a defender of democracy becomes a vulnerable target for totalitarian attack from the inside as well as the outside when it denies to a substantial minority of its own citizens the opportunity to participate fully in its defense program. Hence it is eminently fitting that an organization such as the Council for Democracy, which seeks to inculcate faith in democracy by helping to make it work, should be concerned about the problem of the Negro in defense industries. The council has brought together in a pamphlet data from official and unofficial sources testifying to the existence of widespread discrimination against Negro workers.

The aircraft industry is said to be an outstanding example of exclusionist policies. But it is far from being an isolated instance. We are told that the "evidence is uniform, even monotonously so, of deliberate exclusion of skilled Negro workers from industries clamoring for just such skill." Particularly disheartening is the denial of training facilities that would fit Negroes to undertake skilled work. In some cases these avenues are closed by employer action; in other cases, by discriminatory trade-union policies. When training is provided for Negroes, moreover, it is often inferior to that open to whites. Nor is prejudice confined to the civilian field. As the Council for Defense states, it exists in the Army and Navy as well, the Navy being the worst offender. No Negroes at all, as a matter of fact, are accepted in the Navy except as mess boys.

Of course, this record of discrimination is a familiar story. The defense program simply throws into high relief the injustice and, in fact, the stupidity of policies that prevent the full and effective utilization of all our much-needed reserves of man power in a national emergency. But, much as we may deplore the situation, violent denunciation or coercive policies designed to overcome discrimination will not provide the needed corrective. Progress can best be made by frank and free discussion of the problems of the Negro in industry. Such discussions have already borne fruit, for a number of the country's leading corporations with large defense contracts have recently informed the OPM of their intention to provide an increased number of jobs for Negroes. One large aircraft manufacturer has even admitted Negroes to training classes. The Army and Navy could, if they would, assist this program by encouraging employment of Negroes on defense work in leased plants.

Of course, many employers honestly fear to take on Negro labor because of the danger that friction might hamper operations. But the exceptional demands

of the defense program are a challenge to individuals to take that risk, for aside from the need for man power, it is the test of that democracy for the defense of which the Nation is organizing. "Basically," as the council says, "it is a problem in human and group relations, best solved locally by all the avenues of good will and mutual understanding."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Step by step the federal government has made clear that there is to be "no discrimination" in defense employment. Because the fight against employer and employe ban against Negroes has been under way in Kansas City, we here have seen each move as it has been made.

First came the request from the United States office of education that a pool of trained labor be created for the nation's need. In its letter reasons were given why Negroes were to be included.

Then came the drive to get unions to permit Negro labor on construction work on military cantonments. Again the government took a hand, its help getting Negro carpenters jobs at Ft. Riley and at Fort Leonard Wood, and, as a by-product, some local work.

The effort to get employment continued, which brought us up squarely against the barrier which the state employment bureaus were to us. Because employers in this section had been accustomed to white labor—or preferred it—they asked for whites, and were sent only whites. That policy of the bureaus of considering themselves the agents of employers the authorities in Washington corrected.

The next major gain came through Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, who are the business and labor partners operating the Office of Production Management. They sent a letter to employers to whom they had given contracts saying that labor was to be without discrimination and asking whether or not that wish would be complied with. The employment bureaus that Negroes once had just complaint against are now under orders to report to OPM any refusal of employers to hire employable Negroes.

But just as the law calls for conduct long before it gets compliance, so the "no discrimination" policy of the federal government was slow in producing results. Into the situation now comes the President! In a letter of Thursday he first quotes the OPM request to holders of defense contractors as follows:

"All holders of defense contracts are urged to examine their employment and training policies at once to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of the available and competent Negro workers."

The President comments saying that it is important to the nation in its fight against Hitler's totalitarian threat to strengthen its unity and morale by refuting at home the theories it is fighting abroad.

"Our nation cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production," says he. "Industry must take the initiative in opening the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color."

Then like a hammer of Thor, the President concludes his letter to the two men who are in control of contracts with these words:

"I shall expect the Office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate the full utilization of productive man power."

Speaking editorially, May 30th, this paper anticipated the President's action:

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT!!

President Roosevelt has declared an unlimited national emergency which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defense be put on the basis of readiness to fight.

The American people still have the right of free speech, but the course is set, so what's the use of talking when every hand and every moment is the nation's? Divided counsels now are dangerous! We are virtually at war! With no looking back at what might have been, this paper is supporting the President! The right of Negroes to work and all other objectives to which we have devoted ourselves, we still want. However we shall now seek them through the chief executive.

Our faith in our Chief Executive is now supported by his definite command that work be without discrimination. Except for the lapse which is unavoidable between an order and its execution, the Negro has his place in defense work. Because this is so, the problem changes. Now the big question is, "Will the black worker make good?"

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

The official recognition by the President of the vicious and stupid policy of discrimination against qualified Negro workers in defense industries is heartening to all real friends of democracy.

The President rightly characterizes it as "A matter of grave national importance"; a short-sighted policy and asserts that "Immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively."

The President's statement vindicates the four-year pioneering fight of The Pittsburgh Courier for equality in defense which has gained the overwhelming support of thoughtful Americans in all walks of life.

We have said over and over again with equal sharpness and farsightedness exactly what the President says, that:

"No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to strengthen our unity and morale by refuting at home the very theories which we are fighting abroad."

This is by far the most outspoken and definite statement the President has made on the Negro since he assumed office in 1933, and its effect on the morale of colored citizens must be powerful and lasting.

When the President of the United States, with his great power and prestige, urges business and labor to welcome all workers regardless of color or nationality into defense industries, and orders the Office of Production Management to make this a reality, a new day has assuredly dawned.

It seems to us that the most effective way to realize this goal is to order all firms with defense contracts to promptly drop the color bar in employment and promotion, and to insert such a proviso in all new defense contracts.

The President of the United States has spoken out clearly. It remains to be seen whether business and labor are sufficiently patriotic to obey without being coerced.

47 d - 1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Free Defense Courses Opening Thruout Metropolitan District

SEP 1 2 1942

Extra

Negro residents of New York City, Long Island and Westchester county were urged to register this week for training courses leading to jobs in war industry by Edward Lawson, field assistant in the NY regional office of the War Manpower Commission. In Manhattan fall training sessions are scheduled to begin about September 10, with courses offered in such varied subjects as welding, sheetmetal work, machine shop work, electrical trades, marine occupations, radio communication and service and aviation trades. Candidates with no previous experience in the trade should apply for aassignment to the metal trades unit of the US Employment Service, 87 Madison ave. Candidates who hav once worked at the trade and who wish to take a "brush-up" course may apply at the defense training office of the Board of Education, room 101, 110 Livingston st, Brooklyn. All the courses are free.

SEP 1 2 1942

Young men and women under 25 are eligible for training in the NYA center at 980 Atlantic ave, Brooklyn, in such trades as welding, sheetmetal work, machine shop work and radio communication. Trainees are paid a small monthly sum while they learn. Application may be made at the center or at the NYA office, 145 E 32 st.

On Long Island all regular defense training courses are now open to men and women, including classes in aircraft sheetmetal work and riveting. Candidates are tested and approved by representatives of nearby plants before the training period starts, so that completion of the training course in most cases means almost immediate employment.

SEP 1 2 1942

Schools in Baldwin, Floral Park, Freeport, Hempstead, Lawrence, Roslyn, Spring Valley, Valley Stream and Woodmere offer these courses. Candidates should apply at the office of the USES nearest their home for referral to the proper school, or go directly to the school itself for information.

In Westchester county several courses leading to employment in the Eastern Aircraft company plant at Tarrytown are being offered. Men and women are eligible, and a number already have been employed in the plant after a training period of from two to six weeks.

Schools which offer training in this area include the Saunders Trade School, Yonkers; Edison Vocation and Technical High School, Mount Vernon; Albert Leonard High School, New Rochelle; Port Chester Senior High School and White Plains Senior High School.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 27, 1942

Paul Hayne To Give Aviation Training

Courses in pre-flight aviation have been added to the curriculum to be offered adults of Birmingham in the Paul Hayne Night School, which opens for the Fall term at 7:30 p.m. Monday.

Classes already scheduled include commercial topics, public speaking, business English, blueprint reading, nutrition, radio servicing, printing and other subjects for which there is a demand.

Classes will be held from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. J. Paul Hanlin is night school principal, and faculty members will be Birmingham teachers and experts in various lines. Night school for Negroes will begin at 7:30 p.m. Monday at Parker High School.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. James E. Jackson Tells Why War Training For Race Cancelled In Alabama

NOV 9 - 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

Dr. James E. Jackson, an executive of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in a report for publication, reveals his investigation showing the activity which has led to the cancellation of war training for Negroes in Alabama.

Dr. Jackson, in his investigation says:

National Defense Training for Negroes has been ordered discontinued by the Alabama State Council of Administrators—NYA, USES, Board of Ed. Representatives—which directs the war-job training program for the State, it was disclosed this week.

NOV 9 - 1942

Alabama vocational training authorities have stubbornly refused to comply with the President's Executive Order No. 8802 and institute an adequate program for war work training for Negroes. Ordered by the FEPC following its hearing in Birmingham, Ala., to immediately begin the training of Negro workers for skilled jobs in war industry, a few classes were opened in Birmingham and Mobile. The recent order of C. F. Woolfolk, Coordinator, once again closes the door to Negroes to receive the necessary training for skilled jobs in basic war industries.

NOV 9 - 1942

V. J. Douglass, Director of Vocational Education for Birmingham and Plowden, the State Director of Vocational Training, defended the action in closing down the Training Courses for Negroes on the grounds that the War industries in the State have refused to give jobs to the Negro Trainees.

The local WPA Director declared that there are over 800 Negro men on WPA rolls in Birmingham alone who are able and eager to receive Defense Training.

The Birmingham, U. S. Employment Service has exhibited the most cynical attitude toward the placement of Negro workers and Defense School Trainees. With a serious man-power crisis in this vital Southern industrial area the USES has declared that it has no responsibility in placing Negro trainees. Nevertheless, the local USES, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and V. J. Douglass, director of Vocational Training for Birmingham, have sent out calls for white women to enroll in new Training Courses which are being offered in drafting, welding, pattern making, etc. In a letter to women who have signed to take these job training courses, Douglass declared that three big plants in the Birmingham area were prepared to employ thousands of women workers in the next several weeks. He stated that of the 4,000 people who had been taking these Government subsidized job-training courses, 1400 had already been placed in industry. Yet, in a telephone conversation with Douglass, this writer was told that he (Douglass) had found it impossible to place some 100 Negro graduates of the new discontinued Training Courses in riveting and chipping.

In a letter to Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, Regional Director for the War Manpower Commission, Louis E. Burnham of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, urged that immediate reopening of the Training Program for Negroes and its extension to include all the skills now being taught the white trainees. Burnham also urged that a concerted effort be immediately launched by the USES and War Manpower Commission and other responsible agencies to place the Negro trainees in industry. Burnham also scored the local USES for "the worst sort of discrimination toward Negroes seeking job placement. Skilled Negro workers have been summoned to take jobs as laborers in Takoma, Washington and as farm hands in Florida and sugar cane field hands in Louisiana."

"The training and full utilization of Negro men and women in war industries in the South in large numbers is not merely a matter of justice for Negroes, but is an essential part of the whole problem of man-power mobilization for winning the war," Burnham declared.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

First Aircraft Training in South Started by Urban League Efforts

Dec. 5, 1942

ATLANTA—The result of a hard, nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training Council finally resulted this week in the opening of the first defense training program ever started in the deep South for prospective Negro air craft workers.

Thirty-seven students certified by the USEmployment Service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber Plant, which will begin production in a few months at Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

TO GET BASIC TRAINING

Students will learn airplane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Altho all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

LONG, HARD FIGHT

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 55 defense training courses being offered in Atlanta, altho they are one-third of the population. These were in unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo announced plans, last February, for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire between 30 and 40 thousand workers, the Atlanta Urban League immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

Dec. 5, 1942

COUNCIL ORGANIZED

A Council on Defense Training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the league, to help in a pressure campaign to get defense training. A private registration conducted by the council and the league brought in 5,000 Negro men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, state and federal officials. These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letters, telegrams and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly, with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend $60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools. The white training program started in May and in July nearly 800 men and women were enrolled in the classes.

Dec. 5, 1942

APPPEAL TO WEAVER, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro Manpower Service and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Following an investigation of the USOffice of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to obey the law and set up defense training for Negroes.

When they did nothing actually to get the program started, however, council members traveled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearings from June 18 to 20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing ten charges of discrimination, with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban League and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro Manpower Service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft Corporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed about next Easter.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

For the First Time in History

F.D.R.'s Committee Tackles Job Rights in Deep South

MAY 24 1942

By Rob F. Hall
(Special to The Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.—The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee has entered the deep South.

A citizens' committee to aid in preparing cases for the regional Fair Employment Practices Committee hearings in Birmingham met Wednesday night under the auspices of the Jefferson County Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

According to Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress, this was the first step in what is to be an all-out campaign to secure jobs for Negroes in war industries and to provide adequate training facilities to equip young Negroes with skills needed for war work.

HEARINGS IN JUNE

The FEPC hearings will be held in Birmingham June 18, 19, and 20. During these hearings, FEPC representatives will examine complaints from most of the southeastern states. It is expected that the principal industrial centers whose practices will come under review are: Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson and Pascagoula, Miss.; Savannah, Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.

John Beecher, native Alabamian and formerly an associate editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald, is in Birmingham directing preparations for the hearings. He is assisted by a staff of three capable fact-finders, including Eugene Henderson, young Negro from Baltimore.

BARRIERS MUST GO

"The Southern Negro Youth Congress feels that the FEPC, with the authority given it by President Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802, offers a splendid opportunity to break down some of the barriers which are preventing the fullest utilization of the Negro people in the war industries where they are badly needed," said Mr. Burnham.

"The SNYC is cooperating with the FEPC to the fullest extent of its ability in the opinion that this is where at this moment we can make the greatest contribution to winning the war against the Axis."

Asked about the specific plans of the campaign, Burnham said: "During the coming week we are planning a meeting of trade union leaders and representatives of as many locals as possible to work out concretely plans for preparing and submitting complaints at the hearing. We have already been assured cooperation of several unions in this area.

"It is necessary for people to know about executive order 8802 so that they will be prepared to take advantage of its provisions. There are Negroes walking the streets of Birmingham and other Southern cities without jobs when our nation needs their skill and ability. There are many working in non-essential industries who, with some training, could help increase war production.

UNFAIR IN EDUCATION

Burnham pointed out that John Beecher spoke as a representative of the FEPC at the recent conference of the SNYC at Tuskegee Institute.

Handing us a copy of "Cavalcade" the monthly organ of the SNYC, the Youth Congress official pointed to the following paragraph from Mr. Beecher's Tuskegee speech:

"When you go back home get behind whatever drive is now in existence in your community on behalf of Negro training. Get an adequate training program on the way. Don't contribute to the defeatism on this subject. Try and do something about it. Don't just leave it to a few. If there is a majority demanding — things can happen. We can help. One of the reasons given for excluding Negroes from this training is that

"In every one of those cities where we have members or friends we are taking the initiative in preparing cases to submit to the hearings," Burnham pointed out. "We shall be glad to hear from your readers of any cases in these cities where a Negro has been refused work in a war industry because of discriminatory hiring policies. We want the name and address and all other details. We would also like to have information on types of training programs needed for Negroes in these cities. Of course we cannot do the whole job ourselves. We hope that civic groups, trade unions and other organizations will take up this task in their own communities and compile this information, to be submitted either to us, or direct to the FEPC authorities."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

APR 14 1942

Against Discrimination

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has ordered 10 companies holding huge war contracts to cease alleged discrimination against workers because of race or religion. Americans, in this time when all of us are working for the establishment of democratic freedoms throughout the world, will generally approve this step. While our major objective is, of course, the defeat of the Axis powers, an increase in the degree of realistic application of our democratic principles here at home should be appreciated by the great majority of conscientious, thinking Americans.

Of course, the president's committee has limited means of enforcing its orders. But, doubtless, specifically naming concerns which the committee charges are discriminating against workers will be highly effective. The people of America believe in the freedoms for which this war is being fought. The pressure of their belief in justice according to the constitution should prove sufficient in most cases, to produce a quick halting of alleged discriminatory practices.

We do not believe that very many American businesses knowingly discriminate against any worker because of race or religion. But perhaps there are some that fail to carry into actual practice, as much as they might, the principles to which allegiance is declared.

In the cases where charges of discrimination were filed, one very important fact stands out: the companies, "for the most part," denied discrimination. But the committee, on the evidence presented at two hearings, in each case where discrimination was denied by the company, found that evidence in support of the charge was decisive.

Receiving the brunt of the reported discrimination in these cases were Negroes and Jews. Complaints filed against the companies, according to the committee, "included allegations that they refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified 'Gentile' or 'Protestant' or 'white' or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications."

The fact that the companies denied, in large part, that they were discriminating shows at least that they do not desire to be regarded as favoring discrimination against any group of workers. The committee's order should provide them with a more specific opportunity for making unquestionably a fact that which they maintained was so.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEPC Hearings Get Support

MAY 26 1942

Youth Group To Draw up Cases

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—A citizens committee to aid in preparing cases for the regional Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings in Birmingham has been set up under the auspices of the Jefferson County Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

According to Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress, this is the first step in what is to be an all-out campaign to secure jobs for Negroes in Southern war industries and provide adequate training facilities to equip young Negroes with skills needed for war work.

The FEPC hearings will be held in Birmingham June 18, 19 and 20. During these hearings, FEPC representatives will examine complaints from most of the southeastern states.

It is expected that the principal industrial centers whose practices will come under review are: Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson and Pascagoula, Miss.; Savannah, Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn. and Jacksonville, Fla.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Ten Companies Charged With Discriminating

APR 13 1942

War Contract Holders Cited by President's Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP) Ten companies holding millions of dollars in war contracts were ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice today to cease discriminating against workers because of race or religion.

In its first such action, the committee directed that the firms—all in the Chicago and Milwaukee area—"give written notice advising that each plant will accept applicants for all classifications of employment without regard to race, color, creed or national origin. . ."

Since President Roosevelt established the committee by executive order last June, all war contracts have contained a pledge binding the contractor not to discriminate in hiring workers.

Punishment.

Committee officials said failure of the companies to comply with the order could result in government claims of contract violations and fines or, in severe cases not involving vital war materials, suspension of the contract.

Companies involved in the Chicago area are the Stewart-Warner Corporation, the Buick Aviation Plant at Melrose, Ill., the Bearse Manufacturing Company, the Simpson Manufacturing Company, and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corporation, and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

The committee said its findings were based on two days of public hearings held last January in Chicago. In announcing the action, the committee declared the companies "for the most part" denied discrimination, "but in each case, the committee found that the evidence supported the charges. . . ."

Allegations.

APR 13 1942

"The complaints filed against the several companies," the announcement added, "included allegations that they refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified 'Gentile' or 'Protestant' or 'white' or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications."

The committee commended the Majestic Radio Corporation, Chicago, "for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring." It said H. A. Gates, president, had testified he discharged two supervisory employes when he found charges of discriminatory practices on their part were valid.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Five Are Preparing Material

MAY 29 1942

Largest Staff Working Toward June Hearings

BIRMINGHAM, (ANP) — Two senior field representatives of the CoFEP were due in this city Monday morning to begin the building up the work for committee hearings to be held on discriminatory practices on June 18, 19, and 20. They are Earnest G. Trimble, formerly of the University of Kentucky, and Maseo A. Hubbard of Philadelphia, both lawyers.

Besides these two legal aides, three persons are already in Birmingham representing the CoFEP. They include John H. Beecher, Elmer W. Henderson and Daniel R. Donovan.

MAY 29 1942

Henderson and Hubbard are colored.

This is the largest staff yet sent to build up the preliminary work in a hearing, only one man was sent to Los Angeles, one to New York and one to Chicago.

Seldom does a day pass that the committee does not receive some notice concerning the result of its hearings in these places.

At the same time, the committee announces plans for hearings in the southwest on July 25 and 26 as a result of increasing charges that workers of Latin American origin are being discriminated against in violation of Executive Order 8802. These allegations have been used by the Axis as the basis for all anti-United States propaganda.

The next meeting of the committee is set for Washington on Monday.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Cracks Down on Eight More Firms

JUN 6 - 1942

Orders to "cease and desist" from discriminating against workers because of their race and religion were directed to eight war industries in New York and New Jersey by the President's Committee on Fair Employment practice on Tuesday.

The committee's action was based on the record of its public hearings held in New York City in February.

Each of the firms holds large war contracts and each was found to have violated Executive Order 8802 which, to assure maximum manpower for the war effort, outlaws discrimination against workers in war industries and government because of "race, creed, color, or national origin."

The Eight Offenders

The eight firms cited in the New York Area are:

Carl Norden, Inc., and Fairchild Aviation Corporation, both of New York City; Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N.J.; Becton, Dickinson and Company, East Rutherford, N.J.; Babcock and Wilcox, Bayonne, N.J.; Titeflex Metal Hose Company, Newark, N.J.; Continental Can Company, East Rutherford, N.J., and Isolantite, Inc., Belleville. N.J.

JUN 6 - 1942

The committee also announced that the case against the Julius Kayser Company, Brooklyn, was "discussed from public hearings without prejudice." and that the case against Okanite, Inc., was postponed "at the suggestion of the committee and charges against this company are being further investigated.

2 Others Face Action

With respect to two other firms, the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation and the Ford Instrument Company, both of New York, findings and directions "will be submitted and published" after the companies have answered the complaints filed against them. At the February hearings, Sperry Gyroscope and Ford informed the committee that they had not been given sufficient time to make adequate preparation to answer the charges against them.

The committee ordered that monthly reports be submitted to it as to the number and racial distribution of the persons employed by each company; that all employment agencies be informed of the company's new policy of non-discrimination, and to give "written authority to all public and private employment agencies from which it recruits workers, to make the company's requisitions for employees available to the committee."

Specific Cue

In the case of Wright Aeronautical, the committee directed the corporation to employ one Robert Smith, colored electrician of 336 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, "in line with his qualifications if he is still available for employment."

A summary of the complaints and action by the committee follow:

WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL — "The committee finds that this corporation had engaged in discriminatory employment practices both in hiring and in directing the admission policy of the Paterson Vocational Training School and that the practices were in effect for some time prior to the hearings and continued up to the date of hearings.

"However, the committee finds that since the hearings, the corporation has taken certain steps to eliminate improper discriminatory practices, the result of which the committee cannot at this time determine."

"Some of the steps taken by Wright Aeronautical include notification of "Each of its 900 supervisory officers of the provisions of the Executive Order, and of their affirmative duty to comply with its provisions; clarification of the company's policy to the Paterson Board of Education and the Paterson Vocational School; announcement of readiness to accept trainees without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, and employment of a colored worker in its personnel department to assist in recruiting and upgrading workers."

JUN 6 1942

BECKTON, DICKINSON—"The committee finds that this company has discriminated against colored persons solely because of their race in violation of Executive Order 8802, and directs that the company cease and desist from such discriminatory practices."

The committee also found in the records of the United States Employment service that all requisitions for this company between August 25, 1941, and January 2, 1942, contained notations calling for white workers only.

FAIRCHILD AVIATION—"The committee finds that the Fairchild Aviation Corporation discriminates against Jews solely on account of their religion in violation of Executive Order 8802"; that the corporation discriminated against colored people "solely on account of their race up to a short time prior to the hearings, and that shortly before the hearings, the corporation employed four colored persons in other than custodial work."

The records of the U.S. Employment Service show that up to September 1, 1941, Fairchild Corporation requisitions contained notations calling for "White Christian" employees.

BABCOCK AND WILCOX—"The committee finds that Babcock and Wilcox has in its Bayonne, N.J., plant discriminated against colored people solely because of their race." The company stated that colored persons constituted 12.7 per cent of workers in its four plants, but did not deny that there are no colored employers in its Bayonne plant.

CARL NORDEN—The committee finds that this company "has discriminated in its employment practices against colored employees solely because of their race, in violation of Executive Order 8802, in that the company has submitted orders for workers incorporating discriminatory specifications and failed to employ any colored employees in its New York plant."

The records of the U.S. Employment service show that requisitions of "this company up to September 1, 1941," contained notations calling for "White Christian" employees.

TITEFLEX METAL HOSE—The committee finds that this company "has discriminated against Jews in violation of Executive Order 8802"; an advertisement for "Gentiles" was placed in the Detroit News of November 23, 1941, by the head of the engineering department of the company. Records of uses also show that three out of four requisitions between August 20 and September 2, 1941, contained notations calling for Catholics or Protestants.

The committee, in addition to the general directions, directs Titeflex to "Cease and desist from placing or inserting newspaper advertisements for workers setting forth specifications of race, creed, color or national origin."

CONTINENTAL CAN—"The committee finds that this company has discriminated in its employment practices against colored persons solely on account of their race but notes, with approval, the instruction issued by the company on February 5, 1942, reaffirming its policy of non-discrimination on account of race and religion and directing the elimination of reference on employment application forms."

ISOLANTITE—The company admitted that it employed no colored workers because some of its present employees had "let the company know that if there were any colored girls employed they would walk out in a body."

At the suggestion of the committee and subsequent to the public hearings, the company conferred with the officers of Local No. 22026 of the Chemical and Oil Workers' Union, A.F. of L., and has advised the committee that "The union does not object to the employment of colored persons by the company and that the company is taking immediate steps to employ persons solely on the basis of their qualifications and without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

War Needs Negroes' Skill, Discrimination Bars Them

Urban League Secretary Tells of Youth Anxious to Give His Talents But Denied 'Because My Face Is Black'

FEB 14 1942

(This is the second article in a series of three.)

By Eugene Gordon

If the United States as a whole has "a huge and large untapped resource of man-power" in the Negro people—quoting Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, President of Hampton Institute—then what of the City of New York, with the largest Negro population of all U. S. cities? Is she tapping that resource?

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League and for many years a militant fighter for the right of the Negro men and women to work wherever qualified, knows as much about the subject as anybody. When I asked Mr. Hubert concerning jobs for Negroes in local war industries, he was almost as bitter as the young man whose letter he showed me. This youth complained that "just because my face is black" he was denied even "one little chance" to prove he could do a certain job.

Mr. Hubert admitted that gains have been made; but, considering the enormity of the problem, "not nearly enough."

He then displayed a statement he had read at the Urban League's recent annual dinner. Simeon Strunsky, writer of the New York Times' "Topics of the Times" column, had taken vicious exception to Mr. Hubert's criticism of "metropolitan dailies" which "headlined what some termed a Harlem 'crime wave'." The columnist had particularly disliked this sentence: "The wave that has for years swept Harlem is Economic Depravity, leaving in its path destruction and disease." Mr. Strunsky had said, quite falsely, that the real trouble was that Negroes kept on coming to Harlem from the South.

THE REAL CAUSE

"The real trouble—one of the numerous causes of the real trouble," Mr. Hubert retorted, "is job discrimination against the people of Harlem. The big insurance companies, the big department stores and the public utilities," he said, "are the chief offenders."

"Any improvement since we went into the war—in the general situation, that is, around the New York area?"

Yes, some, he said. The facts he brought out seemed to indicate that the job campaigns of last summer by the National Negro Congress, the Urban League and other organizations were now showing results.

Mr. Hubert named the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., the Republic Aviation Corp., the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., the Ford Instrument Co. and the Fairchild Aviation Corp., as New York industries with war contracts and skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers.

Heads of the employment offices in some of these plants later confirmed Daily Worker queries on Negro employment. Having rebelled last year against hiring Negroes, except as menials, some now boast that "our colored workers" and "our white workers" "stand side by side" and "get along beautifully."

That, definitely, is something to accept as a gain.

Before we say more about these industries, however, we may find something of interest in observations by Miss Zoe B. Fales, head of the Informational Service, United States Employment Service for the State of New York.

She says reports from the field seem to show that "hiring practices are being liberalized with respect to minority groups just about to the degree that the labor market tightens in a particular industry or occupation." For instance: "In New York City, in the apparel and textile mill products field and in the service industries, in which labor shortages have appeared, discrimination is decreasing."

Miss Fales adds this significant note: "At the close of September nearly twice as many Negroes were enrolled in defense training courses as at the close of August. The end of September figure was 851, most of them (650) in New York City. At the close of October the state-wide total enrolled Negro trainees was 889, of which 691 were enrolled in New York City. I do not have later figures."

All we need say about the foregoing is that Negro workers are dead set on defending their country and helping to defeat Hitler and fascism. When they have a chance, they prove it. The foregoing is an example.

BREAKING DOWN BANS

Other figures from the Employment Service show that in most of the basic industries, hereabouts, Negroes are employed to some extent. In all industries the number stood at 27,396 at the end of last September. Negroes made up just 16.3 per cent of the total employed. In some of the basic industries, however, the percentage is shockingly low: only six-tenths of all workers in transportation equipment manufacture (excepting automobiles) were Negroes (37 workers out of 5,749!); only eight per cent of the workers were Negroes in machinery making (excepting electrical machinery).

Some of the figures are a little better: 1.3 per cent of the workers in automobile and automobile equipment were Negroes—meaning seven out of 537.

Since Dec. 7 the figures, it is thought, are somewhat higher. Nobody seems to know, precisely, but everybody connected with the placement of workers feels confident that the war, and the Executive Order from the White House, forced an improvement.

FDR'S APPEAL AIDS

The President's appeal to industry to cease discrimination has brought some good results. A Mr. England, for instance, speaking for the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, said:

"All major companies have rather leaned over backward in an effort to comply with the Executive Order of the President."

Well, maybe that's true.

We'll be able to tell, when these companies are called up before the Fair Employment Practice Committee at its hearings on Feb. 16-17, which of them leaned backward or forward or just stood in rigid defiance.

What the companies tell you—when they'll speak at all—is not bad to listen to. Brewster, Curtiss-Wright, Sperry Gyroscope, Republic, Fairchild and the Ford Instrument — all told the Daily Worker that they now hire Negroes. Fairchild said they employed Negro semi-skilled workers on the assembly line. Sperry Gyroscope has them working "side by side in the shops." Republic's public relations man wasn't "allowed" to say how many that company had, "but I will say that we've taken on a number of Negro employes."

It is the opinion of Robert Washburn, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee on Discrimination, that "hundreds of important firms" holding war contracts now employ Negroes, skilled and semi-skilled. The total number, however, he reminds us, is only a small percentage of the total of all workers. He believes the greatest number of Negroes have been hired, in recent months, in shipbuilding.

"I think," Mr. Washburn said, "that next year will see a real improvement in the hiring of Negroes, Jews and other minorities."

We feel sure he's right. For this fight for jobs is going to keep right on. It is going to keep right on, not only because the interests of Negro, Jewish and other minorities depend on it, but because the interests of the whole country depend on it.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CITIZEN, THIRD CLASS?

Hearings before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, held in this city this week, have indicated that private employment agencies, labor unions and employers in many cases discriminate against individuals because of race, nationality or religion. The Negro probably suffers most by this injustice. Loyal men and women of "enemy alien" birth or ancestry come next. Some employers inquire as to an applicant's religious belief. Mayor La Guardia, Lieutenant Governor Poletti, spokesmen for the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, and other witnesses protested against these practices.

The Mayor described the problem as national. It is such, of course, in the degree that it touches war industries. There is no reason, however, why local communities should not attack discrimination on their own initiative and on their own home grounds. It always comes down to an individual worker being denied a fair deal at a certain time and place. He gets the job or doesn't get it. If he fails to get it because of his race, nationality or religion, the case requires investigation.

In Europe's "New Order" there are first-class, second-class and third-class citizens—perhaps other categories further down the scale. We should recognize the Nazi infection by that arrangement if by nothing else. If we recognize classes of citizenship here—and this is what some of our labor unions and employers have been doing—we introduce the Nazi system to that extent. The practice is outrageous at any time. At the present time it is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

LaGuardia, Poletti Score Job Bias As FEPC Opens Probe

FEB 21 1942

NEW YORK CITY—"Discrimination in America is very general and very ugly. The task of eradicating it is very hard indeed. But this is a task in which Negroes can help considerably by being more alert and more agressive," said Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, speaking here Monday before the opening session of New York's first meeting of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Members of the committee attending the meeting in the Bar Association Building, 42 West 44th Street, were: Malcolm S MacLean, chairman; Lawrence W Cramer, executive secretary; Earl Dickerson, Milton Webster, David Sarnoff, and John Brophy, representing William Green.

MAYOR SPEAKS

Mayor LaGuardia, in a welcoming speech, reiterated again that he would not countenance discrimination in any of the city departments.

He said merit and ability were the only qualities which he considered whenever the name of a Negro was submitted for an available position.

Hearings will continue through this week on complaints of discrimination.

Eugene Davidson, field secretary, said that over 500 individual complaints had been filed in the committee's regional office at 122 West 42nd Street.

LEAVES HAMPTON

"This nation cannot win the war unless it utilizes to the fullest extent the skills of the millions of men who comprise its vast minorities," said Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and newly-appointed chairman of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Commission, upon leaving the Hampton campus Saturday to assume for the first time, the duties of his new office.

Dr. MacLean, whose appointment to succeed Mark F. Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal as chairman of the FEPC, was confirmed by the White House on February 10 said that, "the committee will continue its services to the nation by uncovering discriminatory practices wherever they exist."

The appointment of Dr. MacLean was confirmed in a wire to the Journal and Guide last Tuesday from Stephen Early, presidential press secretary.

The committee was established on June 25 by executive order of the President, which stated that, "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Ethridge, who has served as chairman since the body's formation, will continue as a member. Others on the FEPC are Earl Dickerson, William Green, Philip Murray, David Sarnoff, and Milton Webster.

REMAINS ACTIVE PRESIDENT

Dr. MacLean, who was director of the General College of the University of Minnesota before coming to Hampton in 1940, will continue actively as president of the college.

He will be off the campus for hearings of the committee, but a staff under Lawrence Cramer handles the regular work of the organization in Washington.

Dr. MacLean said that "the information being gathered by the committee of Fair Employment Practices will unquestionably be of the greatest usefulness to all educational institutions as well as the War Productions Board, as the material will bring about a greater degree of realism in the ongoing reorganization of processes of education of minorities all over the country."

He predicted a closer tie-up in the future between education and the needs of industry, a tie-up that would result in better training and more opportunities to all people, regardless of race, creed color, or national origin.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

U.S. NEEDS ALL ITS MEN, SAYS DR. MAC LEAN

'Can't Win War Without Utilizing Full Power Of Production'

FEB 21 1942

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"This nation cannot win the war unless it utilizes to the fullest extent the skills of the millions of men who comprise its vast minorities," said Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, and newly appointed chairman of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices commission, Saturday upon leaving the Hampton campus to assume, for the first time, the duties of his new office at special hearing in New York, Monday and Tuesday, on discriminatory practices uncovered in the state of New York.

Dr. MacLean, whose appointment to succeed Mark F. Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal as chairman of the FEPC, was announced by the White House on Feb. 10, said that, "the committee will continue its services to the nation by uncovering discriminatory practices wherever they exist."

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. MacLean, The New FEPC Head

MAR 1 - 1942

THE Fair Employment Practice committee has had a change of leadership following the recent resignation of Mark Ethridge. It is to be said that the new head, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, was not appointed to compromise the rights of colored workers for he is one who is four square on the race question.

Dr. MacLean's appearance at the Urban League dinner in Chicago last week gave the colored people the assurance that they had in the new chairman of the FEP committee a champion of Negro rights whose convictions are strong, and who is outspoken in his sentiments regarding the wrongs which are suffered by a tenth of the population of these United States.

Dr. MacLean said the United States must recognize the potential power it has in the colored people of this country. He mentioned the Army Air Corps and said that the Negro must be permitted to participate in that branch of the military program of the nation like any other citizen.

In the matter of private industries turning out equipment to whip the Axis power, Dr. MacLean's view is that all segments of this nation's population must be permitted to participate in this necessary production and especially the Negro people.

We are happy that President Roosevelt saw fit to appoint Dr. MacLean to head the FEP committee. We are happy because Dr. MacLean represents the highest convictions necessary for the attainment of the democratic process conceived by those who desired to give more than lip service to the perfection of the ideals of equality liberty and freedom.

Houston Defender
Houston, Tex

Curtiss Wright Co. Refuses To Hire Colored Women

MAR 7 - 1942

COLUMBUS, Ohio —(By Barbee W. Durham for ANP)—After a conference with Curtis Wright Plant officials, J. Lawrence Duncan of the regional labor supply commission informed Vanguard officials that Curtiss-Wright admitted refusing to hire colored girls because of race.

At the same time he announced that plant officials had agreed to change this policy and start training and hiring colored girls immediately. Vanguard officials expressed the firm opinion that this comes as a result of recent appeal of the league to the Fair Employment Practice committee.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Committee Is Meaningless, Says Executive

APR 4 - 1942

Believes Entire Unit Must Be Overhauled To Be of Service

By J. ROBERT SMITH

In an exclusive interview upon his return to the city Tuesday, A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and director and founder of the March-on-Washington Movement, blasted the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee for its ineffectiveness due to lack of an adequate staff.

"The FEPC is meaningless unless its present staff is augmented to carry out the terms and provisions of the executive order," he told the Star-News.

Randolph, who has returned from a tour of the country, said that the FEPC has no direct control and supervision over any adequate staff to police and enforce the order. "Most of the men are taken from the old OPM, which is now the WPB, and is under the direct supervision of Sidney Hillman," he stated.

The question of legislation to enforce the order at this time cannot be considered, he declared, because the committee has not been given a fair chance to prove its worth.

In his proposed mass meeting in Washington about the middle of the year, Randolph said that one of the major demands the Movement will make is to supplement the present FEPC staff.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Social Work Agencies Here Are Gratified That F. E. P. C. Is Cracking Down On War Plants

The majority of New York City's social work agencies are gratified with the recent action of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in issuing cease-and-desist orders to plants in the Metropolitan area engaged in war production work which have been charged with discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, according to Louis Sobel, chariman of the New York Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practices.

However, representatives of most of these agencies expressed the hope that the committee would hold more frequent hearings throughout the country and speed up the process of issuing orders, Mr. Sobel stated.

The Mertpolitan Council on Fair Employment Practices was established with the help of the Regional Labor Supply Committee of New York State and operates chiefly as a clearing house, enabling more than thirty agencies to know what others in the field are doing. All of these agencies actively cooperated in preparing material for the February hearing of the President's Committee.

Comments By Leaders

In commenting on the recent activities of the Committee, Judson Ford, New York regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, suggested that, in his opinion, "the Committee needs a larger appropriation, more staff, and more frequent hearings."

Comments of other member agency executives follow:

Madiosn S. Jones, jr., youth director of the NAACP: "The NAACP was glad to see the Committee cite New York firms for violation of the President's order, but from the record of the New York hearing, we believe that firms in this area were the most evasive examined by the Committee to date. We, therefore, trust that proper follow-up measures will be taken to see that they conform to the President's order."

Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, executive secretary of the Harlem Branch, Y.W.C.A.: "We feel that the focusing of attention on employers by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has stimulated general placement. The recent publicity given to the matter of Negro emuployment has also been very helpful."

Guichard Parris, director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration for New York City and Long Island: "While we believe it is too soon to say specifically what effects the findings have had on the movement of NYA trained Negro youths in war industries, it is, however, true that the employment picture has changed very favorably during the past two months. Since January of this year, the matter of Negro employment has has increased from 18 in January, 1942, to 107 in April, 1942. From May 1st to May 18th there were 119."

Rabbi J. X. Cohen, chirman of the commission on Economic Problems of the American Jewish Congress: "It is still too early to determine whether the recent activities of the Committee in New York City have caused any change in the employment policy of plants doing war work. We are hopeful that the Committee will find it possible to arrange more frequent hearings. Such a procedure would not only enable them to hold hearings on more companies, but would also permit a review of the question of compliance of those companies against whom findings of non-adherece to a policy of fair employment practice have already been directed."

Arnold P. Johnson, secretary of the Coordinating Committee for Employment: "There has been some relaxation of employer opposition to employment of Negroes since the publication of the findings of the President's Committee, but not enough to bring about any marked changes. Far greater measures are necessary to bring about substantial changes. The field personnel of the Committee should be augmented and the Committee itself given more power in order that it may take punitive measures against companies found guilty of discrimination."

Several agencies which have been working to remove discriminatory barriers against workers of foreign origin, expressed concern over the recent discharge of a large number of American citizens of German birth. A number of these men had faithfully served their companies for decades. S. Aufhauser, executive secretary of the Labor Division, New World Club, an organization assisting immigrants from Central Europe, asked that some steps be taken to enable aliens themselves to obtain permits to work on defense jobs. At the present time such permission must be obtained by the employer or would-be employer, he said.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

President Advises Fathers

Dr. Scruggs Is Men's Day Speaker at Allen Chapel

An address full of good advice and wise counsel to the young Negro of today was made by Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, at the Men's Day services at Allen chapel, last Sunday morning.

Since it was Father's Day, Dr. Scruggs said that he would speak to the fathers and give them a message to take to their sons and daughters. Young men and women frequently asked him, the college head said, what they would find when they left school to make their way in the world.

He said that the young people are anxious to know how they can get jobs, how they can be successful and hold the jobs. In answering these questions, Dr. Scruggs urged the fathers to tell their children the truth about the conditions of discrimination which exist and to give them encouragement by telling them how they can overcome such conditions.

"Tell them the truth," Dr. Scruggs urged, in referring to the bias and the resentment to the entrance of Negro youth onto the fields of job competition, no matter how well trained they may be.

There are over 5,000 kinds of jobs, the president observed; and the Negro must take the one he can get until he is able to take the one he wants. He suggested that teachers tell the students to present themselves poised, neat and confident to employers, and when employed, put everything they have into the job.

Negroes must have courage; must dispel obstacles; and have "two kinds of skin—one like that of a rhinoceros, to ward off the evil and untruthful criticism which will come, and another like that of a lamb to sense truth and make proper corrections," Dr. Scruggs warned.

Most important the speaker counseled the audience to train their children to take a "dynamic religion onto the job." They must make them realize the outside force in the program of life, helping in impossible situations. He mentioned the notables who kneel in prayer, before entering action — Joe Louis, the Fisk singers, Douglass McArthur, and others—emphasizing the power found in faith in the Creator.

Dr. Scruggs was introduced by Atty. Charles H. Calloway. As the college president rose and stepped to the rostrum, the Allen chapel choir began to sing the Lincoln university school song and the audience rose and joined in the musical tribute to the speaker.

Prentiss J. Hoffman was master of ceremonies. William Patton of Independence, Mo., and Percy H. Lee sang solos.

...ited States News
...ashington, D. C.

Negroes and Closed Shop

Building contractors in the Chicago area are in a predicament. They are operating, almost universally, under closed-shop agreements with local AFL unions of plumbers and steamfitters. The agreements require that only members of the unions shall be hired. These two unions bar Negroes from membership.

Now the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is directing these contractors to accept Negroes on Government projects without requiring permits from unions. But, the Committee states, it does not intend employers should violate the terms of the closed-shop agreements.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Plumbers And Steamfitters Issuing Work Permits To All

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — The decision of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice directing AFL plumbers and steamfitters to remove their barriers to the employment of Negro plumbers and steamfitters in Chicago was welcome news to Pvt. Leon D. Carruthers.

After a week-long search, Carruthers, who as secretary of the Cook County Steamfitters Association, appeared as principal witness at the Chicago hearings of the FEPC, was located in Clairborne, La., receiving training as a private with the ... Engineer Regiment.

COMPLAINED TO COMMITTEE

Carruthers had complained to the committee at its hearings in the city council chambers in Chicago on April 4 that he, as a citizen, with other Negro plumbers and steamfitters had been denied the right to work on the Cabrini defense housing project and on the enlargement of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Before his induction Carruthers told his fellow workers: "Of course, I don't mind doing everything I can to smash Hitler and the enemies of our country, but it would be a whole lot easier on me if I felt we are going to get an even break."

A checkup last week revealed that the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters unions are issuing work permits to Negro craftsmen.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Plans Power Grab D. C. Hears

Cramer-McLean Proposal Taken to White House.

New Body Would Absorb All Colored D.C. Agencies.

Mrs. Bethune, Hastie, Weaver, Mrs. Fauset Affected.

WASHINGTON

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee is divided over its ambitious proposal to constitute itself a Department of Colored Affairs.

This most serious of a number of so-called "Negro plans" recently presented to high ranking government officials is being credited to Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Samuel Barron, an ambitious newcomer, now Mr. Cramer's assistant.

This is the plan Cramer and FEPC chairman Malcolm S. MacLean took to President Roosevelt recently without, it is said, the approval of the other committee members.

Cramer-Barron Plan

The Cramer-Barron plan was presented to the President's committee at its meeting here last Monday and Tuesday, but action was delayed when several members of the committee voiced strenuous objections to certain phases. The plan alleged involves:

1. The establishment of the President's committee as an overall agency to have sole jurisdiction over all colored and minority problems affecting U.S. Government agencies.

2. The immediate abolition of all race relations offices now operating in any government agency and the transfer of all their functions to the committee.

3. The expansion of the President's committee to take over the whole colored and minority problem in the United States.

Randolph, White Opposed

Although A. Philip Randolph, chariman of the March-on-Washington Committee, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, and several of the committee members themselves had reportedly expressed bitter opposition to the plan, Mr. Cramer is said to have gone forward with his proposal, before last week's meeting, to the point where he had already requested a greatly expanded budget from the budget bureau.

He is also reported to have prepared a draft of an amended executive order expanding the committee's responsibilities.

Committee Divided

The committee halted any further immediate action in this direction, it is reported, by appointing sub-committees to consider all phases of the problem and to report back to the committee as a whole.

Opponents point out that the committee would endanger its own authority by trying to solve the whole race question everywhere before demonstrating that it can effectively carry out the provisions of Executive Order 8802 which was directed at defense industries.

Mr. Cramer Talks

In an interview Monday Mr. Cramer told the AFRO that, following a conference which he and Dr. MacLean had recently with the President, two major objectives are on the committee's agenda.

First the committee is attempting to decide on the type of reorganization that will make the body more efficient in its present task of providing minority groups with increased employment in war industries.

Advisory Capacity

Second, the committee is considering a broader responsibility of acting in an advisory capacity to other governmental bureaus which have problems outside the field of emlpoyment but are nevertheless tied up with the overall problem of minorities faced with discrimination.

A feature of this second objective, Mr. Cramer said, is the proposed establishment of regional offices throughout the country, with field investigations by the committee's own staff workers.

Under the President

And in addition it is fairly assured that the FEPC will be established directly under the executive office of the President—after having been set up originally under the office of production management, and later functioning under the war production board.

"The Fair Practice Committee does not have under consideration any plan to remove all colored workers from their present bureaus and setting them apart under an over-all bureau of Negro affairs," Cramer stated emphatically.

Advise Other Bureaus

"The committee may advise other bureaus when it has information on the matter under consideration. But it is the committee's conviction that colored persons should be considered as American citizens. To consider them as somebody different would be setting them apart—which the committee does not intend to do."

Asserting that the various reports which have placed Dr. MacLean as head of a new over-all bureau of colored affairs was "not from the committee," Cramer said that Dr. MacLean was chairman of the committee and, as far as he knew would remain chairman.

Walton Top Man

He had no comment on the report that Lester Walton was to be "top man in Washington" where colored interests are con-

Agencies Affected

Present government agencies which would be "transferred, eliminated or emasculated" by the Cramer-Barron-MacLean plan include the War Department, William H. Hastie; National Employment and Training Branch, WMB, Dr. Robert H. Weaver; NYA, Mrs. Mary Bethune; FWA, William Trent; U.S. Housing, Frank Horne; Defense Housing, Robert R. Taylor; Civilian Defense, Crystal Bird Fauset; Agriculture, Claude Barnett and F. D. Patterson.

Mrs. Bethune said she had no statement until she had an official report. Dr. Weaver and Miss Fauset told the AFRO they could not be expected to comment on rumors.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Forgotten Woman

Of late we have heard a good deal about the hiring of colored workers in defense plants as a result of protests by individuals and groups. We have paid more attention to the general question of securing jobs for Negroes than we have to any specific part of that problem.

While men have been hired in large numbers, colored women have been left out on the periphery of the industrial labor front. Many plants absolutely refuse to hire them despite the fact that many thousands of white women are gainfully employed in lily-white concerns.

The effect of such discrimination is to drive the colored woman back into domestic service while the white worker who had displaced the colored worker during the period of depression goes out to make double or triple the salary for the duration. At war's end she will return to her job and the colored worker will return to relief.

If the conditions in the defense industries do not get any better with respect to the hiring of colored women, it may be necessary to call upon the Committee on Fair Employment Practice to use its influence to change existing policies of many industries regarding their attitude toward hiring colored women.

47d-1942

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE CIMMITTEE TELLS NEGROES TO FIGHT ON

Says Cesspools of Cannibalism Must Be Cleaned Here at Home

FEB 28 1942

"NATION WINKS AT PERSECUTION OF BLACKS"

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Declaring that there are those who would counsel the Negro "not to rock the boat" during these critical days of war, Earl Dickerson, Chicago alderman and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice committee, told an audience of a thousand persons here Wednesday night they should disregard this sentiment which was promulgated during the last war and struggle to make democracy work for the Negro and should continue to point out the inadequacies in our democracy.

"It is only through this struggle," the alderman said, "when war is over and peace is declared can Negroes take part in the planning for peace."

FEB 28 1942

Under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., Washington branch, Ald. Dickerson was presented in a mass meeting marking the beginning of the annual drive for memberships in the organization.

"The Fight on Discrimination in Government" was given as the topic the alderman was to discuss, but he dismissed this and went into a general talk on the situation throughout the country.

"What miracles of initiative, production, defense, social welfare and security will be performed when equality of opportunity is extended to all Americans!" he said.

"Open the door of equal opportunity and all America will see a demonstration of democracy and of productive capacity such as we will give our all to attain; such as has been talked only heretofore.

"Close the door and the agents of Hitler will find conditions fruitful for dissension and inner strife. They will play upon these conditions fruitful for dissension and ditions. These enemies will bore from within. They will seek to destroy our morale and lay the basis for defeat of all our plans for the annihilation of Hitler and Hitlerism. They can succeed. France is proof of this."

Mr. Dickerson related the sordid stories of lynch rule in the United States, charging "the government has been silent. Other cases will follow inevitably."

He branded the Klan, the White Camelias, the Bunds, the Black Legion and legal lynching courts as detriments along the Negroes' path.

"The South has become the number one economic problem of the nation," the speaker said, "because of the license extended to the bestial enemies of the Negro people. Child labor, prostitution, the wastage of land and of water power, illiteracy and poverty that beggars description are rampant in our southern states only because the rest of the nation winked at the persecution o black citizens.

"Negro America has to press the fight on two fronts always understanding that Hitler is the main danger. We must awaken the conscience of our country. The cesspools of cannibalism must be cleaned here at home. Death to the lyncher! Let the courts be made to act. This can only help us attain victory over Hitler.

"Where, I ask, is the FBI, the Dies committee and the other so-called agencies of internal protection?"

Mr. Dickerson spoke of the Negro in defense industry and the fight being made to place Negroes in these industries by his committee. He told of the hearings in Chicago, Los Angeles and New York, briefly, and hinted at certain hearings in Washington.

"We accept completely these words uttered by Col. Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, before Dec. 19, 1941, graduating class at the U. S. Naval Academy. 'Our enemies proclaim the virtues of so-called superior races with a mystical right to oppose all other peoples of the earth. We fight for a world where every race and every nation will have an equal chance to grow and prosper.'

"Accepting this, we believe our country cannot continue to assert by word or deed a policy of race superiority at home. But to confine Negro youth to the position of messmen in the navy is to make just such an assertion of racial inferiority as we condemn. The safety of the nation demands that Col. Knox put his words into practice."

FEB 28 1942

Mr. Dickerson touched briefly on the part labor is playing in the war, victories Negroes have achieved, and pointed out that many things had been accomplished which Negroes must not lose after the emergency.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FEP Probes Policies On Nat'l Defense Training

APR 4 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of numerous complaints of widespread discrimination against Negroes, Jews, Catholics and other minority groups in defense training, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is now investigating the present policies and practices in training persons for work in war industries, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the committee, announced this week.

As part of this investigation, the committee has called upon Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, to be present at its April 13 meeting in Washington, to throw further light on the defense training program and to answer specific complaints which have been made against Federally-supported training projects.

Dr. Studebaker was asked to bring with him "such other officers of the Office of Education as are directly concerned with defense training programs."

In respect to employment in the Office of Education, Dr. MacLean asked Dr. Studebaker for "both a statement to the committee of your policy of employing staff and workers who are Negroes or Jews or Catholics or of foreign birth, and an estimate by your personnel officer of the numerical proportions of these in the service of the U. S. Office of Education."

Dr. Studebaker will be heard in an executive session of the committee.

Dr. MacLean said, "the matter of discrimination in war industry training programs is acute, judging from the complaints which have poured into our office. While these complaints come particularly from Negroes and Jews and from those sections where state and local laws require separation of races in school programs, there is a good deal of evidence that the violation of the Executive Order is widespread.

"Preliminary investigation by members of the committee staff indicate that especially in the southeastern area available and qualified persons are being denied training opportunities supported by Federal funds solely because of their race or color and in spite of the growing scarcity of skilled workers to fill jobs in existing plants, as well as plants under construction," Dr. MacLean further stated.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Big Defense Firms Accused of War Job Discrimination

FEB 17 1942

By Eugene Gordon

A whole series of spokesmen for big New York industries engaged in war production appeared at a hearing conducted by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee here yesterday to claim that the fact that they employ no Negroes or Jews is "purely accidental."

The hearing was conducted at the Bar Association headquarters at 42 W. 44th St.

No employer or his representative, despite seeming overwhelming evidence to the contrary, would admit that his practice of hiring only white Americans of "old stock" was dictated by prejudice against other Americans or was unfair. Every employer who admitted he hired no Negroes declared that his company did not discriminate against them but that it "just happened," for one reason or another.

PLANT CONTROLS SCHOOL

The most flagrant case of anti-Negro discrimination, complicated through being tied up with a vocational school which supplies trainees for work in the plant, was that of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and its New Jersey factory. Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey CIO Council, testified to questioning by Eugene Davidson, handling the hearings in New York, that the Paterson Vocational Training School was dominated by the Wright Corporation, that no boy may enter the school unless he has the "OK" of certain Wright officials and that no boy may get that "OK" if he is a Negro.

On Oct. 17th last, Mr. Abramson said, he talked with a member of the school's faculty. This man told him, declared Mr. Abramson, that the school "would not accept Negroes o o t h e r Mediterranean types." The reason why Negroes were not accepted was that no place could be found for them in industry. "Industry," in that sense, seemed to mean the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

HOLDS MONOPOLY

Mr. Abramson's testimony brought out also that the school was originated by Curtiss-Wright, that the company dominates the training by making the school's advisory board top-heavy with Curtiss-Wright officials, that the "labor representatives" on the advisory board (included only after a struggle and a threat of the law) had been, until recently, company union, that the present other labor representatives are all AFL (CIO being excluded) "leaders," and that it is difficult for any other company to get their employees in for training there.

Perhaps the most startling of Mr. Abramson's testimony was that the Paterson Vocational Training School, with its allegedly lilly-white program, its allegedly company-union dominated advisory board, its alleged policy of supplying boys of "old stock" American families to the Wright shops, its alleged practice of selecting instructors for the school—that this school is almost wholly subsidized by the United States Department of Education.

Mr. Abramson made it clear that Wright Aeronautical Corp. "seemed to have a policy" of excluding all job applicants who had "foreign-sounding" names. These included Jewish, Italian and German workers of proved loyalty to the United States. The excuse usually given for failure to hire was that applicants failed to meet the IQ (Intelligence Quotient) test, although, Mr. Abramson showed, many of the applicants were high school and college graduates. Moreover, he declared, the test was relatively so simple that "almost any bright child" could meet it.

'NOT PREPARED'

Philip B. Taylor, vice-president and general manager of the New Jersey branch of Curtiss-Wright, the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, accompanied by Ferdinand A. Delapenha, his lawyer, was advised by the latter not to take the stand on grounds of not being prepared. They had, never heard of the Fair Employment Practice Committee until last Saturday, they said, when they got a letter inviting them to the hearings.

Neither did Mr. Taylor's counsel care to question Mr. Abramson. He said he "reserved" that right until some future hearing, when Mr. Taylor would be prepared to answer the charges. Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute and newly appointed chairman of the FEPC, assured Mr. Taylor and his lawyer that they would have a chance to appear at another hearing.

Robert Smith, Negro electrical and chemical engineer of 336 McDonough St., Brooklyn, who was once superintendent of electrical engineering for the government of Liberia, for five years consulting engineer to a big American firm and from 1919 to 1926 chief electrician for the Looker Battery Co., applied for work at the New Jersey plant in answer to a "blind" ad in the New York Times, was sent a special delivery letter urging him to come. He was told, upon appearing there, that Negroes were not employed as electricians but that he might be given a job in the foundry. He took it, at 54 cents an hour, describing it as "hard labor."

DESIGNS RADIO

Mr. Smith is now designer of radio equipment for the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, president of the Paterson NAACP, said that in 20 years only two Negro boys had graduated from the Paterson Vocational Training School, and that Negro boys she sent for interviews at the school never heard how they had made out. There was one exception, she said. A Negro boy fair enough to be mistaken for white was hired.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. COMMITTEE HEARS NEGROES' JOB COMPLAINTS

APR 5 1942

Divergent Views Aired at Employment Hearing.

Conflicting reports on the opportunity accorded Negro plumbers and steamfitters for employment on government enterprises were heard yesterday by a subcommittee of the President's committee on fair employment practice.

Edward L. Doty, a Negro plumber, told the subcommittee at the hearing in the city council chamber that he had tried to get a job in construction work at the Great Lakes Naval Training station. But he was told, he said, that he must be approved by the contractors or local 130 of the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' union.

Doty said he then applied to William Quirk, business manager for the local, and was told that Negro plumbers could not work.

Lieut. Comm. George E. Lindeberg of the training station said the navy's policy is against any form of discrimination.

Two Negroes Testify.

Doty and another Negro plumber, Alex W. Dunlap, both testified that they had tried in vain to get work on the Frances Cabrini federal housing project. They said they were told by M. I. Greenberg, the contractor, that Quirk would not issue work permits to Negroes.

Recalling President Roosevelt's order against discrimination, Dunlap said, he complained to Quirk. Dunlap testified that Quirk told him:

"I don't give a damn about the President of the United States or the [Office of Production Management]. I'm going to run this union as my business."

Dunlap also told the subcommittee that the local dominates the state plumbing licensing board.

The Negroes complained that both the plumbers' union and local 597 of the Steamfitters' Protective association exclude colored workers.

Quirk Denies Charge.

Quirk took the stand later to deny that he had made the statement attributed to him concerning the President. He testified that he had approved two Negroes for one project, but said there are 600 members of his union unemployed and said he would not give a Negro a work permit until the union members find jobs.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, executive secretary of the Chicago Housing authority, said there is no discrimination against Negroes on the housing projects. She produced payroll records for one month showing that Negroes received $1,260 of $20,061 paid for skilled labor.

Members of the subcommittee are Ald. Earl B. Dickerson [2d]; Frank Fenton, director of organizations for the American Federation of Labor, and Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters' union. A copy of the proceedings will be sent to the full committee.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

A. F. of L. Threatens to Drop Union Said to Bar Working With Negroes

FEB 18 1942

600 Girls in Jersey Plant Alleged to Have Told Management They Would All Quit if Hiring Policy Were Changed

The American Federation of Labor, through Frank Fenton, its representative on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, announced yesterday that the labor organization would lift the charter of a Belleville, N. J., local if it persisted in alleged discrimination against employment of Negroes.

The local is the Chemical and Oil Workers Union, 22,022, whose 750 members, 600 of them girls, are employed in the plant of Isolantite, Inc., engaged on war contracts.

Mr. Fenton made his announcement at the committee's hearing into complaints of discrimination on account of race or creed held in the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street.

Isolantite was one of several companies, including Sperry Gyroscope and the Ford Instrument Company, against which complaints were heard. Representatives of the companies denied the charges. The complaint against Isolantite was based upon an advertisement placed in a newspaper by officials of the concern calling for "white girls only" and for "only American citizens."

Girls Said to Object

Mr. Fenton's announcement came after Kenneth B. Hamilton, president of the company, had testified that the 600 girls in its employ had "let the management know they would walk out in a body if any colored girls were hired." He explained that the Chemical and Oil Workers Union, a Federal union under direct control of the A. F. of L., had a closed shop contract in the plant and was in a position to paralyze operations through a strike.

Mr. Fenton took the position that the company should not have permitted itself to be intimidated and Mr. Hamilton to "go ahead and hire some Negroes, and find out."

"Then we would run right into trouble," declared E. H. Evans, counsel for the company.

Mr. Fenton's position was supported by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and a member of the committee. He, too, advised Mr. Hamilton to hire Negroes, despite the objections of the white employes, saying that "if the union is to blame this committee will intervene."

"But we have no control over these employes," pleaded Mr. Evans. "It's up to the A. F. of L. to exercise control. The employes will not listen to us and we're not supposed to talk to them now anyhow."

The case against Isolantite was held in abeyance pending action on the recommendations.

Disclaimer by C. I. O.

The problem of race discrimination by labor unions was raised before the committee by Mayor La Guardia on Monday, when he said that this constituted one of the difficult aspects of the problem.

At yesterday's hearing John Brothy, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the committee, declared that the C. I. O. repudiated discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality.

"I want to make it clear that the Mayor was not specific in his allegations," Mr. Brophy said. "The allegations do not apply to C. I. O. unions."

Mr. Fenton rejoined by saying: "That is a personal matter to be directed to the Mayor either in the newspapers or in reply, or in any way, but has no place before this committee here today."

Committeeman Intervenes

The clash between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. representatives was terminated by a statement by Mark Etheridge, another member of the committee, who said that "from past experience of the committee, whenever a union comes up on charges of discrimination both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. members of the committee would vote for citation of that union."

Mr. Fenton declared later that "unfortunately" both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions in some instances had been involved in discriminatory practices. He deplored this, saying the eradication of the evil was a matter of "education and moral suasion."

"I do not want to deny that some A. F. of L. unions—not many—are guilty of discrimination," Mr. Fenton said, "but this is equally true of some C. I. O. unions. Most of the companies against which complaints have been filed in this hearing represent plants in which the C. I. O. is the collective-bargaining agency. I deplore efforts to make the Negro a football between A. F. of L. and C. I. O."

Charges by Urban League

Representatives of the Urban League filed with the committee a statement charging that Negroes were being discriminated against in training courses, war industries, public and private employment agencies making placements, unions operating in war plants and defense housing units.

Basing charges on the experience and records of league organizations in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, the league pointed out that many industrial corporations working on war contracts obeyed the letter but not the spirit of the President's executive order against discriminations by placing one or two Negroes in unskilled positions, making "token" placements by hiring a handful of Negroes in plants employing hundreds of men, imposing unreasonable qualifications where Negroes were concerned or by politely receiving the applications of Negroes, promising consideration and letting the matter rest there.

Among the unions mentioned by the league as guilty of discrimination were the International Association of Machinists, American Wire Weavers Protection Association and certain marine unions, as well as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Concern Denies Charges

A complaint against the Sperry Gyroscope Company that it discouraged Negro applicants, maintained a separate file for Negro applications and considered Negroes only for certain job vacancies was denied by Horace B. Hitchcock, counsel for the company. According to the complaint, the concern on Dec. 10 last had only twenty-one Negroes out of a total of 11,212 employes.

Abraham Boyarsky of 607 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, operating a concern that compiles mailing lists, testified that the General Agency, an employment agency, of 132 Nassau Street, had solicited lists of high school seniors on an order from Sperry Gyroscope for several hundreds of boys to serve as trainees and that no Jews or Negroes were wanted.

Mr. Hitchcock contended that the General Agency had no relation to Sperry Gyroscope and that the latter could not be held responsible for the agency's actions. Approximately 90 per cent of Sperry Gyroscope's employes, Mr. Hitchcock said, were hired through the company's own employment office, the remainder on occasion being engaged through private agencies. He maintained that it was the company's policy to employ workers on the basis of merit and competence without regard to color, race or creed.

Witness From WPB

A separate complaint against the Ford Instrument Company of Long Island City, a subsidiary of the Sperry Corporation, was heard by the committee. It charged discrimination against Negroes. The witness against the company was Edward Lawson, field employment agent of the War Production Board, who testified that while he had been assured last August that the company would employ Negroes and give them equal opportunities, it had failed to do so. Mr. Lawson declared that although the company had hired between sixty and sixty-five Negroes as trainees since that time, they had not received equal opportunities with white trainees for advancement. Representatives of the Ford Instrument Company denied the charge.

D. W. Ebbert, counsel for the Babcock & Wilcox Company of Bayonne, N. J., denied charges that it did not employ Negroes. He pointed out that the Bayonne plant was one of four operated by the company, that it was just going into operation and that of the 6,500 persons employed by the concern 830, or 12½ per cent were Negroes. The complaint was that officials of the Bayonne plant had told a union committee that the company would not hire Negroes until it was forced to and after all available white help had been exhausted.

Negroes as Apprentices

A complaint against the Carl L. Norden Company of New York charging discrimination against Negroes was countered by Eugene Hack, the personnel manager, who denied any discrimination policy. He declared that the concern had no Negro applicants for the delicate and intricate precision work performed in the plant. Mr. Hack also told the committee that there were various Negroes in the company's school for apprentices.

Howard P. Allen, personnel director for the Continental Can Company of Passaic, N. J., asserted that "our policy is absolutely no discrimination" when testifying on a complaint alleging that of the company's 600 employes, only three were Negroes. Laurence Hall, labor relations manager for the concern, told the committee that the company had eliminated a section in its employment blank requiring applicants to state their race and religion.

In each instance the representatives of the companies involved were asked specifically by the committee whether they intended to abide by the President's executive order against discrimination in defense industries. All the replies were in the affirmative.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

M'LEAN NAMED HEAD OF FAIR LABOR GROUP

FEB 11 1942

President of Hampton Succeeds Ethridge, Who Stays as Member

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—President Roosevelt appointed today Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, as chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which was established to investigate charges of discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Mr. MacLean succeeds Mark Etheridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, who said that he was forced to give up the chairmanship because so many executives of the two newspapers were away from their posts in government war work.

The President "reluctantly accepted" Mr. Etheridge's resignation as chairman, but enlarged the committee by one member and obtained Mr. Etheridge's consent to continue as a member.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New Dynamo For Jobs Committee

FEB 21 1942

PRESIDENT Roosevelt was fortunate in his choice of a successor to Mr. Mark Etheridge as chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Dr. Malcolm S. McLean is a dynamic force in the fields of education and economics, possessing the breadth of understanding and the poise — as well as tenacity — essential for successful adjustments in the difficult areas in which the Committee is operating.

FEB 21 1942

Mr. Etheridge, who has headed the Committee since it was formed last summer, is finding it necessary to give more time to his publishing interests in Louisville — the war having drawn heavily upon his paper's manpower. Under his guidance the Committee has achieved a number of successes. As a result of hearings held in various parts of the country employment has been opened to some hundreds of skilled Negro workers, and scores of others have been placed in training for future employment.

But there are many difficult cases pending, some of which have not responded to negotiation, and these are the tasks which Chairman MacLean and his associate committee members will tackle immediately, plus new cases yet to be explored.

One of Mr. Etheridge's last acts before relinquishing the chairmanship was his severe condemnation of Jim Crow unions in an article published in The Federationist, a monthly published by the A. F. of L. In the course of the article Mr. Etheridge said:

FEB 21 1942

> Unfortunately, too, there are still unions which bar their fellowmen because of color.
>
> Discrimination in defense hiring on the part of an employer is bad enough; on the part of a union, it is, to me, unrelieved tragedy.

FEB 21 1942

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. It looks as if Mr. Etheridge's strong denunciation of discrimination on account of race put Mr. Green on the defensive, for in the same issue in which Mr. Etheridge's article appeared The Federation denied editorially that union discrimination is widespread, and declared that it reaffirmed the A. F. and L.'s formal stand respecting "the right of all loyal Americans, Negro as well as white, to enjoy the benefits of democracy, including membership in unions."

But actions speak louder than words. In the building industry, which is monopolized by A. F. and L. unions, Negroes are still barred from all except a few skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

This is one of the problems that the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, under Dr. MacLean, will continue to work on, and in its just solution the Committee needs the support of enlightened public opinion.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE FEPC

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE February 10 of the appointment of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, to succeed Mark Ethridge as chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which was established to investigate charges of discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or national origin. FEB 21 1942

In tendering his resignation, Mr. Etheridge stated that he was forced to give up the chairmanship because so many executives of the two newspapers of which he is general-manager were away from their posts in government war work. His business did not allow him time to do full justice to the government comittee, Mr. Etheridge stated, but he agreed to remain as a member of the FEP Committee.

FEB 21 1942

In its first six months this committee set a high mark for unselfish public service in the number of hearings and investigations it conducted under the leadership of Mr. Ethridge. Dr. MacLean since coming to Hampton has shown qualities of leadership and sympathy for the true ideals of democracy as applied to the Negro that should make him an ideal leader of this committee. We hope that under his guidance the committee will continue to train the spotlight of publicity on discrimination in the government and industrial employmemnt because of race, color and national origin.

FEB 21 1942

He has the best wishes of The New York Age in his new job.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Hearings On Jim-Crow In War Jobs On Today

FEB 16 1942

President's Committee Will Call 12 Firms on Discrimination

Lieut. Governor Charles W. Poletti, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Father John Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, and representatives of organized labor, religious, and welfare groups, will participate in the first day's session here of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The committee begins two-day public hearings at 10 o'clock this morning at the New York Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44 St., to study war employment practices in greater New York, Northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Conn.

"More than 500 individual complaints from men and women charging war employment discrimination on the ground of race or creed have been filed to date with the committee's regional office at 122 E. 42 St.," declared Eugene Davidson, field representative of the committee.

Twelve industrial plants in war production have been asked to send representatives to answer charges of alleged discrimination and non-compliance with the presidential executive order. They are: Titeflex Metal Hose Co., Newark; Okonite Co., Passaic; Continental Can Co., Passaic; Babcock and Wilcox Co., Bayonne; Becton and Dickerson Co., East Rutherford; Isolantite Co., Inc., Belleville; and Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson; all in New Jersey. In the metropolitan New York area, the five firms are: Julius Kayser Co.; Sperry Gyroscope Corp.; Carl O. Norden Co., Inc.; Fairchild Aviation Corp.; and Ford Instrument Co.

FEB 16 1942

"If the findings demonstrate that the war production firm has practiced discrimination, it will be ordered to stop, and the committee's field representatives will follow up future developments, Mr. Davidson said. Though it has never had occasion so far to do so, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is empowered to recommend that the Army and Navy withhold war contracts from firms persisting in labor discrimination."

Firms Deny Race Discrimination In Employment

N. Y. W. T.
World-Telegram

Norden Bombsight Co. Explains Refusal To Hire a Negro

FEB 17 1942

Charges that two companies had discriminated against hiring Negroes made by an investigating field agent of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in the second day of the committee's hearings in the Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44th St., were denied today.

The agent, Eugene T. Davidson, a Negro, had charged the Babcock & Wilcox Co. of Bayonne and the Carl L. Norden Co., maker of the Norden bombsight, with refusing to hire Negro employees, in violation of President Roosevelt's order forbidding such discrimination.

FEB 17 1942

In the case against the Norden Co. Davidson presented only one witness, Clarence Dyall, a Negro, who said he had been refused employment as a carpenter with the company because of his race.

The Norden Co. produced Dyall's original application for employment, which showed no mention of any work as a carpenter since 1934. The committee felt that was complete justification for the company's refusal to hire the man.

Attorney Explains.

To charges that the Babcock & Wilcox Co. refused employment to Negroes, even going so far as to have the word "colored" written on application blanks, D. W. Ebbert an attorney for the company, replied:

FEB 17 1942

"And how could we answer inquiries like that of this committee as to how many Jews and Negroes we employ if we didn't have such data?"

Sol Potegal, a member of Local 439 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, earlier had testified that he had been told by the company they would not hire any Negroes until their list of applicants was exhausted. On cross-examination, Potegal admitted he had been told the company had a long list of white applicants before the first Negro applied for employment.

Question Answered.

Answering a further question as to why the company had the word "colored" on its application, Mr. Ebbert said, "the United State Employment Office, the Selective Service Registration and many other government bureaus and records call for racial identity and if we are wrong we are in good company." FEB 17 1942

Earlier in the hearings, several witnesses testified that the Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Brooklyn, important defense factory, had repeatedly and over a long period of time refused employment to Negroes, Jews or "enemy aliens." The company lumped anyone of Italian or Germa ndescent in the latter class, it was charged.

Counsel for the company denied the allegations, contending that it was the policy of the company to employ workers on a basis of merit and competence, without regard to color, race or creed.

47d-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL. OCT 24 1942

STEP ON THIS RUMOR, TOO For 10 days a Fair Employment Practice Committee, of the federal man power division, will look into the employment practices in the Atlanta area.

The committee of three has been in Atlanta for two days, occupying offices in the Candler building which is occupied exclusively by government agencies.

The committee occupies separate quarters.

One of the three men is a Negro. He assists in investigating Negro employment conditions. The secretary of the committee is a man.

The committee is one of several visiting large centers of employment. When it has finished here it will move on. If it finds any conditions requiring further investigation it will order them held at a later date.

That is absolutely all there is to the committee. OCT 24 1942

But its presence here has produced a rumor that needs stepping on.

It is typical of what I have tried to say here many times before . . . that wild and greatly distorted stories get started. By the time they have been repeated they grow into monstrous things.

By yesterday, within the space of 48 hours, the story was being told there was a Negro "government official" who had been assigned to Atlanta; that he was in charge of a department; that he had 30 or 40 white people, mostly girls, under his direction; that he had been sent here by radical persons in the government in a direct attempt to cause trouble in the south; that he was the first of many who were going to be sent in whether the south liked it or not—and so on.

A number of persons apparently were convinced this was true.

The facts are as related . . . a committee of three, one quite properly a Negro, is investigating employment conditions of white men and of colored men. The stenographer who prepares the reports and summons is a white man. The committee hires no one else. It occupies quarters in a building occupied by government offices.

So, when you hear the distorted and untruthful rumor, step on it.

A JOB TO DO This committee could be of positive help in the south.

It has something to undo. OCT 24 1942

Previous investigators in the south, two of them, were sincere men of unquestioned integrity. The did not come as investigators, but as crusaders; not as examiners but as partisans. They were earnest and possessed a conviction that all with whom they dealt were guilty, or would be guilty if given a chance.

The result was a large amount of wholly unnecessary inflammatory sentiment. They cited firms against which there had been no complaints. They played into the hands of the demagogues.

There has not been, in the larger industrial sections of the south, as much discrimination in the hiring of workers in war plants as in the larger centers of the east. This much the committee already knows.

That there is discrimination in the south one may be fairly sure. I hope there will not be found an undue amount of it.

The committee, if it is sensible, as I am sure it is, will take into account the fact that men charged with the operation of plants first are charged to produce. Some of them, in or near small towns in rural communities, have not the housing, the legal means, or the production possibility of hiring Negroes in the amount of 10 per cent. They are caught between two fires.

The committee has already found, and said, that the unions themselves are as much, if not more, to blame, than the employers. They often have found a close working agreement between the two.

There are these factors to consider.

The committee can, if it goes about its job courageously, yet with common sense, obtain splendid results. I do not pretend to have any information that it will not do just that. The committee has a good record and has done, by and large, a good job.

A PROBLEM There is, of course, a Negro problem. It is economic, almost entirely, and not at all a "social equality" problem.

We, in this country and particularly in the south, have not made use of the Negro's intelligence and ability to raise the economic level of the south.

How to do that is the chief problem. OCT 24 1942

So far, radical Negroes in the north, with no concept of the problem of 70 per cent of their race, which resides in the south, and with little association with Negroes, have had a larger voice than the southern Negro educators and leaders.

Anyone with an ounce of common sense must see, for instance, that separation of the two races must be maintained in the south. But all white southerners must admit with shame that segregation has come to mean not separation of the races, but exploitation and bad living conditions. It means few sewers, few parks, few playgrounds, unpaved streets and high rents for poor houses. The warrens of Harlem, the Negro districts of Chicago, Cleveland and Washington are no better. Also 70 per cent of the south's Negroes live on farms and no one seems to think of that at all.

The problem is no longer a southern problem.

The trouble is that the most vocal voices in the east are from Negroes who have little association with members of their own race; and in the south the most vocal voices are those of fanatics, Kluxers and demagogues who spread false reports with great enthusiasm.

The patriotic American must keep his balance and think things out. He must depend on information. Not street rumors.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Give FEPC More Power or Abolish It, Says Randolph

OCT 31 1942

Committee Has Inadequate Funds, Can't Select Own Staff Members; Mass Protest to F. D. Is Urged

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Mr. Randolph pointed out that since the transference of the FEPC to the War Manpower Commission practically no progress had been made by the committee. OCT 31 1942

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Urges Protest

"The usefulness of the FEPC to our workers will soon be at an end," Mr. Randolph stated, "unless the people through letters and telegrams to the President impress him with their dissatisfaction with this condition.

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He explained that although the committee is under the direction of Paul V. McNutt, WMC administrator, the commission's contact man who is doing the hamstringing is General McSherry, a Southerner.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

WPB ACCEPTS 'PRISON' CLOTH

OCT 28 1942

Alabama-Made Material Is Used Despite Refusal To Sign Contract

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By United Press

MONTGOMERY, Oct., 28.—Alabama prison-made cloth is apparently being used by the War Production Board despite Governor Dixon's refusal to sign a proffered contract for its production containing a clause Dixon construed as eliminating segregation of the races. OCT 28 1942

Answering a press conference inquiry yesterday, the governor revealed that blue chambray cloth made at state prison textile mills is being made for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana prisons.

These state prisons are equipped to make garments and U. S. Navy shirts are being made from blue chambray.

Col. W. E. Persons, state prison director, agreed the Alabama cloth probably is going into these Navy shirts via the five prisons in other states and the WPB.

The WPB several months ago sought to obtain Dixon's signature to a contract for the manufacture of 1,750,000 yards of prison-made cloth but the governor rejected it because it contained a clause under which the state would have had to agree not to discriminate against any employe on account of race.

Dixon said at the time this clause would enable the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee to contend that the state must employ as many Negroes in proportion to whites in the prison department as the number of Negroes in the state bore to the white.

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Autonomy Tiff Won by FEPC

P.M. Daily N.Y., N.Y. OCT 28 1942

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) has won its fight for "autonomy" inside the War Manpower Commission.

Now it needs money.

The Committee, created by FDR to combat discrimination in industry, had been staging a virtual sit-down strike since its transfer last July to the War Manpower Commission. Labor and Negro groups charged that its functions were being "emasculated" because of inadequate personnel, lack of funds, and inadequate powers. Members of the Committee were especially anxious to absorb other Government units dealing with discrimination.

Yesterday the War Manpower Commission announced at least a partial victory for the FEPC. A WMC release said:

¶ The FEPC has been designated as the "operating agency" within the WMC to deal with "all questions relating to discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage." OCT 28 1942

¶ The FEPC is to select and remove all field or headquarters personnel in accordance with established Government procedure.

¶ The Committee will determine all procedures for instigating and redressing complaints and for planning programs to insure full equality in war industry and Government work.

¶ The Committee may hold hearings in any area where violations of FDR's executive order against discrimination are found.

¶ The Committee will function as an organizational "entity" in the WMC.

Committee Satisfied

While members of the Committee were reported satisfied with the new setup, one of the two Negro representatives—Milton Webster of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—was reported to have opposed the agreement, on the ground that it did not amplify the FEPC's enforcement powers. In the past the FEPC has probed and exposed Negro discrimination in industry, but has been unable to use any drastic measures to do anything about it. Webster expressed doubt that such authority existed now.

Lawrence E. Cramer, executive secretary of the Committee, was expected to seek immediate expansion of the Committee's budget to increase the agency's scope and effectiveness. Success of this effort may prove the key to its future. OCT 28 1942

AFL and CIO representatives on the Committee, however, were said to be jubilant over the outcome of the dispute. They were reported confident that additional funds would be forthcoming.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

ORDER 8802 IS EXTENDED

Includes Telephone, Radio Companies

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Radio, telephone and telegraph companies and the transportation of the District of Columbia come under President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 banning discrimination in defense industries, a War Manpower commission opinion revealed Sunday. Nov. 25, 1942

Dr. Malcom S. McLean, chairman of the FEPC, said the opinion was sought because of the many complaints received from Jews, Negroes and aliens that they have been refused employment in the communication and transportation industries "solely because of their race, religion or foreign background."

Referring to a number of congressional acts, departmental orders and agreements which have interpreted radio, tlephone, telegraph and street railways as defense industries, the opinion said that these industries are included by the U. S. Employment service in it "list of essential activities."

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Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

AFL, EMPLOYER TOLD TO EMPLOY NEGROES

Dec. 4, 1942

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — The McAvoy Shipbuilding Corp., Savannah ,Ga., and the American Federation of Labor, were, ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to admit a Negro A. F. of L. local as co-signer to their existing hiring or closed shop agreement.

The action followed public hearings at Birmingham, Ala., in June, at which time the company was charged with discrimination against the Negro workers who are members of a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Malcolm S. MacLean ,chairman of the committee, said the investigation showed that the company, which builds concrete barges for the Government, hired all carpenters through the Savannah Building Trades Council A. F. of L. He added that the council's policy was to refer only white workers, despite the fact that the Negro unit was a member of the council.

The committee dismissed complaints that the corporation, in refusing to employ Negro electricians, had discriminated against them because of their race.

477d

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

LABOR UNION DEFIES FEPC

Dec. 8, 1942

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Is a labor union going to defy the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice and refuse to capitulate from its stand against Negro employes, thereby preventing Negroes from holding down jobs with the Capital Transit company here as bus and street car operators?

That is the situation to date. Already, hearings and briefs have done the company no good. The committee was adamant in its stand that the transit people must cease discrimination and permit Negroes to work on jobs for which they were qualified.

Then the union stopped in and quick to see this one straw the president of the transit company took refuge behind the union's stand.

Already Milton Webster, a member of the committee, has been sent to Detroit to interview national officers of the union to get their viewpoint. Mr. Webster was supposed to have been in Detroit early this week to discuss the situation, which is going to be very embarrassing to someone.

With little or no intention of yielding to the committee's ultimatum without a fight, the lawyer representing the union declared that members of the union would not stand for working with Negroes.

The recent decision that street car lines and buses were necessary to national defense makes all persons engaged in this type of work defense workers, therefore, the order issued by the FEPC carries greater weight than the transit company and the union think.

Washington eagerly awaits the result of the stalemate.

477d

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

ORDERS HEARINGS IN MAJOR WAR CITIES

Dec. 5, 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3 — Recently given stronger and more extensive powers by President Roosevelt, the Fair Employment Practice committee, has just been granted a budget four times as large as its previous allotment.

The FEPC, operating unit in the War Manpower Commission for redressing grievances growing out of discrimination against war workers because of race, creed, color or national origin, is fresh from what is generally regarded as a victory for minorities in war employment. Last week, the FEPC, through the WMC Office of General Counsel, effected an official ruling that radio broadcasting companies and stations, telephone and telegraph companies, and the Washington (D.C.) trolley and bus systems are "defense industries." This means that President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 applies to these utilities as well as to war implement plants and allied industries.

PLANS REGIONAL OFFICE

The FEPC, currently is planning public hearings and examinations in Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and St. Louis. Inquiries have been held in Pennsylvania more than a month and, now, the plan is a regional office in Philadelphia to serve as FEPC headquarters for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

COURIER AIDS FIGHT

Probably reflecting efforts of The Courier, which has waged an "over-all" campaign against discrimination in war industries for several months, is statistics disclosing that 11 per cent of all discrimination complaints received by the FEPC are from Pennsylvania, about one-third of such complaints coming from Philadelphia. It was revealed about 72 per cent (of the Philadelphia protests) was made by Negroes, the other 28 per cent by aliens. Dec. 5, 1942

The budget increase allowed the FEPC falls considerably short of the fund it sought, official information discloses, but committee executives said it would be adequate for carrying on the current investigation and activities in the five principal cities named.

477d

47d-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Given Funds to Probe Job Discrimination in 5 Cities

Dec. 5, 1942

WASHINGTON

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee announced Friday that it is rapidly completing plans to to hold public hearings in five key cities to probe charges of discrimination in war industries.

The first hearings are scheduled for Detroit in February, or earlier if possible, Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, stated. Others will follow at six-week intervals in St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Larger Budget Granted

It is understood that these hearings have been made possible by an agreement with the Budget Bureau giving the committee a budget four times as large as its previous allotment.

The appropriation fell short of the FEPC's request, but it was pointed out that there will probably be further negotiations to increase the amount.

To Confer with Employees First

The committee will investigate each complaint submitted to it through its field investigators and will take them up with the industries and labor unions involved, prior to the public hearing, Cramer said.

It is possible that adjustments may be be worked out during the course of investigations, thus obviating the necessity of the public hearing for such concerns as take steps to correct discriminatory practices, he added.

Detroit Rejects Women

At the present time, it was explained that the bulk of the grievances reported in Detroit come from colored women who are being refused employment even by those firms which employ colored men.

Dec. 5, 1942

In certain cases, it is alleged that employers have agreed to employ the wives of workers inducted into the armed service, but have taken only white women and no colored women.

"Token" Employment

"Last July," Cramer stated, "the committee considered holding a hearing in the Detroit area, but deferred action to permit the local representatives of the War Manpower Commission to push their efforts to open employment opportunities to all women, without discriminatory barriers.

"As long ago as last August, one of the largest employers of women committed himself to desist from refusing to receive applications of colored women because of their race, but up to the present time it is frequently alleged that this same company continues its discriminatory employment practices, even though it has hired a few colored women for token purposes." 12/13/42

Three delegations from the Detroit area, including representatives of labor organizations, have made recent trips to Washington to submit complaints against those discriminatory practices.

St. Louis Out of Line

Cramer Said that in the St. Louis-East St. Louis area, "it is alleged that all efforts to date have failed to bring many of the largest holders of war contracts into line with the national policy of full utilization of manpower and of fair employment.

"In Cleveland and Philadelphia," the FEPC secretary said, "complainants charge that there is a great deal of 'token employment' of minority groups," but that "unfair practices are still preventing many workers from contributing the most to the productive effort." Dec. 5, 1942

It was pointed out that in Baltimore, while some employers hire their help without discrimination, several major holders of war contracts are charged with discrimination, both as to hiring and upgrading according to skill.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1942

Dec. 12, 1942

FEPC GOES INTO ACTION

STUNG BY CHARGES that it had become a "ruber stamp committee since it had been placed under supervision of War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, the Fair Employment Practice Committee went into action in the Nation's Capital last week and issued an order that may have far-reaching results for the Negro.

The FEPC has ordered the Capital Transit Company operators of street car and bus lines, to cease its policy of refusing to hire motormen and conductors, chauffeurs and mechanics because they are of the Negro race. The railway company was ordered to issue instructions of a change in its employment policy and after the first of the year to make monthly reports to the FEPC on the number of Negroes employed.

The FEPC order sets a precedent which may open up jobs for Negroes in similar businesses all over the country.

The appointment of Henry Epstein, retiring solicitor general of the State of New York and son-in-law of the late Max Steuer, noted criminal lawyer, as their chief counsel in the railway firemen case, the public hearing on discrimination in Detroit, and the recent Washington order would seem to indicate that those of us who feared that the usefulness of the committee had been destroyed when it ceased to be an independent body were worrying needlessly. A vigorous policy of exposing and correcting abuses of the President's Executive Order 8802 is the best answer to recent criticism of the inactivity of the FEPC. Dec. 12, 1942

We are pleased to note that it has snapped out of its lethargy and Negroes everywhere will watch with keenest interest to see if the Administration backs up the orders of the Committee.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

FEPC Funds Increased; Five Cities Face Probe

Dec. 5, 1942

WASHINGTON.—The Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC), up until last week seriously hampered in its fight against discrimination in war industries by lack of funds, has been able to obtain the sufficient funds and will hold public hearings in five key cities. They are: Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and B[illegible] where the bulk of the complaints have been issued from.

An agreement has been reached with the Budget Bureau giving the Committee a working budget four times as large as it has been. Altho the amount is not the full sum the committee needs, it is expected it will be increased within the next few weeks.

DETROIT will be the site of the first hearing because most of the complaints have issued from the motor city, the majority of them coming from Negro women who have been refused jobs even tho Negro men have been hired. There have been instances of firms hiring the wives of white workers inducted into the army, but have refused to give Negro wives the same break. In addition, one firm which had agreed to stop refusing applications from Negro women, is still persisting in discriminatory hiring, according to Lawrence Cramer, FEPC executive secretary.

ST. LOUIS has persisted in non-cooperation in respect to hiring Negroes, and both Cleveland and Philadelphia have been guilty of widespread war industry discrimination.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

FEPC Directs Capital Transit Co. To Raise Bars Against Negroes

Dec. 12, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After giving "car ful consideration" to the complaints submitted against the Capital Transit Company alleging that Negroes are refused employment as bus and street car operators solely because of their race, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, War Manpower Commission, last Tues day directed the company to bring its employment policy into line with Executive Order 8802, requ ring that there shall be no discrimination against war workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

"In the light of all the facts," and in keeping with its duty to redress grievances which it finds to be valid, the Committee called upon the Capital Transit Company to take seven steps to bring its employment practice in line with the national policy as expressed in Executive Order 8802: The seven directions are:

Formal Instructions

1. Issue formal instructions to all of your personnel officers and employees to recruit, employ, train, or upgrade prospective workers or workers solely on the basis of the qualifications of applicants or workers without regard to their race, creed, color, national origin, or citizenship;

2. Issue formal instructions to the appropriate officer of your company to delete from its Application for Employment form any references to race or religion which may be included on it;

3. Give formal notice to any employment agency, whether public or private, through which your company recruits workers, that it will accept needed workers for any and all classifications of work solely on the basis of their qualifications.

Accept All Workers

4. Give formal notice to any training institution or agency through which your company recruits or trains workers for upgrading that your company will accept workers for any and all classifications of work solely on the basis of their qualifications.

5. Give formal notice to Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, that it will comply fully with its obligation not to discriminate against workers.

6. Furnish the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice with a copy of each of these instructions and notices on or before December 5;

Dec. 12, 1942

7. Submit a monthly report beginning December 1, 1942, indicating the number of Negroes employed, the number in employment at skill levels (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled), the number in employment an bus and street car operations, and similar statistics covering white workers.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

DISCRIMINATION OF NEGRO HELP WILL BE AIRED BY F E C

"IF THE FEPC ISN'T TOO SCARED, WE URGE FOLLOWING THE ENGLISH COURSE"

In England today, no man or woman can obtain or quit a job in an essential industry without the written permission of the Ministry of Labor. Likewise no firm can employ or discharge a worker without the consent of this government office. Consequently, no one can strike, walk out or be locked out and no plant can lure the employee of another through an offer of higher wages.

Dec. 30, 1942

WASHINGON. — Persistent charges of discrimination against Negro war workers in Detroit will be investigated by the President's committee on fair employment practices in February, or sooner if possible, it was announced.

Public hearings will be held, as well, in St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Baltimore at early dates, it was announced by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who said:

"Detroit represents extremes of practice in the employment of minority groups, but at the present time the bulk of the girevances reported comes from Negro women who are being refused employment even by those firms which employ Negro men and have done so for some time.

CONSIDERED A HEARING

"In certain cases, it is alleged that employers have agreed to employ the wives of workers inducted into the armed service, but have taken only white women and no Negro women, in these circumstances.

"Last July the committee considered holding a hearing in the Detroit area, but deferred action to permit the local reeesntatives of the War Manpower Commission to push their efforts to open employment opportunities to all women, without discriminatory barries.

"As long ago as last August one of the largest employers of women committed himself to desist from refusing to reecive applications of Negro women because of their race, but to the present time it is frequently alleged that this same company continues its discriminatory employment practices, even though it has hired a few Negro women for token purposes."

Dec. 30, 1942

Three citizens' delegations from the Detroit area, including representatives of labor organizations, have made recent trips to Washington to submit ocmplaints against those discriminatory practices, Cramer continued.

"The St. Louis-East St. Louis area is another center of war industry from which a large number of complaints have reached the committee and where it is alleged that al efforts to date have failed to bring many of the largest holders of war contracts into line with the national policy of full utilization of manpower and of air employment.

12/30/42

"In the Cleveland and Philadelphia areas, while there is a gerat deal of token employment of minority groups, ocmplaints charge that unfair practices are still being carried on in the utilization of workers according to their skill and in upgrading them in keeping with their ability to contribute the most of the productive effort.

"Baltimore is similar to Detroit in that, while some employmers hire their help without discrimination, several ma for holders of war contracts are charged with discrimination both as to hiring and upgrading according to skill, the committee observed."

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
June 18, 1942

The late Harriet Beecher Stowe played an important part in preparing the minds of the people of the north for a war in the Sixties. Now her grand-nephew is in Alabama, working as a field representative and the spokesman of the bunch, which includes on its membership two Negroes. The committee on "Fair Employment Practices" is not being received with open arms by Southerners. Southern employers can be fair without the meddling of field representatives armed with power of the kind Mrs. Roosevelt thinks is "fair."

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
July 16, 1942

SUPERSEDES TRADITION

While thousands of our good Ne gro citizens are going willingly t risk their lives in the defense of thei country, small groups of their rac and starry-eyed Yankee reformer are casting a reflection on their sac rifice by yelling "equal rights" as price for the Negro's part in our war

Encouraged by their "Great Whit Mother" in Washington, these lead ers are demanding social recognitio and other gaurantees for the Negr and threatening to stir up race hat red and discord if these command are not executed according to or ders.

We believe the "Great White Moth er" has been misled by these radicals Their zealousness does not represen the true spirit of our Negroes, wh are as good Americans as anyon else. The majority of Negroes, an especially Southern Negroes, don' ask a price for their patriotism. I is something which can't be bough at any price. Right now they ar thinking about winning the war an not about battling among their whit friends over an age old probler which is gradually working itself ou

A Northern Negro who sat on committee in Birmingham investigat ing Negro employment in War In dustries recently remarked the re sults of the investigation would "su persede tradition," or something t that effect.

Boy, you sho wuz wrong! Souther tradition will never be supersede with regard to relation between ou races. Earnest white persons all ove the South are doing everything po: sible to help the Negro in advancin culturally, morally and economicall This advancement is bound to com and with it, increased understandin between the two races. The fin goal lies not in the achievement c inter-racial equality but in the de velopment of each race as an entit mutually respected by both.—Atmor

Russellville, Ala., Times
June 25, 1942

On The Negro Question—

Much ado has been made recently by a bunch of meddling Dam Yankees (all one word) about the negro question in the South, his not having equal rights and opportunities with the whites and all that sort of bunk we've heard of in the South since the days of the Civil War.

It is a shame and disgrace that we people in the South have to be unfavorably publicized throughout the Nation by such an unfair and unwarranted group of meddlers, mostly by people who could not make a living if they did not work for the government or some group financially able to support them without the making of a profit off of their labors.

They should study the negro. Know him as well as well as they expect Southerners to equalize him. Then they would have about as little to say as the little boy did when the calf ran over him.

This president of the Hampton Institute coming to Birmingham to hold a conference to see why the negro is discriminated against in the South is of no value to him or the negro. We will venture he'd eat and sleep with them, he thinks so much of them. And all that other gang, including some radio boys from New York. They'd better keep tuned into the station and subject they know.

If you know the negro, then you will know he has a place in the picture. The negro knows he has a place and he wants it and expects the white people to leave him alone, including the Dam Yankees.

Negroes that want to be somebody and take their place in the realm of things can make their way—and not in slavery, either—if let stay in their place and given employment in keeping with their ability. To think they are as smart and intelligent in every way as the South's white leaders is as absurd and as untrue. They might be as intelligent as some folks we have heard about, but that is beside the point.

We advise the group that have just concluded their conference in Birmingham on the Negro question to first clean up around their own back doorsteps before coming down South to interfere with the ways and doings of the folks in God's Country.

We might add poor white folks in the North have a much harder time getting along than does the average negro in the South. Why?

Mr. Hampton, Institute President, let that soak in before you start on another tour of embarrassment for American Democracy. If you have time aside from your theory and books you might read the Bible and learn how come the negro to be black.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 14, 1942

TOO BIG A SUBJECT FOR ALABAMA MAGAZINE

The war hasn't affected Alabama Magazine much.

Every week it screams new charges at the administration in Washington. It continues to argue the same old debates of the 'thirties, seeing the war as an opportunity to forward its program of radical reactionism. It continues to cater to the same little club of fellows whose hatred of Roosevelt is so violent they constantly suffer from dyspepsia, remaining in such a state they can't digest their lunches. Once each week, however, their pains are slightly eased because they feel that at least they can be heard in Alabama Magazine, even though their views go 'round and 'round and come out nowhere.

This week Alabama Magazine throws its customary skillet at "Washington." Subject is the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which will shortly hold a hearing in Birmingham on the subject of discriminations against Negroes in defense industries.

The Advertiser has no way of knowing what the committee proposes to do in Birmingham. Its field agent, John Beecher, was reared in Birmingham and has held various jobs there. On setting up an office there he said that relatively speaking, Negroes in the Birmingham area were being given an opportunity to share in war production work.

Alabama Magazine shouts that employment policies there should not be inquired into by any federal agency, and that the "social development" of the Negro should be left to such long-standing friends of the Negro as that magazine.

The Advertiser has not been able to see war production as a matter of anybody's "social development." This war will not be won on a basis of social etiquette, or around bridge tables or at tea parties.

The war production program is simply a matter involving the mechanics of using our human and natural resources to win the war as quickly as possible, thus saving human lives of the Asiatic, Caucasian, African, Baltic, and Nordic racial strains.

If Negroes are standing around on the corners of Birmingham, or any other city, while machines are remaining idle for lack of men to run them, then the war effort is being slowed to that extent. And, incidentally, white men, brown men, yellow men and black men are being handicapped in fighting the Germans and the Japs.

If Alabama Magazine is convinced that the President's Committee on Fair Employment practices is handicapping the war effort, let it explain how and why. The Advertiser will gladly join it in any crusade to stop the committee's work if such can be proved.

On the other hand, if Alabama Magazine is not interested in the war effort, but simply in tossing another pebble at the President, then the enterprise is too insignificant to be worthy of attention.

Race relations in the South is a subject of too vital importance to be exploited, or even played with, for political or economic advantage. The Advertiser fully realizes that on the opposite extreme from Alabama Magazine there are equally irresponsible elements, including both Negroes and whites, who would like to use the war to gain advances for the Negro.

The war is too vital to all of us, and the subject of race relations charged with too much emotion, to permit extremists of the Alabama Magazine type or Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. to take charge of this issue. The great group of us who are in the middle of the road will have to assert ourselves in this matter.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Attempt to Muzzle Liberal Body Seen Behind Latest Move

AUG 8 1942

WASHINGTON.

As members of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice awaited last week what they expected would be favorable action upon their request for more funds and fuller authority, word was received that the committee had already been placed under the control of the War Manpower Commission.

The action came as a thunderbolt to the body, which has been charged with administering the President's Executive Order 8802, providing for employment in war industries without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

The order revealing the change, which did not come directly from President Roosevelt but from one of the Federal agencies, stated that the committee now is subject to "the direction and supervision" of the WMC headed by Paul V. McNutt.

This sudden move is interpreted as an attempt to muzzle the committee, which in the past has been gaining rapid strides in its fight to get plants with government contracts to fall in line with the provisions of the Presidential order.

Drafted New Proposal

Four weeks ago, the committee at one of its bi-weekly meetings in Washington, drafted a new executive proposal which was submitted to the President, a proposal which would grant it additional powers. It was understood at that time that the President favored the plan.

However, the new order placing the committee under the WMC indicates that the additional power move has fallen through. Some quarters see in this the hand of Southern leaders in Washington and of Dixie war plant employers who have objected to the committee's probings of their policies.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Negro Rail Employment Hearing Set

OCT 5 - 1942

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

Complaints on discrimination against the employment of Negroes in the railroad industry in all parts of the country will be reviewed at a hearing here December 7, 8 and 9 by the President's committee on fair employment practice.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, committee chairman, said yesterday that protests against discriminatory practices allegedly used by various railroads and unions have been mounting steadily in recent months.

Formal complaints have been filed with the committee by such organizations as the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, International Association of Railway Employes, Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Inc., International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers, National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It is asserted that there exists agreements between the roads, employing the greatest number of Negroes, and certain unions, to which Negroes are not admitted, which in operation excessively restrict the number of Negro firemen and brakemen who may be employed, which bar Negroes as helpers on Diesel engines, and which give non-Negro firemen the preference on stoker-fired steam engines, regardless of seniority or length of service," Macean said.

Negro firemen especially feel that unless something is done that continued refusal to hire them, the bar against their employment on Diesels and the preference for white men on stoker-fired engines will result in the early elimination of Negro firemen, MacLean said. He explained that the firemen's fear is accentuated by the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered that all steam engines in most passenger and freight service must be stoker-fired by July 1, 1943.

Charges have also been made that Negro brakemen and firemen are being paid far less than white men in the same class of jobs.

It was reported that one company has openly adopted differential wage standards under which Negro firemen are paid as much as $2.19 less per day, and Negro brakemen are paid as much as $2.71 less per day than white firemen and brakemen in the same kind of jobs.

The preliminary investigation by the committee's staff is continuing under the direction of Milton P. Webster of Chicago, a member of the committee and international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Railway Hiring Probe Nears

P.M. N.Y. N.Y.

FEPC to Open Hearings on Dec. 7 Into Alleged Anti-Negro Discrimination

PM's ... OCT 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice announced yesterday that it will investigate discrimination against Negro employes of the Nation's railroads. A three-day hearing in Washington is to start Dec. 7.

The announcement said:

"A number of railroads and several labor unions are involved in the charges made so far. It is asserted that there exist between railroads, employing the greatest number of Negroes, and certain unions, to which Negroes are not admitted, agreements which in operation excessively restrict the number of Negro firemen and brakemen who may be employed, which bar Negroes as helpers on Diesel engines, and which give non-Negro firemen the preference on stoker-fired steam engines, regardless of senioriy or length of service."

The committee also said that in some areas, "particularly on the Pacific Coast," employment in the shop crafts has been largely closed to Negroes.

All these charges were recited by PM on Aug. 7, when it forecast the hearings.

Attention will be centered on the "Big Four" railway unions:

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Order of Railway Conductors.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

It will go into every phase of Negro employment in the railroad industry, affecting some 6000 in the operating branch and many times that in other branches.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 16, 1942

Merry-Go-Round

Race Discrimination Committee Says It Gets the Run-Around

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, appointed to handle the delicate problem of color and race discrimination, is complaining bitterly, backstage, that it has been given the run-around by the White House itself.

The Committee faces one of the most difficult tasks of the war—trying to assure negroes and other racial groups a fair break at war jobs. Chairman of the Committee is Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white, who is president of a negro college, Hampton Institute. Other committee members include Roosevelt's close friend David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America; Mark Ethridge, manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal; William Green of the A. F. of L.; Phil Murray of the CIO; Milton P. Webster, and Earl Dickerson.

About a month ago they began holding hearings in Birmingham, Ala., regarding complaints of discrimination against negroes in war jobs. Witnesses were brought from Mobile, New Orleans, Savannah and Chattanooga, under a procedure adopted in other cities.

HOWEVER, Alabama's Gov. Dixon, seconded by Georgia's Gene Talmadge, launched a barrage against the committee, especially against the fact that its chairman is the president of a colored college—even though Dr. MacLean is white.

The protests began to spread. And when the Committee announced hearings in El Paso, Tex., on discrimination against Spanish-American workers, Texas got as excited as Birmingham.

By this time a deluge of protests had been received at the White House. And very quietly, the President transferred the Fair Employment Practice Committee from the WPB, where it was semi-independent, to the Manpower Commission. Under the new set-up, the Committee will be directly under the thumb of Paul McNutt.

Inside the Committee, this is interpreted as a move to throttle activity, make it mere window-dressing. As a result, some of the President's best friends, including David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation, are sore, threaten to resign.

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CoFEP Moves To New Home In Washington

Talk of Getting New Executive Order from FDR

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The President's Committee on Fair Employmnet Practices moves to its new location at 10th and You Streets, N. W., Wednesday, August 5. This stop will be taken to furnish more room for the committee, whose work has grown considerably under the plan for reorganization. There have been one or two additions to the staff and more are planned. With the establishment of branch offices in various cities, there will be a decentralization of the work, it is hoped.

First branch office under consideration is one for New York. Present plans call for an immediate survey of the city for the site and when this report is submitted, in all probability it will be accepted and the recommended site chosen.

Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary, says there is nothing startling in the work being done, just a routine procedure along the lines found best through trial and failure. Having established a technique which seems workable, Mr. Cramer and his associates are satisfied to proceed as usual.

There was some talk of the new executive order to supplant Executive Order 8802. This was true, Mr. Cramer intimated, but he felt there was jusct as much chance for this new order to fail to obtain the President's signature as there was a chance for it to succeed. He further stated he did not feel any particular need now for any implementation of the original order.

"It is not a question of special favors now," said Cramer. "Negroes and Jews are being called upon to serve the country in the time of war and it is just and fair they be given opportunity to particiate in the benefits of the country. It is not a social affair, just plain use of available labor at hand."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RACE BIAS IN EMPLOYMENT IS ON DECLINE

COFEP Official Reports Improvement Since Pearl Harbor

NEW YORK CITY—Industrial employment opportunities in New York state for Negroes, Jews and persons of foreign birth have increased to a marked degree in the seven months since Pearl Harbor, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, chairman of the committee on discrimination in employment of the State War Council, reported Friday.

Declaring that many employers working on war contracts have voluntarily recognized the need for relaxing employment specifications based on race, religion or national origin, Miss Miller revealed that the use of appeal and persuasion by the committee has brought tangible results in many cases and promises of complete cooperation in others.

Miss Miller's analysis of the committee's activities during the past four months shows that 120 employers, with a total of nearly 200,000 employees, have been investigated by her field representatives following receipt of complaints from groups or individuals.

In the majority of these cases it was determined that while the specific complaint was unjustified, the policies and practices of the companies appeared to be definitely discriminatory. Provisions of the law were explained and second visits scheduled to check on compliance.

While no complete tabulation is available, Miss Miller said that almost all of these plants have commenced to hire persons from groups discriminated against in the past.

Miss Miller said that last year when the committee started its work, it found that defense training schools were linked in "a particularly vicious circle."

Few members of so-called minority groups were accepted on the ground that employers wouldn't hire them, she explained, and employers, at the same time, were excusing their failure to employ such people by pointing out that trained candidates were not available.

Commissioner Miller said that the committee is still receiving many complaints from persons who are being barred from employment in war industries because of their national origin or because they are aliens.

She added that the procedure recently announced by the President for dealing with this problem would be of considerable help but revealed that a conference with Attorney General Biddle had been requested with a view to ironing out discrepancies.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CoFEP Moves To New Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—(ANP) —The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice moved to its new location at 10th and U streets, Northwest, Wednesday, August 5. This step was taken to furnish more room for the committee, whose work has grown considerably under the plan for reorganization. There have been one or two additions to the staff and more are planned. With the establishment of branch offices in various cities, there will be a decentralization of the work, it is hoped.

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"It is not a question of special favors now," said Cramer. "Negroes and Jews are being called upon to serve the country in the time of war and it is just and fair they be given opportunity to participate in the benefits of the country. It is not a social affair, just plain use of available labor at hand."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Shift Is Called Insult; Protest Urged

CHICAGO—The sudden transfer of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee to the supervision of the War Manpower Commission was called an "insult to the race," by A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March-on-Washington Movement.

Mr. Randolph said that he considers it "an indication of a shameful surrender of the Federal Government to arrogant, defiant and race-baiting, bloody-shirt-waving preachment of Governor Talmadge and Senator Cox of Georgia, Senator Rankin of Mississippi, Governor Dixon of Alabama and other fascist-minded, intolerant bigots of the South."

He styles this action of subordinating the FEPC, established by Executive Order, to the War Manpower Commission, which also was created by Executive Order, as an "insult to the race and an indication of the utter failure of the President to comprehend the true spirit and mind of the colored masses today."

Protest Urged

Pointing out that this step abolishes the only policy-making body in the government on which a colored person sits, Mr. Randolph said that colored people must resist this action with all of their might and vigorously demand that the President restore the FEPC to its independent status.

"Persons in all walks of life should wire and write the President their condemnation of this action and demand it be reversed in the interest of the elimination of racial discrimination in defense industries and the government," Mr. Randolph declared.

Victory for South

He cited the fact that because the FEPC is making progress it provoked the wrath of Governor Dixon of Alabama who hysterically blew up and refused a contract which had a clause requiring the employment of workers, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

"The pposition of this race-hater Dixon is sufficient reason alone why colored people should go down the line to keep the FEPC from being hamstrung and sabotaged," asserted Mr. Randolph, who was largely responsible for the Executive Order No. 8802 and the FEPC.

The March on Washington Movement, he said, would use every resource at its command to set FEPC free as an independent agency under which condition alone it will be able to function effectively.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Significant Move Is Made Following Gov. Dixon's Defy

Two-Fisted World War Veteran Replaces Donald Nelson As President's Trouble Shooter

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has been transferred from the War Production Board to the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, revealed today.

Mr. McNutt made public a letter from President Roosevelt which affected the transfer on July 30, 1942. The full text of the letter reads:

My Dear Mr. McNutt:

After careful consideration of the problems now confronting the nation with regard to the complete utilization of our human resources in the war effort, I feel it is essential that the activities of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice be coordinated with the activities of the various units of the War Manpower Commission. Accordingly, I hereby transfer the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, established by Executive Order 8802, from the War Production Board to the War Manpower Commission, together with its functions, and all records, property and personnel used in the administration of such functions. In the performance of its duties and functions the committee shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. The committee however, shall be preserved as an organizational entity within the War Manpower Commission.

On July 8, 1942, I allocated to the office for emergency management the sum of $48,552 from the emergency fund to provide for the salaries and expenses of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1943, the unexpended balance of which amount shall be available for the operation of the committee in performing its functions within the War Manpower Commission. Requests for the financing of the committee for the last three quarters of the fiscal year 1943 should be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget through the War Manpower Commission.

I am notifying Mr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, accordingly.

Sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Push Case Of Train Firemen

M. P. Webster Presents Facts To FEP Committee

LOS ANGELES.—Because of his rich experience and extensive knowledge as a result of long activity in the labor movement as a leader and first vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, M. P. Webster who is a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, officially presented for the consideration of the FEPC the deplorable plight of the colored locomotive firemen on the railroads in the Southeast and Southwest of the country, such as the Seaboard Air Line, Louisiana and Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisiana and Arkansas, Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, the Georgia and a number of others.

Wants Thorough Probe

Mr. Webster called for a thorough and complete investigation of the whole problem of displacement of Negro locomotive firemen by white firemen of lesser seniority rights and the policy of these railroads refusing to hire Negroes to take the place of Negro firemen who have died, have been fired or retired.

According to Webster the program will be to hold hearings of the committee where various parties to this question of the elimination of Negro firemen from the railroads will be brought before the committee for examination and testimony.

Fight Secret Contracts

By this method it is hoped that the secret contracts negotiated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with various railway carriers containing non-promotable clauses that provide that no worker should become a fireman who is not eligible also to become an engineer on the railroad will be eliminated.

Since, of course, Negroes are not eligible to become engineers they cannot become firemen in as much as the next step of promotion from a fireman is that of the engineer, stated A. Philip Randolph, who is the chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters provisional committee for the organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen.

Columbia S C State
November 23, 1942

Radio, Telegraph, Telephone Firms Must Hire Negroes

Washington, Nov. 22 —(AP)— The President's committee on fair employment practice said today that its rules against discrimination in hiring applied to radio broadcasting companies and stations, telephone and telegraph companies.

The general counsel of the War Manpower commission held these companies to be "defense industries" within the committee's jurisdiction, the committee said. It added that the opinion was sought "because of the complaints which we have received from Negroes, Jews and aliens that they have been refused employment" in these industries.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
August 23, 1942

Race Question

The president's conference with Paul McNutt, boss of the man power commission and Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute for negroes who is chairman of the fair employment practices committee, touched off some hot fireworks.

The conference took place after F. D. R. had transferred the fair employment committee from its semi-independent status under WPB to McNutt's man power commission, following vigorous opposition to the committee in the south.

Dr. MacLean opened the meeting by bluntly submitting his resignation, in protest against the transfer, and it required some persuasive talking by the president to change his mind.

MacLean declared that the fair employment committee must be semi-independent to function efficiently in the delicate job of handling race and color discrimination in war plants. The transfer to the man power commission, he charged, would interfere with the committee's freedom of action.

MacLean also argued that the shift had endangered public confidence in the committee, since most people are of the impression that "we have been throttled." The president vigorously refuted this, pointing out that his only purpose in ordering the transfer had been to expedite the FEPC's functions.

The committee belonged in McNutt's agency, the president said, because its work was logically a man power function. Also, he contended, the FEPC could accomplish more if it has the weight of the man power commission behind it and can call on the various agencies under McNutt, such as the Social Security board and the U. S. employment service, for help from time to time.

McNutt volubly seconded the president's arguments. However, it wasn't until the president exacted a promise from McNutt that he would not interfere in any way with FEPC policy-making, that Dr. MacLean finally agreed to withdraw his resignation.

FEPC Cracks Down on Union

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) today challenged a closed shop contract which bars Negro carpenters from employment at the McAvoy Shipbuilding Corp. in Savannah, Ga.

In the first move of its kind by President Roosevelt's anti-discrimination agency, the committee charged that the Savannah Building Trades Council, AFL, with which the shipbuilding company has a closed shop agreement, refused to refer Negro workers for jobs at the yard.

Negro carpenters in that city are members of Local 1060 of the AFL's Carpenters' Union and are affiliated with the Building Trades Council, but are denied employment opportunities by the council, the FEPC declared.

Announcing its findings the committee ordered both the company and the AFL to permit the Negro local to "sign, and become a party to, the existing hiring or closed shop agreement or contract between the AFL, its affiliates, and the McAvoy Shipbuilding Corp."

The charges of discrimination were aired at a public hearing in Birmingham last June.

The committee's order to the AFL was addressed to George H. Googe, Southern representative of the union, who was told at the June hearings to admit the Negro union as a co-signer to the contract.

The committee said this order had not been observed.

Negro carpenters told the committee in their complaint that they had no work between August, 1941, and April, 1942, although during this period the local supply of white carpenters was exhausted and white farmers were being imported to the city by the union to do carpenter work.

47d-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

FEPC Strikes At Labor Unions Which Barred Negro Workers

WASHINGTON—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices struck at discrimination against Negroes in labor unions Saturday in directing action against two Chicago groups. The unions were charged with preventing Negro workers from being employed on defense projects. The committee declared the policy was "undemocratic and degrading."

In the first such action respecting unions, the President's committee on fair employment practices, created a year ago for the primary purpose of investigating racial discrimination in against Local 597, Steamfitters.... defense work, sustained charges against Local 597, Steamfitters' Protective Association, and Local 120 Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Union.

Must Change Policies

It directed the unions to 'alter or construe" their policies by June 18 so that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters could be employed on a basis of equality with others.

The action was predicated on the complaints of the Cook County Steamfitters' Association, both Negro organizations. The former charged Negro plumbers were unable to get jobs at the Great Lakes naval training station and at the Francis Cabrini defense housing project.

Illegal Agreement

The unions, the Negro plumbers said, had an agreement with certain contractors on the two projects providing that only union members could be employed. The committee said such an agreement is illegal.

Navy Involved

The Presidential committee said that under the agreement with the unions the commandant of the Great Lakes naval training station and the Chicago Housing Authority "have refused, and still do refuse, to hire Negro steamfitters, and thereby have denied them equitable participation in the national defense program, in violation of the President's executive order."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Never Sought White Schools, Says Bell

The Council on Defense Training has never proposed that Negroes should be trained for defense work in white school buildings, according to a statement made by W. Y. Bell, chairman, Wednesday.

Questioned about the recent ruling of Attorney General Ellis Arnall that white schools could not be used by Negro trainees for defense job training, Bell said that neither the Council on Defense Training nor any other known local Negro group had ever advocated this as far as could be learned.

"The position of the Council," he said, "has been that Negroes should be trained in accordance with federal law and policy and the Council has been completely willing to leave the method of training up to the proper authorities as long as Negroes are not discriminated against."

SOUGHT INSTRUCTORS

The Council has maintained that some of the instructors sent to Buffalo could and should be used to train Negro instructors since this is the only way the latter could possibly receive training. State officials said some time ago that no more instructors would be sent to the Bell Bomber Plant in Buffalo where the first group received its training.

This has left no alternative for the training of Negro instructors except to have them trained by those who had already taken training at Buffalo.

The Council, it was said, has received explicit opinion that there is nothing in the State Constitution or laws to prohibit such white instructors from training Negro instructors or trainees. On the contrary, the Council contends that if Negro instructors are not trained white instructors would have to be used to teach Negro trainees if the latter were to receive any training at all, in accordance with the law.

FEDERAL MATTER

Apart from the fact that Atlanta Negroes have not raised the issue dealt with in the Attorney General's ruling, it as said the matter is one which can be settled only by federal authorities since a federal program is involved.

The defense training program is maintained by federal funds and Council members have pointed to the fact that state and local authorities, as administrators of federal funds, are obligated to see that such funds, are expended without discrimination because of race, according to the appropriation bill making the money available.

The Council also holds that the matter of what constitutes equitable opportunities for the training of Negroes is something which can be settled best according to principles already outlined by government training authorities.

CITE FEDERAL RULING

Contrary to the Attorney General's opinion that equitable opportunities depend largely upon the demand for Negro war workers, the Council points to the ruling of the Director of Defense Training of the Federal Security Agency which was issued June 18, 1941. This provides for the training of Negroes even where there are no immediate employment opportunities for them.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO LABOR GAINS UNDER PRESIDENT'S ORDER CITED

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (ANP)—Stripped of all the window dressing, facing the issue squarely, what has the Negro gotten since the adoption of the President's Executive Order 8802, prohibiting discrimination in the employment of Negroes in defense industries?

There are two viewpoints: that of the optimist and that of the pessimist.

In the first category are the two agencies closely allied which have fought through terrible odds to secure certain results. These two agencies are the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the labor training and supply division formerly with the War Production board, now under the wing of the Man Power commission.

The pessimists are the two organizations, the United States Employment service and the Social Security board.

Rosy Pictures

Although the first two agencies do not see eye to eye on all matters, both have given rosy pictures to the public indicating a change in the attitude of manufacturers who did not formerly employ Negroes. They point with justified pride to their successes in the airplane industry, shipbuilding industry; building trades and manufacturing in general. They also point to the increased opportunities for Negroes in federal employ through the CoFEP. In many instances, this committee has broken down the objections of federal employment personnel men to the hiring of Negroes.

From time to time, releases have been sent out, interviews granted, detailing the progress made in cases which when piled up seem to be great gains. These have been highly gratifying for the two groups have been forced to use "toothpicks" where the work called for Big Berthas. Their successes are not to be scorned.

But on the other hand, the United States Employment service by using its cold unsympathetic figures, show Negro employment in general lagging far beyond the normal range, indicating a condition marking an unhealthy state.

Time after time, officials of this particular group could dampen the enthusiasm of the other groups by presenting the actual employment figures concerning Negroes. Most of their figures and statistics are for official consumption.

Negroes Not Getting Breaks?

The truth of the matter is that Negroes are not getting the breaks certain officials would make it appear they are getting. Negroes are getting jobs because white labor is getting scarce or getting better jobs, with the Negroes getting work in the lower brackets throughout industry.

Of course, there are exceptions, but the figures of the employment service indicate that the types and number of jobs given Negroes are not what they should be.

Agencies to Blame?

What is the truth in the matter? The President has tried to find out what is going on, but he has had the advice of one of the agencies which paints rosy pictures. Had he called in a member of the employment service there would have been a difference of opinion.

The situation demands a strong remedy, perhaps similar to that applied to public housing when the President consolidated all of the housing agencies under one general head.

With four agencies handling employment, two of them specifically handling Negro employment, there are four different approaches. Some are for integration, some are for getting jobs at any cost. Some are just fronts and do very little toward placement of Negroes. Each has its faults.

No committee or agency with only a few investigators scattered throughout the 48 states can possibly cover 130,000,000 people effectively. A combination of al

the employment services, a coordinated effort is needed to bring about a change in the situation. With the present discord between some of the agencies, this will not be possible.

While the agencies bicker and quarrel among themselves as to what is going to be the real powerful unit, the Negro is suffering grave injustice.

True, a number of high powered magazines have "discovered" that the Negro is a part of the United States and have made certain concessions. Holding this up as a criterion of what is happening, the two new agencies are proud of their achievements. They have done well, but according to the figures and statistics of the employment service, more than this has to be done.

The employment service, while it could stand a little fumigating in some spots, has figures on a larger number of Negroes than the other agencies and is closer to the picture. Its workers and officials are constantly showing charts where the Negro is being shoved out of the picture in all fields of work.

Social Security and U. S. Employment service of the Federal Security agency on the one side, painting a gloomy picture of the employment situation; CoFEP and labor training and supply painting a rosy picture on the other side offer interesting sidelights on the government departments.

Meanwhile, the Negro in the streets wonders what all the shouting is about and how he can get some help.

The wide difference of opinion as to the approach to the solution of the problem has agencies differing with each other to the extent anxiety is felt over the ultimate end—who will be the loser? Will there be a consolidation of agencies with additional power given certain individuals, or will the object of their existence, the Negro, get any benefits?

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Leaders Who Mislead

It is a trait of human nature, and inherent in all pressure groups, whether white or black, employer or laborer, to capitalize upon the moment and the situation to make gains. It is perfectly true that some Negro leaders have adopted the "all or nothing" attitude.

Too many of the leaders have professed to see in Executive Order 8802 (requiring that Negroes be given their share of jobs in war industries) a new "Emancipation Proclamation" and have magnified its import and its possibilities.

Too many of them ignore the history and tradition of this section and take refuge in the wholly unrealistic idea that the Federal power can be invoked to perform some magic to convert human nature from what it is.

Those Negro leaders and those Negro newspaper editors who demanded "all or nothing" are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people; worse than that, they are playing into the hands of white demagogues who two or three times have piled up tragic consequences by playing upon the emotions of a people.

Their breed is not dead; it still flourishes in the South; it can bring a reaction that will destroy many of the gains that have been made by Negroes.

The Negro must realize that although it is slower and more painful to him, the educational process, coupled with economic security and the implementation of his civil rights, is the only sure cure in the long run for our national ills.

Democracy is not a perfected state of Utopian government; its strength lies in the fact that it has at least the disposition to continue to attack its ills. The educational process and its accoutrements bring a more intelligent approach and an awakened sense of justice on the part of the white man, without which the Southern Negro cannot ever advance much.

The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

They would do better to learn, and to tell, plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogic, and challenge the admiration of decent white people.

The decent Southern white man has an obligation, too, to internal harmony and to the advancement of both races. . .

War always brings tensions. The present tension is nothing new. History-minded, sane, Southern white people will recognize that. It makes the obligation all the greater to act with sanity. It is to be hoped that all of us will conduct ourselves so that the tensions will not be increased.

The decent Southern white person can make the greatest contribution to that. If he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—he can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman. He can see that it is made as painless as possible.

Moreover, he can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Negro population. He can see to it that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits—such as sewer and water connections, street and sidewalk paving, parks and playgrounds, public health, nursing and hospital facilities—come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need and fairness rather than upon his ability to muster votes.

He can give him jobs, for the white man has almost all the jobs to give out.

He can interest himself in full justice in the courts for the Negro.

The Southern white man can purchase his own security, his own happiness and his own self-respect only in that measure in which he is willing to accord them to the Negro.—Mark Ethridge in The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

F. D. R.'S ANTI-DISCRIMINATION UNIT HAS FETE

D. C. Banquet Committee Pledges To Carry On To Limit Of Powers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The working staff of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice "broke bread" together last Thursday to mark the first anniversary of the issuance of Executive Order 8802 which created the committee and the program of eliminating discrimination in war industries and government based on race creed, color or national origin.

Twenty-two members of the staff and one member of the committee met for dinner in the Gold Room at Harrison's cafe, and "in a spirit of rededication," pledged their loyalty to do their part to make the executive order effective "in the spirit in which it was issued."

The executive order was issued on June 25, 1941.

G. James Fleming, field representative on the committee, introduced Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, Colonel David J. Sarnoff, member of the committee; George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary, Harry Barron, administrative assistant Eugene Davidson, Elmer W. Henderson, Maceo W. Hubbard, Dr. Ernest G. Trimble, Daniel R. Donovan, field representatives and members of the secretarial staff: Mrs. Dorothy E. Alexander, Misses Miriam M. Irish, Cornelia Street, Vida Blanche, Sara Tanner and Mrs. Joy P. Davis.

Members of the staff out of town and not present were Miss M. Jeanne Clifton and John Beecher.

Other guests present were Mrs. Lawrence W. Cramer, Mrs. George M. Johnson, Mrs. H. I. Barron, Miss Juanita Norwood, and Pvt. Roscoe Alexander.

Marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Executive Order, 8802, the N.A.A.C.P. congratulated President Roosevelt on the progress of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and urged him to continue to stand behind the committee, increase its budget and authority and permit it to concentrate on the "enormous task you have assigned it of exposing and correcting job discrimination in private industry and government" The Executive Order was signed June 25, 1941.

The N.A.A.C.P said affirmative government action in industrial and labor discrimination has been helpful, but that only a beginning has been made.

47d-1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TOO BIG A SUBJECT FOR ALABAMA MAGAZINE

The war hasn't affected Alabama Magazine much.

Every week it screams new charges at the administration in Washington. It continues to argue the same old debates of the 'thirties, seeing the war as an opportunity to forward its program of radical reactionism. It continues to cater to the same little club of fellows whose hatred of Roosevelt is so violent they constantly suffer from dyspepsia, remaining in such a state they can't digest their lunches. Once each week, however, their pains are slightly eased because they feel that at least they can be heard in Alabama Magazine, even though their views go 'round and 'round and come out nowhere.

This week Alabama Magazine throws its customary skillet at "Washington." Subject is the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which will shortly hold a hearing in Birmingham on the subject of discriminations against Negroes in defense industries.

The Advertiser has no way of knowing what the committee proposes to do in Birmingham. Its field agent, John Beecher, was reared in Birmingham and has held various jobs there. On setting up an office there he said that relatively speaking, Negroes in the Birmingham area were being given an opportunity to share in war production work.

Alabama Magazine shouts that employment policies there should not be inquired into by any federal agency, and that the "social development" of the Negro should be left to such long-standing friends of the Negro as that magazine.

The Advertiser has not been able to see war production as a matter of anybody's "social development." This war will not be won on a basis of social etiquette, or around bridge tables or at tea parties.

The war production program is simply a matter involving the mechanics of using our human and natural resources to win the war as quickly as possible, thus saving human lives of the Asiatic, Caucasian, African, Baltic, and Nordic racial strains.

If Negroes are standing around on the corners of Birmingham, or any other city, while machines are remaining idle for lack of men to run them, then the war effort is being slowed to that extent. And, incidentally, white men, brown men, yellow men, and black men are being handicapped in fighting the Germans and the Japs.

If Alabama Magazine is convinced that the President's Committee on Fair Employment practices is handicapping the war effort, let it explain how and why. The Advertiser will gladly join it in any crusade to stop the committee's work if such can be proved.

On the other hand, if Alabama Magazine is not interested in the war effort, but simply in tossing another pebble at the President, then the enterprise is too insignificant to be worthy of attention.

Race relations in the South is a subject of too vital importance to be exploited, or even played with, for political or economic advantage. The Advertiser fully realizes that on the opposite extreme from Alabama Magazine there are equally irresponsible elements, including both Negroes and whites, who would like to use the war to gain advances for the Negro.

The war is too vital to all of us, and the subject of race relations charged with too much emotion, to permit extremists of the Alabama Magazine type or Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. to take charge of this issue. The great group of us who are in the middle of the road will have to assert ourselves in this matter.

JUN 14 1942

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 8, 1942

Forum Of The People

THE FEPC HEARING

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

President Roosevelt last year handed down an executive order to do away with discrimination in war industries so that our victory effort might go forward 100 per cent. To enforce the order, the Fair Employment Practices Committee was set up by the president and leading labor leaders, employers, Negroes and representatives of other minority groups were appointed to the committee.

This FEPC is coming to Birmingham on June 18, 19 and 20 to hold public hearings. Little publicity has been given this matter and yet it is one of the most urgent questions facing labor, capital and the American people. So long as this country does not use every man and woman, regardless of their color or religion, we are limiting the forces which will aid us in our great war against Hitlerism.

As a Southern white worker, I feel it necessary to ask that all patriotic Americans will give their full help and sympathy to the FEPC so that this shameful blot of discrimination will be wiped from American democracy. We, in the labor movement, can clearly see how dangerous a blind policy of prejudice and discrimination is. We know what happened in Burma and at Singapore, when the native population was not given an equal chance to fight against the Japanese. We know that Hitler plays upon our internal differences to get this country disunited.

As long as millions of our citizens cannot get jobs for which they are capable and trained because of their color, our nation is like a man trying to fight with one arm tied behind him. We need every man in this anti-Axis war. No one but a fool or a Hitler stooge would want to keep 13,000,000 Negro citizens out of our national war effort. They will suffer if Hitler wins just as all the rest of us will. We must use the colored workers and give them every opportunity for training and employment or we are not being true to America.

President Roosevelt and Donald Nelson have repeatedly raised this question and condemned such discrimination. Surely all labor will be united behind our leaders. While MacArthur and his men are making supreme sacrifices is no time for base prejudice. I hope that every worker, business man and loyal American will think of these things when the FEPC hearings open in Birmingham later in June.

W. H. MOONEY, President,
Spaulding Red Ore Miners Local No. 556. Shannon, Ala. June 5, 1942.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Unions' Racial Ban Is Held Unenforcible

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices yesterday ruled that two A. F. L. unions in Chicago had prevented Negroes from working on big defense projects and denounced the policy as "undemocratic and degrading" and contrary to orders of President Roosevelt.

In the first such action respecting unions, the committee, created a year ago for the primary purpose of investigating racial discrimination in defense work, sustained charges against Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, and Local 120, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union.

It directed the unions to "alter or construe" their policies by June 18 so that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters could be employed on a basis of equality with others.

The action was predicated on the complaints of the Cook County Plumbers Association and the Cook County Steamfitters Association, both Negro organizations. The former charged that Negro plumbers were unable to get jobs at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and at the Francis Cabrini defense housing project.

The unions, the Negro plumbers said, had an agreement with certain contractors on the two projects providing that only union members could be employed. The association said the union did not admit Negroes as members. The only condition under which Negroes could work, the associations contended, was that they be employed by Negro contractors on buildings occupied or being built for Negro owners or tenants.

The Presidential committee said that under the agreement with the unions the commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and the Chicago Housing Authority "have refused, and still do refuse, to hire Negro steamfitters, and thereby have denied them equitable participation in the national defense program, in violation of the President's executive order."

It declared the agreement "illegal, inoperative, unenforcible" in so far as it prevents employment of Negroes.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Labor Leaders Object

Plan to Appeal Decision of FDR's Committee

WASHINGTON. — In a strong decision, the Presi-

dent's Committee on Fair Employment Practice ordered two Chicago unions to abandon their policy or denying Negro steamfitters and plumbers jobs on Chicago defense projects.

The FEPC called such discrimination "unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable, unenforceable and contrary to the spirit of the President's executive order."

Texts of the two decisions were made public by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who said that Chicago Local 597, Steamfitters' Protective association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' union, have been given until June 18 to stop their practices against allowing employment to Negroes qualified for their jobs. The unions have another five days to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

Unions Accused at Hearing

The unions, at a meeting in Chicago, April 4, were accused of being responsible for the inability of Negro steamfitters and plumbers to obtain jobs on the vast construction jobs at the Great Lakes Naval station and the Cabrini housing project, both of which are financed by public funds.

Both unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were charged with refusal to admit Negroes, regardless of fitness, to membership; with refusal to give clearance to Negro workers; with having offered Negroes a plan which would limit them to working only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only on such buildings as are occupied by colored owners or tenants."

Other Charges Made

The Chicago protest against alleged racial discrimination is not the only one on record with the committee. Such charges have been originating not only in the South, where a serious labor shortage is developing in the shipbuilding industry, but in some of the biggest industrial centers of the East and Midwest. President Roosevelt, on a number of occasions, has stressed the necessity of forgetting color lines in the labor field.

The Chicago decision is expected to set a precedent for unions everywhere who are guilty of obstructing qualified Negro workers from obtaining jobs on defense projects.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Two Labor Unions Cited By U. S. For Discrimination

Local Of A. F. of L In Chicago Found Guilty Of Keeping Negro Workers Out Of War Jobs

Washington, D. C.— In two stiffly worded decisions, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sustained charges of race discrimination against two Chicago Labor unions which have prevented Negro steamfitters and plumbers from working on certain defense projects.

The text of these decisions were made public June 14 by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who pointed out that Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union, had been given until June 18, to "alter or construe" their present policies in such a manner that qualified steamfitters and plumbers may be employed "in the ordinary course of business" on the basis of merit. The unions have another five days in which to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

The Committee labels the union's proposal to Negro workers as "unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable, unenforceable, and contrary to the spirit and letter of Executive Order 8802."

The charges against the two unions hold that they have closed shop agreements with plumbing and steamfitting contractors to the effect that only union members can be employed, that the union does not admit Negroes, regardless of fitness, that the union has refused to give clearance to Negro workers; that both unions have offered Negroes a plan which would limit them to working only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only on such buildings as are occupied by colored owners or tenants."

As a result of the policies of the unions, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Negro steamfitters and plumbers have been refused work on the vast construction jobs going on at the Great Lakes Naval station and the Cabrini Housing project, both of which are financed by public funds for the war emergency, it is pointed out.

The case of the steamfitters and plumbers was heard in Chicago on April 4, 1942, by a subcommittee of the Fair Employment Practice group, composed of Earl B. Dickerson, chairman, Frank P. Fenton, and Milton P. Webster. Since then the full committee has reviewed the entire record, approved the findings and issued directions. The full directions to Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, follow (except for change of name, the directions to the plumbers union were similar):

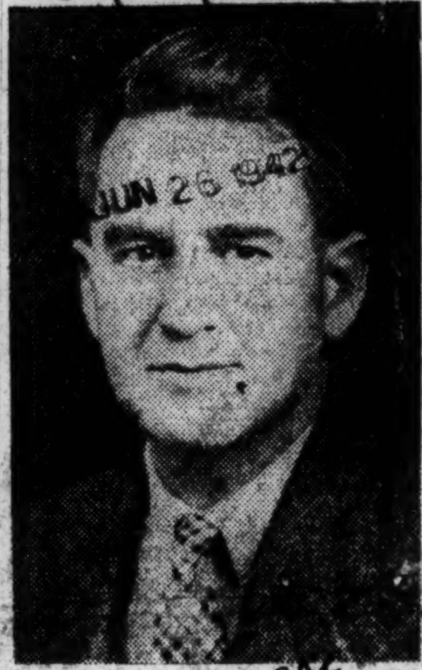
The premises considered, and based upon the findings aforesaid, the Committee orders and directs as follows:

1. That the said Local 597, Steam fitters' Protective Association, modify, alter, or construe its agreement with the Chicago Master Steamfitters' Association in such a way as to permit the members of the said Association to hire qualified colored steamfitters in the ordinary course of business, on the basis of equality with other applicants. It further directs that said action be taken within ten days (10) days from June 8th, 1942, and that notice of same be served upon the said Association for circulation among its members, within five days after said action; that a copy of notice embodying such action be forwarded by registered mail to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, concurrently with service of its original notice upon said Association.

2. That, in conformity with the duty imposed upon them by Presimembers of the Chicago Master dential Executive Order 8802, the Steamfitters' Association, the Chicago Housing Authority, and any and all other public and private defense contractors, sub-contractors, forthwith accept Negro steamfitters on all defense and government and pualifications, and not steamfitters, on the basis of their merit and qualifications, and not to require the presentation of permits from labor unions, particularly the Steamfitters' Protective Association, Local 697, as a condition for employment. In issuing this directive it is not the intention of the Committee that the employers will violate the terms of closed shop agreements with the union,

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Military Aides of Roosevelt



DR. MALCOLM S. MACLEAN president of Hampton Institute (left) and ATTORNEY EARL B. DICKERSON (right) of Chicago are two of the alert members of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee which last week heard government investigators charge racial discrimina-

tion was being practiced in Nashville. Steps were taken to provide for fair employment of Negroes at the Vultee Airplane Plant here and also to get Negroes properly trained for war work by the Nashville Board of Education, which, up to now, has failed to carry out government instructions impartially.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Laud Ruling Against Ban In AFL Local

"Chicago Not Only Place Guilty Of Discrimination"

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Extension of the FEC decision against the plumbers and steamfitters locals, AFL, to other parts of the nation was asked in a letter sent the Committee last week by the Chicago Industrial Union Council, CIO affiliate, signed by Fullerton Fulton, secretary.

Commenting on the order removing the ban against Negro plumbers and steamfitters, the letter said:

IN FREE ACCORD

"In writing you on this subject matter the Chicago Industrial Union Council is happy to state that we are in full accord with the decision made by your committee in the above mentioned cases.

"Your decision is absolutely in line with policy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which stands for equality and justice regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

"In view of such a valuable decision, which means much to the Negroes not only of this area but to the nation in general, we ask that the jurisdiction of your committee be extended into every industrial area.

"Chicago is not the only place where these discriminatory labor practices are occuring daily.

"This decision, we hope, will put an end to all unfair labor practices against the Negro people of this nation."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FEP With New Power To Probe Bell Situation

Hearings to Be Held in B'ham On May 25-27

APR 2 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The first hearing in the south with particular emphasis on widespread discriminations against Negroes in training programs financed with federal funds, will be held by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in Birmingham May 25-27, it was announced here Saturday by Lawrence Cramer, secretary.

The decision to hold the hearing in the deep South was reached following continued reports of the flagrant discriminations against the training of Negro workers being practiced throughout the Southeast.

TO PROBE BELL PROGRAM

A thorough study will be made of the Georgia situation, it was announced. Attention of the committee to Georgia was called by the Council on Defense Training for Negroes, whose chairman, W. Y. Bell, has been leading the fight against the proposed Bell Bomber Plant training program, calling for nine training centers for white and none for Negroes.

The Birmingham hearing will follow the April 13 hearing scheduled to be held in Washington when preliminary investigation into discriminations in the nationwide training program will be made.

APR 2 1942

Slated to be the chief witness at the April hearing is John W. Studebaker, head of the department of education, through whose hands the federal money to finance the training program passes.

Coincident with the announced deep South hearing came reports that the FEPC now has the power, through a letter from the President, to call the hands of certain organizations who do not care or have not complied with the President's Executive Order 8802.

CONTENTS NOT PUBLIC

APR 2 1942

The contents of the letter and the date have not yet been made public. The letter is believed to be sufficiently strong to enable the committee to go ahead in its efforts to eliminate discriminations in defense efforts.

It was said that Dr. MacLean upon accepting the chairmanship of the committee insisted that something of this nature be done and subsequently, the President issued the letter, which is being used very effectively.

Plans for the removal to New York of the FEPC, are receiving serious consideration, it was also revealed.

This, it is believed, is in direct line with the proposed plan to remove all training and labor division out of the capital to a New York site.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Unions And The U. S. Employment Service

GOVERNOR Darden's charge that the United States Employment Service was acting as a recruiting office for interested unions, thereby "exploiting and oppressing the very people it was designed to serve," revives public interest in the type of economic injustice which this newspaper has been exposing on behalf of Negro skilled workers, barred from national defense projects in the Hampton Roads area, long before the Blackstone abuse came into the limelight.

APR 4 1942

Senator Harry Byrd, and Representatives Howard W. Smith and Patrick H. Drewry gave assurances that they would confer with the Governor in efforts to correct the improper practices at Blackstone.

Whatever decision is arrived at, the Governor and his collaborators have a patriotic as well as a moral duty to see that Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers in Virginia as well as their white compatriots are freed from the shackles which bind them to unemployment on defense projects by official decree of labor unions, whose exploitation of the fee system is a national disgrace.

It seems to us that the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee should, at its earliest opportunity, investigate the relations between the U. S. Employment Service and the unions. In the case of colored workers, we have their complaints that employment managers invariably refer them to union headquarters when they seek placement on a closed shop project. Others complain, especially bricklayers, that even after they pay the required union fees, they are let out soon after on the pretext that lack of materials make it necessary to reduce the working personnel.

Just last week, several Negro bricklayers complained to the Journal and Guide office in Newport News that the construction foreman on the Lassiter Courts project, a defense job, advised that lack of materials made it impossible to give them employment, yet white bricklayers were working every day.

We have no quarrel with organized labor as such, and certainly do not wish to see labor lose any of its legitimate gains—but we are confronted with an untenable condition, made possible by the blank check the government has handed to the unions through decrees and legislation under which Negroes are deprived of the right to work, and the more fundamental right to serve their country with skills needed now by the nation to stop the Axis powers.

APR 4 1942

The practices brought to light at Blackstone, and in service elsewhere, are sufficient to justify government re-examination of its labor policy.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Rap Bans On Jobs At Hearing

APR 9 1942

Skilled Plumbers and Steamfitters Testify At Chicago Probe

By Conrad Komorowski
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 7.—Discrimination against Negro plumbers and steamfitters, preventing them from working on defense projects, was charged at an all-day hearing held by a sub-committee of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice here on April 4.

Members of the sub-committee who heard the evidence and who will report to the full committee were Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, chairman; Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Frank Fenton, director of organization of the AFL.

The charges were brought by two Negro unions, the Cook County Plumbers' Union and the Cook County Steamfitters' Union against the policies of Local 130 of the AFL Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Union and Local 597 of the AFL Steamfitters' Protective Association.

The charge was made that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters are unable to secure employment with certain defense contractors, contrary to national policy as expressed in Executive Order 8802, because the AFL unions control the hiring of all plumbers and steamfitters and will not give Negroes either membership or clearance for jobs.

APR 9 1942

The evidence showed that although neither AFL union discriminates in its constitution or rules against Negroes, their practice is discriminatory.

Only cases of discrimination which have occurred since the issuance of the Presidential Executive Order in June, 1941, were considered, but enough evidence went into the record to show a long time practice of discrimination by the two AFL unions in Chicago.

Neither union has Negro members at present, and neither has had any for as long as officials whose entire working lives have been spent in the union could remember.

APR 9 1942

Evidence was presented to show that Negro plumbers and steamfitters have been trying to get into the AFL unions and the Pipe Trades Council since at least 1926.

In a statement made to the Daily Worker by Leon Caruthers, executive secretary of the Cook County Steamfitters Union, he charged that for the past twenty years the Negro steamfitters have been discriminated against.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

"FAIR EMPLOYMENT"

Ten industrial concerns, working on Government contracts for materials to be used in this war for democracy, have been ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment to "revoke all discriminatory orders submitted to employment agencies and desist from submitting any further discriminatory specifications to any employment agency." In plainer terms, these companies must not choose, reject or promote workers because of their race or religion.

APR 19 1942

The issue is precisely the same as that raised by the enlistment policies of the Navy and, to a lesser degree, those of the Army. If we truly believe in the cause for which we say we are fighting we cannot recognize classes among our citizens. That is Hitler's way, not ours. The war industries, the Navy and the Army must obviously maintain their efficiency by rejecting individuals who are diseased, mentally incompetent, criminal, subversive or otherwise unfit for the jobs for which they apply. They must not, and legally cannot, reject otherwise qualified applicants on the ground of race, creed or color. We need all the qualified workers and fighters we can get. We cannot reach top efficency unless we do get them. We cannot be true to our own cause, or sustain the morale of millions of our loyal citizens, unless we judge them by their individual qualities, and nothing else.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FEPC In Need Of More Power, Earl Dickerson Tells Atlantans

Speaker Heard By 300 Friday Night at Urban League Banquet

APR 24 1942

The urgent need for the delegation of greater power to the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee was disclosed Friday night by a member of the committee when Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, appeared as principal speaker at the 22nd anniversary banquet of the Atlanta Urban League.

Mr. Dickerson, though admitting some progress had been made in the Herculean task of trying to integrate Negroes into war industry, in advocating the need of greater authority pointed to the fact that a year after President Roosevelt issued his memorable Executive Order 8802, more than half of defense contracts still refuse to employ Negroes.

300 PRESENT

More than 300 persons attended the League banquet held in the Recreation Center of the University Homes. A summary of the widespread activities of the Atlanta Urban League under the leadership of its executive secretary, W. Y Bell, Jr., was made by several preliminary speakers.

Attorney A. T. Walden, chairman of the Atlanta Urban League's Board of Directors, presided.

Citing the widespread discriminations still being practiced against the Negro worker despite the pressing need for war workers, Mr. Dickerson asserted, "If you speak about physical freedom accorded the slaves, the North won the Civil War, but if the four freedoms cited by President Roosevelt are in mind, there is no question about it; the South won."

The Chicago alderman, who last week lost in the race for nomination as the Democratic candidate for the seat soon to be vacated by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, declared that "it was expected in slavery for Negroes to be hewers of wood and drawers of water" but that "is shocking indeed to see that after 75 years of freedom they are still held down to these tasks."

SABOTEURS, TOO

APR 24 1942

The first service Negro workers rendered in the nation's industries during the last war were reviewed by Mr. Dickerson, who added that "all of these gains by and large were wiped out in the depression that followed."

America's industrialists, the speaker said, who would deny employment to workers merely because of their color, "are just as much saboteurs as those who under cover of darkness sneak in and destroy our tanks and airplanes."

Lashing at this restriction placed in Atlanta against Negroes receiving training as war workers, Mr. Dickerson denounced this discrimination as "Hitlerism in spirit" and urged the Council on Defense Training for Negroes to keep up their fight for equitable training opportunities.

"There should be no appropriation coming from Washington to a local community that does not provide a share in these funds with all of the people in that community," he asserted.

Atlanta Negroes were urged to abandon their way of thinking of their problems on being local and adopt a national viewpoint, for, he said, "our fight on the home front for democracy must be nationwide as discriminations are nationwide."

Deploring the fact that "the FEPC has no subpoena power or authority to make adamant employers live up to the provisions of Executive Order 8802, the speaker said that additional pressure must be brought to bear to make officials aware of the plight of Negro workers in America.

He said the newly created War Manpower Commission under the chairmanship of Paul V. McNutt offers a hopeful ally in the battle to integrate Negroes in industry.

The Presidential sanction of governmental seizure and operation of a plant, whose management refused to employ Negroes was also advocated as a possible weapon. 100,000 Negroes should be given skilled training within the next several months, he said, pointing out that with this training the constantly growing shortage of labor would mean their employment.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 19, 1942

Fair Employment Practices

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has directed ten industrial concerns in the Chicago-Milwaukee areas to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion. Chairman of the committee is Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute. The committee has been studying the war contract employment record since last January.

The present cease-discriminating order is the latest of a series of such orders beginning nearly two years ago—some of them issuing directly from the White House. It supplies its own commentary on the difficulty of purging the business of "labor discrimination as usual" in a time when the doctrine of "business as usual" is being junked at an accelerated pace. Will the order of the President's Committee succeed in correcting what the President's own earlier orders have failed to forestall?

The only reason for hoping that it will lies in the altered temper of the times. Since the President last spoke out on this subject in peremptory fashion, the catastrophes at Pearl Harbor, Singapore and Batavia, in the Bay of Bengal and off the coasts of the United States, have confronted our democratic system with new issues of great urgency. It has become a matter of life-and-death importance too unify all elements of our able-bodied population in a consecrated support of the war effort.

Newsweek

APR 20 1942

PREJUDICE: Ten war-contract holders in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas were ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to stop discriminating against workers because of race or religion. The firms, Stewart-Warner, Buick, Bearse, Simpson, Studebaker, Nordberg, A. O. Smith, Heil, Allis-Chalmers, and Harnischfeger, hold millions of dollars of government contracts. They were told to give written notice that they "will accept applications . . . without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin." If the companies continue to refuse to hire Jews or Negroes, they will be guilty of contract violation and will be fined. Allis-Chalmers denied the charges immediately, and asserted that it believed itself the largest single employer of Negroes in Wisconsin. "The ratio of our Negro employes is substantially the same as that of the Negro to the Milwaukee County population," an official protested. Several other companies had repudiated the accusations during the hearings.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Violators Threatened

Cease Race Discrimination, U. S. Orders 10 War Plants

APR 13 1942

Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts last night were ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Labor Employment Practice to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion.

Though the concerns, in the Chicago and Minneapolis areas, for the most part had denied that they were discriminating against prospective employes, the committee said evidence obtained in two days of hearings in January supported the charges of discrimination.

The companies at which the order was directed are:

The Stewart-Warner Corporation, the Buick aviation plant, at Melrose, Ill.; the Bearse Manufacturing Co., the Simpson Manufacturing Co. and the Studebaker branch factory, in the Chicago area, and the Nordberg Manufacturing Co., A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Co., Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfeger Corporation, in or around Minneapolis.

"The complaints filed against the several companies," the announcement added, "included allegations that they refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified 'Gentile' or 'Protestant' or 'white' or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications."

APR 13 1942

The committee directed that the firms 'give written notice . . . advising that each plant will accept applicants for all classifications of employment without regard to race, color, creed or national origin. . . ."

Since President Roosevelt established the committee by executive order last June, all war contracts have contained a pledge binding the contractor not to discriminate in hiring workers.

Committee officials said failure of the companies to comply with the order could result in Government claims of contract violations and fines or, in severe cases not involving vital war materials, suspension of the contract.

The committee commended the Majestic Radio Corporation, Chicago, "for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring." It said H. A. Gates, president, had testified he discharged two supervisory employes when he found charges of discriminatory practices on their part were valid.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 24, 1942

Hearing On Employment Practices Is Postponed

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A hearing scheduled by the president's committee on fair employment practices in Birmingham Monday has been postponed until next month, officials said Saturday.

Staff problems resulting from the recent reorganization of the War Production Board's labor division, with which the committee works, forced the postponement.

Lawrence Cramer, committee secretary, said the hearing was called to investigate "quite a few complaints" of discrimination against Negroes in war industries, especially shipbuilding, in that area. Several committee investigators now are in Georgia and Alabama compiling data.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

To Remain Under McNutt

DEC 25 1942

President Sees No Necessity for NAACP Request

DEC 25 1942

NEW YORK—In answer to a resolution passed by the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which urged that the Fair Employment Practice Committee be restored to its full independent status as an organization separate from the War Man-Power Commission, the N. A. A. C. P. has received from the White House the following statement:

"The action of the President in issuing the Executive Order 8802 was taken after long deliberation and thorough study. In the light of development since issuance of this order, under the free and unhampered operation of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the President feels that there is little basis for a request for a change.

"However, he has asked me to bring to your attention two facts: one, that in the final analysis the committee is still under direct control of the chief executive, and the other, that Chairman McNutt is reorganizing the entire manpower set-up and is relying strongly on decisions and recommendations made by the committee on all questions pertaining to the Negroes.

"The President directs me to tell you, therefore, that under the existing circumstances, he sees no necessity for the change as recommended by the resolution of your board."

DEC 25 1942

Acknowledging this communication, the N. A. A. C. P. further pointed out that there is very considerable scepticism among not only Negroes generally, but other minorities as well created, for example, by such circumstances as the insistence of the War Manpower Commission that its regional offices shall control the operation in those regions of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Another situation giving rise to apprehension is the fact that only northern or border cities are included in those where the FEPC will conduct hearings based on investigations of discrimination, the NAACP said. Since the majority of Negroes live in the South, it is there that discrimination, particularly with respect to the use of Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled capacities, as well as in the matter of training and upgrading, is most deep-rooted and widespread.

The NAACP expressed its hope that the brazen revolt of certain Southern governors, members of the Congress, newspapers, and employers' associations against the federal government's insistence that discrimination in war industries on account of race, creed, color, or national origin be abolished, would not deter the War Man power Commissioner from continuing a forthright campaign against discrimination in the South, nor impede the efforts of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to unearth and eliminate such discrimination.

DEC 25 1942

Deny Job Bias Ended

Daily Worker
N.Y. City, N.Y.

DEC 29 1942

By Eugene Gordon

Governor Charles Poletti is too optimistic in his view of the job-discrimination situation, John Beecher, regional representative of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Beecher said that "from the particular outlook of the FEPC" there was still too much evidence of discrimination against Negroes and Jews to say as the Governor did in a radio broadcast Sunday night, that war-time discrimination in employment had practically ceased.

"While some firms have brought their policies more closely in line with the Administration's, as represented in the President's Executive Order 8802, most of them, we are sorry to say, still cling to their old prejudices," Mr. Beecher declared.

DEC 29 1942

Edward L. Carter, speaking for New York State's Committee on Discrimination in Employment, saw a slow breaking down of discrimination in the hiring policies of many firms. He, too, however, thought Mr. Poletti painted too bright a picture when the Governor said that employers who discriminated against Jews "and other American citizens have abandoned their practices and are now running their plants according to democratic principles."

Said Mr. Carter:

DEC 29 1942

"We've contacted from 250 to 300 firms, large and small, but we've made the bigger firms our main target. Well, I must say we have succeeded in getting a number of these firms to cooperate. The Mahoney Act, of course, has helped. Reminding war - contract holders of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee and of his Executive Order 8802 has helped, too.

"All these firms have not been willing to abandon their old practices of discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities.

"But pressure in the right place has made it unnecessary, so far, to take any of them into court. They themselves are seeing the necessity of employing qualified workers, regardless of race or nationality or religion. Of course, our survey represents only a small percentage of war-contract firms in the United States."

DEC 29 1942

A spokesman for the New York office of the War Manpower Commission said "lots of employers" now are hiring Negro workers for the first time and finding them satisfactory.

He pointed out that the hiring of Negro, Jewish and other workers representing minority groups, was being "tied up more and more" with the general manpower needs.

"If employers are discarding their policy of discrimination," he said, "it is because they are forced by necessity to do so. But once they take on Negro or Jewish workers they break their tradition of prejudice and these workers thereafter find the going easier."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEPC Will Stay Under P. McNutt

FDR Sees No Loss In Effectiveness By Jobs Committee

DEC 26 1942

NEW YORK — In answer to a resolution passed by the November meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which urged that the Fair Employment Practices Committee be restored to its full independent status as an organization separate from the War Manpower Commission, the NAACP received from the White House the following statement:

"The action of the President in issuing the Executive Order 8802 was taken after long deliberation and thorough study. In the light of developments since issuance of this order, under the free and unhampered operation of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the President feels that there is little basis for a request for a change.

DEC 26 1942

RELYING ON COMMITTEE

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DEC 26 1942

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DEC 26 1942

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Negro to Head State's Fight On Job Bias

DEC 28 1942

Daily Worker N.Y.

As chairman of the State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller today announced the promotion of Charles C. Berkley, Negro field representative of the Committee to the position of executive director. He replaces Andrew C. Doyle who had served as director during a year's leave of absence from the State Mediation Board. Mr. Doyle, at the urgent request of Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the board, has returned to his job as supervising labor mediator in Albany.

Mr. Berkley who has served as one of the Committee's five field representatives under Mr. Doyle has worked on special cases involving integration of minority groups in many of the largest war plants in New York City where labor surpluses created difficult problems of discrimination, the Commissioner said.

Previous to his present position, Mr. Berkley was Industrial Secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League in which capacity he organized a coordinated program looking toward the training and placement of Negroes in war industries, worked with employers, labor unions and public groups in a successful effort to open employment opportunities for his race. DEC 28 1942

"Mr. Berkley brings an unusual measure of organizing ability to a new and difficult field where such ability is a prime requisite. I am proud of being able thus to recognize a member of the colored race on the basis of outstanding qualification, the same basis on which we urge such recognition in industry." Miss Miller declared.

Show How Rails Bar All But Few Unskilled Jobs to Negroes

The Worker, New York

DEC 27 1942

(Special to The Worker)

CHICAGO.—A detailed indictment of America's railroad industry for wholesale discrimination against Negro workers is today in the hands of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

A brief, submitted by the Chicago Committee on Railroad Employment, charges the railroads with violation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, banning discriminatory practices.

The Committee also warns of the growing manpower shortage which will cripple the vital transportation system for the war effort unless the bars against Negro employment and advancement are broken.

REFERS TO McNUTT PLEA

The brief was submitted in preparation for the FEPC hearings on railroad discrimination to be held in Washington January 25 through 27.

It refers to the speech by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, which heads the FEPC, condemning Negro discrimination on railroads and warning:

"Railroad management and railroad labor must join in analyzing the hiring practices and the employment traditions of their industry."

The Committee's brief lists the following methods of discrimination used against Negro workers on the railroads:

1—Denying employment to Negro workers in many classes of work, particularly skilled trades.

2 — Denying advancement to Negro workers despite their skills and years of service.

3—Excluding Negroes completely from such skilled jobs as machinists, locomotive engineers, conductors, firemen, carmen, telegraphers, carpenters, and executive positions.

4—Barring Negro girls and boys from employment as apprentices.

5—Attempting to deprive Negro workers now employed in skilled categories on Southern railroads from these jobs. DEC 27 1942

CITES DISCRIMINATION

The brief points out that in every railroad department — mechanical, maintenance of way, general offices, operating and dining car—Negro workers are limited to low-paid, unskilled jobs without a chance for advancement.

Companies guilty of these practices, the Chicago Committee charged, include:

New York Central; Pennsylvania Railroad; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad; Chicago and Northwestern; Baltimore and Ohio; Rock Island; and Illinois Central.

"It is the railroad management which has the power to hire workers," the brief reads. "There are no closed shop agreements in the railroad industry."

LABOR RESPONSIBILITY

Nevertheless, the Committee points out, organized labor in the railroad industry, by its own discriminatory policies toward Negro workers, helps management keep Negro workers in unskilled categories and prevent promotion of Negro workers to skilled jobs.

Eleven AFL and independent unions in the railroad industry bar Negro workers from membership by constitutional provision, the brief points out.

Five other unions segregate Negro workers into Jim Crow locals or deprive them of voting privileges. Two others discriminate against Negroes by practice and not by constitutional provision.

"In effect," the brief charges, these unions "deny to Negro workers the right to certain jobs."

"Out of this situation, Negro railroad employes have been forced to seek a solution to some of their problems in practically all-Negro railroad unions."

The Chicago Committee also points out that practically all government agencies relating to the railroad industry also exclude Negro workers from employment in any capacity. DEC 27 1942

O.D.T. FAILS TO ACT

The Office of Defense Transportation, which has authority over the operating and employment policies of the railroads, has taken no action against discrimination, the Committee charges.

Finally, the Committee points to the practice of Jim Crow against Negroes working on the railroads in the matter of washroom, toilet, locker, health and sanitary facilities. DEC 27 1942

The Committee proposals include: a decision by the FEPC applying the President's executive order banning discrimination on the railroads with strong enforcement provisions including removal of restrictions against Negroes by unions; development of a nationwide standardized apprenticeship system; and abolition of system of demoting and firing Negro employes after a number of years of service.

In addition to the Chicago Committee, briefs are being submitted by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Joint Council of Dining Car Employes, the United Transport Service Workers, Firemen and Oilers, and committees on railroad employment fighting discrimination in most of the large railroad centers in the country.

The Chicago committee proposes that the FEPC be urged to hold full hearings, in line with McNutt's statement, to deal with all phases relating to Negro discrimination on the railroads. It also proposed that organizations and civic groups help Negro railroad workers fill out complaints revealing specific instances of discrimination.

The Chicago Committee pointed out that the FEPC itself had failed to take vigorous action when a Negro worker was fired because he was gathering complaints for the FEPC hearings, and did not force the reinstatement of the Negro worker. DEC 27 1942

"However, McNutt's demand that 'discrimination must go' should foreshadow the attitude of the FEPC," the Committee declared.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

FEPC Budget Cut to Minimum Yet Job Discrimination Goes On

DEC 19 1942

Despite a slash of $433,000, a far cry from the $700,000 they originally asked for, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice took on a new lease on life with the assignment of a budget of approximately $237,000 for its work, a couple of weeks ago. The sum is inadequate, less than one-quarter of the minimum budget asked for, but it is four times as much as it previously had at its disposal.

Facing the situation boldly, the Committee plans hearings in Washington on discrimination by the railroads, with Jacob Epstein of NY, assigned to the case. He is expected to have the assistance of George E. C. Hayes and Charles Houston, Washington, DC, attorneys.

General hearings are also to be held in Detroit, in February, with no dates set yet for the meetings in Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore. While no public hearings are underway at present, the FEPC has been investigating discrimination in governmental agencies, with the Library of Congress under direct scrutiny at this time.

PV's correspondent in Ohio reports that pending the FEPC hearings there, Midwest organizations are girding their loins and loading their files with instances of discrimination to be presented to the committee.

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CLEVELAND DEVELOPMENT

In Cleveland, charges have already been brought and court action instituted against the Warner-Swasey Co., charged with racial bias in the case of Effie Mae Turner, a Negro girl who was denied a machine job despite her completion of 241 hours of Government training in the operation of lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines and benchwork.

Tuesday, on the witness stand in Common Pleas Court, Charles J. Stilwell, president of Warner-Swasey, declared that his company does not employ Negro women in skilled jobs "because largely of objections raised by employes, but not as a company policy."

The Warner-Swasey case pits Attys. Chester K. Gillespie, state representative from Cleveland, and Claybourne George, Cleveland Civil Service Commissioner, both Negroes, against some of the highest priced legal talent in the midwest.

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PV's Washington correspondent in commenting on the situation in the Library of Congress, stated that this is one of the rottenest situations in the city, where Negroes, with college degrees up to Masters, are doing messenger work.—KJ.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dixie Bloc Blasts FEP; Dies Tries 'Red' Smear

DEC 12 1942

Dec. 12, 1942

WASHINGTON — Flushed with power after their poll tax victory, the strong southern congressional bloc opened fire on the Fair Employment Practices committee with the initial salvo launched by the Dies committee.

On the heels of a sweeping FEP order to the Capital Transit company here to cease discrimination in hiring bus drivers and conductors, the Dies group immediately tried to smear the War Manpower Commissions report with the "Communist" label.

The Chicago Tribune, long the favorite mouthpiece of the red-baiting Texas congressman, published a long alleged "inside story" of how the Communist Party allegedly has been using the FEP "to raise racial issues in the nation's capital."

At the same time Rep. John E. Rankin of Mississippi took the floor of the House to denounce the FEP's decision in the Capital Transit case as the result of "alien influences." He warned that the order might lead to disorders in Washington.

Officials of the Capital Transit company, meanwhile, took refuge behind the actions of the un-cooperative union leaders of the company's employes.

Spurred on by the remarks of Rankin, a delegation of union members visited the district committee of the House on Friday.

They laid their case before the members of this body, and were told the matter would be given thorough consideration.

Once before the committee or district affairs, the spokesman, who was recently defeated for the office of president of the local union, warned the committee members there would be a strike if Negroes were hired. He stated that there was plenty of opposition to the employment of Negroes by the transit company in capacities other than those in which they now worked.

The FEP, unperturbed for the present by the threat of Congressional curbs, meanwhile continued citing firms for discrimination and acted this week against the McAvoy Shipbuilding corporation of Savannah, Ga. and the Savannah Building Trades Council.

Both were cited for barring employment in the yards of members of a Negro A.F.L. local.

This order is the result of the Birmingham hearings in June where the company was charged with discrimination against Negro workers who are members of a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The company, which builds concrete barges for the government, hired all carpenters through the A.F.L. building trades council which referred only white workers despite the fact that the Negro local was also a member of the council.

For purposes of the plot story, Dies told of a mysterious unnamed Negro youth who is alleged to have stabbed a bus driver because he was incited by Communists. The Tribune story written by John Fisher goes on to blame the campaign for Negro bus drivers in Washington on the "reds."

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The Dies story followed by a day the FEP's seven-point decision which ordered the Capital Bus company to cease all discriminatory practices and to report to the FEP each month the number of Negroes employed and in what category.

Chicago Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, a member of the FEP, declared in answer to the Dies charges:

"Ridiculous is the only word for the Dies charges that the Communists are behind the FEP decision in the Capital Transit case. The Dies statement is in line with the new Dixie trend of calling Communist every individual or group seeking integration of the Negro into American life.

12/12/42

"The fantastic stabbing tale which Dies has produced is something new in the Dies technique. But the FEP never heard of it during its hearings and was not influenced in the slightest by the story, the truth of which is questionable at best.

"Dies has called Mary Bethune, E. Franklin Frazier and William Pickens 'Communist.' Now they have tried to smear the FEP with 'red.' Soon it may be all 13 million Negroes. For Dies' technique is to call all opponents 'red.' It seems about time that he was firmly muzzled in the interests of national morale. Right now he is just about the No. 1 Hitlerite in this country, doing the Axis work every day by trying to split asunder the all-important war unity of the nation."

FEPC ORDERS TRANSIT COMPANY OF WASHINGTON TO HIRE BUS DRIVERS

The Nashville Globe

Nashville Tenn.

Firm Decides to Give Jobs to Negroes; Union of White Workers Backs Battle Against Discrimination

DEC 25 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (ANP)—Reluctantly the Capital Transit company gave up its fight against the directive of the FEPC and through its president, E. W. Morrill, ordered the ban on hiring Negro bus and street car operators lifted as of Wednesday morning.

This action followed a stormy session of the Amalgamated Transit workers Tuesday night in the departmental auditorium, where nearly 2,000 transit company employes assembled to hear Paul V. McNutt and Malcolm McLean, chairman of the FEPC, read the order.

Merrill had attempted to hide behind the union's action in declaring white workers would go on strike before they would work side by side with Negroes as bus and street car operators. But as far back as Aug. 4, the international president of the transit union had written J. G. B. Bigelow, president of the Washington local, to the effect that no racial prejudices would be tolerated.

Members of the local then went to the district committee in the house of representatives with a plea that this powerful group of congressmen stop the action. But the New York State Absentee Negro Voters league went on record against this action and sent letters to both New York congressmen who were members of the committee and set forth its feeling in the matter.

Joseph Clarke Baldwin of the 17th district, New York, a Republican, answered the group's letter saying he was in favor of the same viewpoint and would conduct a thorough investigation. Michael D. Kennedy, Democratic, did not reply.

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The Tuesday night meeting, held behind closed doors which barred reporters and newsmen, was a boisterous one. It is reported that the word "n——r" was frequently hurled back and forth and some rabid defender of the discrimination practice yelled above the din, "We'll fight side by side with 'n—s' but we won't work side by side with them." The two hour session was a literal donnybrook as far as order was concerned. Speakers were interrupted, heckled and badgered by a determined group which finally subsided when McNutt himself spoke. At FEPC headquarters, little was said over the victory, for it was felt confidently at the place that the order would be carried out.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

NMU Stands Firm On Non-Discriminatory Policies

Claims U. S. Maritime Commission Refuses Cooperation Despite Executive Order

New York, Dec. 25 (ANP)—Citing victories gained during the year, 1942, against discrimination in the maritime industry, the National Maritime union last week went on record as pledging itself to continue the fight as long as necessary against anti-democratic policies and fascist tendencies on the part of some shipowners.

Declaring that discrimination looks "particularly ridiculous today" in the light of the government pamphlet "Manpower" in which Paul V. McNutt, WMC chairman; Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production board; Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, and Robert Patterson, acting secretary of war, declare that "Every time you pass over a Negro worker, for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in pomotion, of all-out poduction," the maritime union pledged that members and officers would continue to act under a mandate issued by President Roosevelt last January which said in effect that question of race, creed or color have no place in determining who are to man American ships.

Despite the President's order which also stated: "The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as in any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training," U.S. Maritime Commissioner Emory S. Land has refused to seriously consider pleas of the union on questions of discrimination, union officials emphasize.

Chronicling the past year's events, the NMU recalled an incident which occurred just a few days after the President banned discrimination in the maritime industry, at the Moore-McCormack shipbuilding company. The report stated:

"Just a few days after the President's order the union sent four Negro brothers over to Mormacport where the men were told they were 'not wanted.' The ship's crew held a meeting, however, and voted not to sail unless the colored men were hired." This move defeated the company's pretense that it was willing to hire the men, but that the crew objected to them, the union pointed out. Commander Lee of Moore-McCoromack gave as his reason for failure to hire the men, but that the crew objected to them, the union pointed out. Commander Lee of Moore-McCormack gave as his reason for failure to hire the Negroes: "They were all communists."

The report continues: "This red-baiting nonsense can now be seen as the desire of a shipowner to continue a destructive and disruptive policy which benefited him, not the men or the war effort."

National Maritime Union President Curran tells of victories on other ships and a high point reached in May when operating managers of the Moore-McCormick and Matson lines in San Francisco assured the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination that they would no longer determine their hiring policies "by color considerations."

Another remarkable victory was won against the Grace line in June of last year, the union declares, that line being one of the last and strongest holdouts against employing Negroes. The union sent four colored replacements to the Grace line Santa Cruz on June 24 and other Negroes to MS Courageous. The company refused to hire them saying: "These are white ships." The company yielded, however, after crew members at a special meeting insisted that the men sail.

The Santa Cruz deck department adopted a resolution at this time saying, "We . . . go down the line 100 per cent in upholding the policy of the National Maritime union and the rotary hiring system." At a New York membership meeting in June, 1941, 2,500 members had gone on record for "full, unconditional rotary shipping." A resolution at this meeting read: "We will set the example for all others by completely abolishing jim crow aboard ship, pledging to work, live and fight alongside all those devoted to the destruction of fascism." In taking this pledge they affirmed their "complete support for President Roosevelt's declared policy of wiping out all discrimination against race, creed or color."

The long and uphill fight of the union against discrimination, which dates back to the beginning of the NMU and the constitutional provision against discrimination in regard to membership, was crowned by a glorious victory in September, with the granting of a command to Capt. Hugh Mulzac, the only Negro holding a master's license, the union declares.

Capt. Mulzac's long and unyielding fight for a right due him, the right to use his master's license, is cited as an epic of courage and perseverance, and goes down in glory in maritime annals, union members assert.

Capt. Mulzac, who commands a crew representing all 28 of the united nations on the 12,000-ton Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington, was forced to sail in the steward's department of vessels from 1920, when he obtained his master's license, until 1942 when he finally was given a command. This, the union protests, despite the fact that Mr. Mulzac had demonstrated his ability to command a ship. He was denied an opportunity to use his talents "because of the official government policy of discrimination, fostered and encouraged by shipowners," the union contends.

Having Capt. Mulzac's command and other victories on the credit side of their ledger for the year 1942, the union continues in its fight against the poll tax, lynching, and urges an end to jim crow in sports, the report concludes.

Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the union, who has waged an untiring fight for democracy and equal opportunity for Negroes, is commended by the association for his service. Mr. Smith tlso is treasurer of the National Negro congress and chairman of the Negro Labor Victory committee.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC

Fear FEPC Members Will Resign Unless Promised Free Hand

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt's sudden and unexpected transfer recently of his Fair Employment Practice Committee to the supervision of the War Manpower Comomission, headed by Paul V. McNutt, has been branded by many leaders in the capital as a "dirty deal."

It is viewed as a climax to the campaign of Southern reactionaries here to muzzle the committee and halt investigation of war plants which disobey Executive Order No. 8802, which the body is charged with administering.

This order provides for no discrimination in employment in war plants on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin.

Fear Transfer Is "Death Warrant"

Though President Roosevelt's order for the transfer directed that the FEPC be "preserved as an organizational entity," fear is expressed by many persons that the transfer will become the "death warrant" for the FEPC.

In support of this belief, it is pointed out that the committee, hitherto financed by allocation of funds from the President's Emergency Fund, will have to submit its requests for funds to the Bureau of the Budget after the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Following approval of such requests by the Bureau of the Budget, the committee would then be dependent upon the action of the appropriations committees of Congress, "where unsympathetic Senators and Congressmen would have the power of making things extremely uncomfortable for the committee."

Because the transfer, dated July 30, came on the heels of a request by the committee for more funds and additional powers, general feeling is that FEPC members are disappointed and should they not receive assurance of a free hand in their operation from Mr. McNutt may quit en masse.

Was Sure of Its Funds

Because the committee was sure of getting its request for additional funds and powers from the President, it had proceeded with plans for regional offices, the first of which was opened just before the transfer notice in the Chanin Building at 122 E. Forty-second Street, New York City.

Assembled in Washington for their regular bi-weekly conference recently, members of the committee and Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary, declared that no official statement concerning the transfer or new status of the committee would be issued by its members. Any statement, Cramer said, would have to emanate from the White House or the War Manpower Commission.

Future plans and activities of the committee, however, are awaiting a conference with Mr. McNutt, which may be held when the body reassembles for its regular meeting here on August 17.

No announcement has been made cancelling the Southwestern regional hearings which were set for El Paso, Texas, on August 14 and 15, but it is generally understood that they will not be held until the committee's status becomes clear.

Probers Still at Work

Three investigators, G. James Fleming, Daniel Donovan and Dr. V. G. Trimble, are still working in that area.

Meantime, other staff members are located in larger quarters at Tenth and U Streets, Northwest, where they moved on Friday.

Members of the committee are: Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton president, chairman; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Milton Webster, vice president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; David Sarnoff, president, RCA; Mark Ethridge, vice president of Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal; John Brophy, CIO; Frank Fenton, AF of L.

OUT TO THE WOLVES

[EDITOR'S NOTE—With the Fair Employment Practice Committee transferred from the White House to the War Manpower Commission, it is now possible for the Southern Bloc to sabotage the unit whenever the matter of additional appropriations comes up in Congress.]

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 18, 1942

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, turning upon Mark Ethridge because of his fact-facing statement on segregation in the South, speaks of him as "former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, now back in his editor's chair at Louisville," and says he "made the statement in a recent editorial article." Mr. Ethridge, of course, is still a member of the committee, and made the statement at an open hearing before it.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mark Etheridge -- Fair Weather Liberal

The veneer of liberalism which was plastered on Mark Ethridge, member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, has cracked under the very first strain.

The Mississippi-born member of this committee which "thundered in the index" of an intent to break down racial discrimination in war industries, has taken on the role played by the Apostle Peter when he was accused of being a Christian. Peter, it will be remembered, cut loose a stream of cuss words which completely disabused anybody's mind of a belief that he "had been with Jesus."

Mark Ethridge, in his speech at Birmingham, in which he tried feebly to uphold the principles of democracy, but succeeded ever so beligerently in upholding the tenets of Ku Kluxism, delivered a lecture to Negro leaders and editors, which he can be assured will not be accepted as the voice of the Administration which he is serving, regardless of the intimations that this speech was made after consultation with President Roosevelt.

Negro leaders and editors have the opinion that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt more accurately interprets the heart and soul of the National Administration than Mississippi's Mr. Ethridge can do it. The First Lady has been continually under the fire of Dixie demagogues in her battle to establish democracy in the United States, as proof that this nation is competent to establish it everywhere else in the world. She has never retreated under fire, and therefore Negro Americans are unwilling to believe the Administration has retreated, however much Fascist-minded reactionaries may gloat over the Birmingham speech of Mark Ethridge.

In that speech, Mr. Ethridge had a few things to say that might indicate he was worthy to be called a friend of the "Advancing South." But what the said along liberal lines was understandably ignored by the reactionary commentators of the South, who heavily underlined the most astounding statements Mr. Ethridge made.

Professing to see in the fight Negro leaders have made for the complete integration of their race into the fighting and working units of the nation's war machine as leading to "social equality," Mr. Ethridge shows plainly that he hasn't lost his Mississippi bigotry even though he moved from that state to Louisville, Ky. He expresses that bigotry in his lecture to Negro leaders and editors as follows:

"He (the Negro) must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all of the mechanized armies of the earth, allied and axis—which could force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principles of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

Now the matter of social segregation happens not to be the issue with which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was appointed to deal. It was, however, supposed to deal with those who pretend that it would lead to "social intermixing" to give Negroes jobs in war industries on the basis of fairness and at equal pay of that given any other Americans. The theory of those who, down through the years, have opposed giving Negroes training, jobs and equal pay, has been that it would establish them as "social equals" with whites and this would destroy Southern civilization.

It was for the purpose of having the oligarchy which manages the South's economic life abandon for the duration, at least, the theory that Negroes would break into "white society" if they were given fair employment and equal wages that the Fair Employment Practice Committee was appointed by the President. It was presumed that this committee's members would know that they would be abused as "blacks and tans" and every other moth-eaten propaganda term if they undertook to interfere with that tradition which holds that the South's hope for economic advancement rests upon the ability of the ruling class to keep the wages of workers down at the lowest level that will permit those workers to keep soul and body together.

When Mr. Ethridge makes his brash statement with regard to what the Southern white people will not do, despite all of the mechanized armies of the world, he is talking nonsense on par with the wild statement Senator Claude Pepper made about liquidating the Japs in about three weeks. And he is talking nonsense just like South Carolinians were talking when they bragged of a determination to nullify Federal law while Andrew Jackson was President.

If the Federal Government decides that men and women shall work together in plants, without regard to race and shall be paid wages based on ability to produce and not on their race, we think it is a slander upon a majority of the people of the South to say that they will defy the Government's decree that the rule adopted for the entire nation shall apply to the few states of the South as it applies to other sections of this country.

Beligerency in nullying the Federal Government, actually, has never been a sin of a majority of the people of the South. It, like this constant invoking of the "doctrine of States' Rights," has been a sin of a minority, in the interest of preserving the rule of a few over the many and which constantly has striven to divide the masses of the South along racial lines. This minority has cruelly exploited both whites and blacks, and by neglecting to educate both races liberally, has been able to foment hatred between two miserably exploited groups that, until just recently, hadn't found out what it was all about.

The South's ruling class undoubtedly saw "social equality" in the issue of getting rid of the differential between wages paid the coal miners of the South and North. Mr. Mark Ethridge, doubtless, felt that this differential would never be abandoned in the South though the mechanized armies of the world might try to force the abandonment. But the differential has been done away with and the South is better off economically as a result of the enforcement of the Government edict that all coal miners must be paid equal wages for equal work.

We shall not be surprised if the Birmingham speech of Mark Ethridge sounds the death knell of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. That speech has warned every prejudiced industrialist that all he has got to do to avoid giving equality to Negroes in war work or training for war work is to raise the "social equality" issue and invoke States' Rights

As long as the Hon. Mark Ethridge remains a member of the committee Negroes will know that it is engaged in nothing more serious than shadow-boxing. This opinion about the committee, we feel, all along has been held by most intelligent Negroes. It never has appeared to them that it should take so much investigating, picture-taking and publicizing, as has been indulged in by the committee, to give force and effect to an executive order issued by the President of the United States in time of war.

Finally, brethren, let us hope that Mr. Mark Ethridge will announce that his Birmingham lecture to Negro leaders and editors was his valedictory as a liberal and that he will announce that he has returned to the society of his fellow Mississippians, where he can be supremely happy and where there will be less likelihood of anybody believing he has been converted than would be the case if he remained in Louisville, Kentucky.

47d-1942

FEPC

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

F.D.R. Congratulated on Anniversary of Order 8802

Twenty-two members of the staff and one member of the committee met for dinner in the Gold Room at Harrison's Cafe, 455 New Jersey Avenue, and "in a spirit of rededication," pledged their loyalty to doing their part to make the executive order effective "in the spirit in which it was issued." The executive order was issued on June 25, 1941.

G. James Fleming, field representative on the committee, introduced Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, Colonel David J. Sarnoff, member of the committee; George N. Johnson, assistant executive secretary, Harry I. Barron, administrative assistant, Eugene Davidson, Elmer W. Henderson, Maceo W. Hubbard, Dr. Ernest G. Trimble, Daniel R. Donovan, field representatives, and members of the secretarial staff; Mrs. Dorothy E. Alexander, Misses Miriam M. Irish, Cornelia Street, Vida Blanche, Sara Tanner, and Mrs. Joy P. Davis. Members of the staff out of town and not present were Miss N. Jeanne Clifton and John Beecher.

Other guests present were Mrs. Lawrence W. Cramer, Mrs. George M. Johnson, Mrs. H. I. Barron, Miss Norwood, and Pvt. Roscoe Alexander.

Marking the first anniversary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, George Marshall, chariman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties on June 25 sent a letter of congratulations and a pledge of continued support to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, the committee's chairman.

Noting the committee's achievements since it was established on June 25, 1941, by Executive Order No. 8802, Mr. Marshall pointed out that "numerous industrial establishments, organizations and government agencies have complied with the policy of equal opportunity to work in our war effort."

Application of the policy of "the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industry without discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin" has resulted in "providing additional manpower to produce arms sorely needed for the speedy defeat of the Axis," the Federation letter stated. "This living demonstration of the four freedoms has strengthened and encouraged the war effort of all of the people in the United Nations," the letter added.

Citing the broad support given the Committee on Fair Employment Practice and the policy of equal employment opportunity in war work, Mr. Marshall called attention to compliance by employers, labor organizations and government agencies, the support of civic organizations and the encouragement given by newspaper editors from all parts of the country. Specifically mentioned as a "crowning achievement" was "the aggressive action taken by the Navy Department with the full support of the employees and organized workers at the Ludson Arsenal. Their decisive and forthright action effectively thwarted a Ku Klux fifth column effort to disrupt vital war operations."

Houston Complaint Case Is Adjusted Green Tells CoF.E.P.

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice today was advised by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that two cases of complaint of discrimination against the Houston, Texas, and the Durham, North Carolina, Local Lodges of the International Association of Machinists have been satisfactorily adjusted.

In the Houston, Texas, case Lodge No. 12 of the International Association of Machinists had issued a card calling upon whites to join that organization in order to oppose the admission of Negroes into skilled trades. At the insistence of Mr. Green, H. W. Brown, International President of the International Association of Machinists took appropriate action to discontinue the use of these cards. In announcing the Local Lodge's decision to discontinue the use of the card, T. F. Peschka, Business Representative, District No. 37, advised Mr. Brown as follows:

"We all make blunders at times. The machinists have helped organize Negro labor and have been helpful in securing wage increases in shops where Negro labor is used."

In the Durham, North Carolina, case, Lodge No. 71 of the International Association of Machinists had advised L. L. McClintock, General Manager, Wright's Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Company, with which that Lodge had a closed shop agreement, that "Lodge No. 721 of the International Association of Machinists admits to its membership only competent, white candidates. It would, therefore, be impossible for your company to employ in the mechanical departments persons of other race than white under the terms of the contract you hold with Lodge 721." H. W. Brown, International President of the International Association of Machinists, has advised Local Lodge No. 721 of Durham, North Carolina, that it must do nothing to interfere with Executive Order No. 8802 of June 25, 1941, and has directed the officers of the Lodge to withdraw its letter to Mr. McClintock.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 17, 1942

Back These Heroes

The people of this nation observe "American Hero Day" today and many fine and just things are being said respecting the courage, the sacrificial spirit and the high devotion of those men in the air, under the sea, in the sky and upon the land, as they fight so gallantly and so skillfully in behalf of their country.

Yet, it should be clear to all that however eloquent the verbal tributes to American fighting men may prove, that which is needed most urgently at this time is not words but weapons. These men are not out to win praise; they are out to win one of the most crucial wars in all history, and to do this they need weapons in overwhelming quantities.

Thus on "American Hero Day" every American citizen who remains at home but is concerned about what happens abroad, and especially that which happens to American fighting men, should make it his or her first concern to see that the backing of American soldiers is put ahead of everything else.

The greatest measure of loyalty and appreciation that can be paid these fine and gallant fighting men is to see that they are backed fully and completely and that the cause for which they fight is not made secondary.

It is the duty of American citizens as a whole to insist with the utmost firmness that the production of weapons shall not be made of less importance than the payment of dues or the promotion of some social or racial scheme. Not only so, but they should insist that not a dollar which should go into the production of weapons is spent in sending snoopers over the country, in increasing the powers of bureaucrats or in the prosecution of any sort of schemes that have no relation to the winning of the war.

American heroes have won the unqualified backing of the American people and this form of backing is not only due but is necessary to the success of the war effort.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Staff Of FEPC Has Dinner To Celebrate First Anniversary

JUL 4 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The working staff of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice "broke bread" together last Thurs-evening to mark the first anniversary of the issuance of the Executive Order 8802 which created the committee and the program of eliminating discrimination in war industries and government, based on race, creed, color or national origin.

Twenty-two members of the staff and one member of the committee met for dinner in the Gold Room at Harrison's cafe, 455 New Jersey avenue, and "in a spirit of rededication," pledged their loyalty to doing their part to make the executive order effective "in the spirit in which it was issued." The executive order was issued on June 25, 1941.

G. James Fleming, field representative on the committee, introduced Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee; Colonel David J. Sarnoff, member of the committee; George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary; Harry I. Barron, administrative assistant; Eugene Davidson, Elmer W. Henderson, Maceo W. Hubbard, Dr. Ernest G. Trimble, Daniel R. Donovan, field representative; and members of the secretarial staff; Mrs. Dorothy E. Alexander, Misses Miriam M. Irish, Cornelia Street, Vida Blanche, Sara Tanner, and Mrs. Joy P. Davis. Members of the staff out of town and not present were Misses N. Jeanne Clifton and John Beecher.

Other guests present were Mrs. Lawrence W. Cramer, Mrs. George M. Johnson, Mrs. H. I. Barron, Miss Juanita Norwood, and Pvt. Roscoe Alexander.

ON THE RIGHT TO WORK—

Last week, the examiner for the President's Fair Employment Committee held hearings and made investigations in Houston concerning the refusal of certain influences and powers in this section to prevent Negroes from working in war industries. The examiner said that this was one of the toughest situations that he had found.

"The Informer"

In after years, it will seem strange to those who read the history of this era that at a time when America was fighting for her life, it was necessary to bring pressure to compel certain elements in the nation to permit men, who are able and eager to make their contributions in defense of the things that America stands and fights for. But it has ever been true that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Houston,

It will boot us little to whine and cry over the fact that we are denied the right to work. Wherever there are different racial strains, there are differences and antagonisms. The Rumanians fight the Hungarians; the Gentiles fight the Jews, the Japanese fight the Koreans; the Brahmans fight Untouchables.

We in America must shift the fight of racial differences and struggle for racial integrity, away from the essential necessity of working and eating to the basis of social choice, of companionships and associates. For on a question as to who shall be the guest of another man, every man is the final authority. But on the question of an individual's right to work and earn a livelihood, no man should be permitted to be the final arbiter of the destiny of another.

In times like these when the nation itself is imperiled, it cannot be permitted to any city, state or section to deny the right to work to any class, race or individual who is willing and able to make his contribution to industries by which the State hopes to survive.

The right to work is one of the high rights provided by the Constitution and it remains inalienable and one which must be protected by all of the force and power of the community. Here in Texas it's time for the leaders of the State to recognize the stupidity of the custom of denying Negroes the right to work in public and war industries. The leaders must peremptorily reject the policy that the right to work on certain jobs involves the question of social equality.

The State cannot exist and prosper unless it procures for each of its citizens, not only the right to work, but opportunity to work at living wages. For the success and solidity of every State depends upon the prosperity and solidity of its citizens. It is a reflection upon the leadership of any State for the Government to have to come in to free the shackles from any of its citizens in order that they may work. The South will be backward as long as it persists in refusing the right to work to any of its citizens for any reason at all, whether its race, creed, color, religion or educational background.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Theo. Jones Made CoFEP Office Chief

THEODORE JONES

Theodore A. Jones, 29, certified public accountant, left the city this week to accept appointment as administrative officer for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in Washington, D. C.

Jones' duties will be to organize the [illegible] of the committee in the nation's capital, and manage the clerical affairs of the committee.

The youthful accountant won his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois a few years ago and later did graduate work at Northwestern university. Until the time of his appointment he was chief auditor for the National Business League an elective office.

Chicago Defender readers were served by Jones through his column "Income Tax Advice" which has run in this paper for the past two years during the time when tax payments were due.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

FEPC Member Urges Jimcro Railway Study

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Because of his experience and extensive knowledge as a result of long activity in the labor movement, being a leader and executive of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, M. P. Webster, a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, officially presented for the consideration of that committee the deplorable plight of the colored locomotive firemen on the railroads in the southeast and southwest of the country.

Webster specifically mentioned the Sea Board Air Line, Louisiana and Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisiana and Arkansas, Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, The Georgia and a number of others.

Webster called for a thorough and complete investigation of the whole problem of displacement of Negro locomotive firemen by white firemen of lesser seniority rights and of the policy of these railroads in refusing to hire Negroes to take the place of Negro firemen who have died, have been fired or retired.

According to Webster, the program will be to hold hearings of the committee where various parties to this question of the elimination of Negro firemen will be brought before the committee for examination and testimony.

By this method it is hoped that the secret contracts negotiated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with various railway carriers, containing non-promotable clauses providing that no worker should become a fireman who is not eligible also to become an engineer on the railroad. Since, of course, Negroes are not eligible to become engineers they cannot become firemen, inasmuch as the next step of promotion from fireman is to engineer, stated A. Phillip Randolph, who is the chairman of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters provisional committee for the organization of colored locomotive firemen.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

FORCING THE ISSUE III
LISTEN TO DABNEY, ETHRIDGE AND PEGLER

It has been said that they are our friends who know our faults and love us still. It could also be said with equal truth that they also are our friends who tell us the truth about ourselves without regard to whether this truth be fair or ugly. Of course we want most of all to hear the beautiful truth about ourselves; but the ugly truth needs telling most of all.

Within recent weeks the Negro world has been stirred by statements coming from whites supposed to be friendly towards the cause of Negro advancement. Here in Richmond we have two white newspapers whose constructive attitude on the color question is a source of great pride and encouragement. One of these papers is edited by Virginius Dabney, one of the liberals of the new South. The cause of Negro advance never seeks in vain the support of Mr. Dabney's Times-Dispatch. He fought Ku Kluxism to a standstill. He went all-out for the question of equalization of teachers' salaries. He never faltered before the challenge presented when Virginia had not yet assumed responsibility for the graduate study of Negroes. He has issued more than one stinging rebuke to Talmadgism in Georgia and elsewhere. He has advocated from the beginning the full integration of Negroes into the defense work. Whenever and wherever Mr. Dabney could tip the scales in the Negroes' favor he did so without equivocation.

Mr. Dabney recently delivered himself on the ominous outbreaks of race riots in the camps and what he said ran counter to the opinions of most Negroes. Negroes set upon him as if to rend him and their disagreement with him has ranged all the way from friendly criticism to an attempt to discredit him before Negroes and the nation. All that he has done through the years to help the cause of Negroes advance was seemingly forgotten in an attempt to refute his thesis on the riot situation. Negroes had full right to disagree with Mr. Dabney; but it was not necessary to carry the disagreement to such ugly point as was in some instances done. Here is a man who has put his neck out for Negroes more than once; yet Negroes themselves seem bent on tomahawking him.

The way they "waded" into Editor Dabney is mighty poor encouragement for other whites to champion the Negro's cause; for they are warned that unless they say all that Negroes want said and say it the way Negroes want it said, they incur a blistering wrath. The easier course for a white person would be to let the Negroes paddle their own canoe, rather than put out their necks in Negro behalf.

More recently Mark Ethridge of Kentucky has spoken after such a manner that it can easily be construed as coming to Mr. Dabney's rescue. Mark Ethridge has exhibited one of the finest spirits in dealing with this all-vexing Negro question. He is one southern white that Negroes have learned to esteem and trust. But Mr. Ethridge serves notice on Negroes that they need not expect any revolution in race relations during the war nor immediately after. He, like Mr. Dabney, fears that too much "hard pushing" on the part of Negroes will result disastrously unless there is greater caution. It is fervently to be hoped that Negroes will not try to decapitate Mr. Ethridge for his frank expression.

It is probable that both Mr. Ethridge and Mr. Dabney know something we do not know and are trying to warn us in time. It might be well for us to take what these white friends say as essential information germane to the readjustments the war will make inevitable. Mr. Dabney and Mr. Ethridge are our friends; and we should hear them seriously rather than critically. They know what the silent group of whites is thinking.

A few weeks ago Westbrook Pegler made a statement on the Negro press that might serve some high purpose if Negroes can see in it a constructive suggestion. If Pegler and Ethridge and Dabney by their statements can acquaint Negroes with an undercurernt of American opinion they are our friends and not our enemies. These men know as all intelligent men know that the race issue cannot be forced even by the fiat of the President.

Some are saying that Roosevelt has an opportunity to be a Lincoln. What did Lincoln do besides sign the Emancipation proclamation? He did this for the same reason that Great Britain and the United States are in league with Russia—dire necessity. Mr. Lincoln's fiat did not free the Negroes because after nearly a century we are still far from the Promised Land. Mr. Lincoln signed the proclamation and turned the Negroes over to the South where they were jim-crowed, kukluxed, and bush-whacked into subjugation.

The same thing will happen if Roosevelt attempts by fiat to settle in toto the Negro question. The painful fact remains that in the future as in the past the advance of the Negro must wait on the slow growth of an enlightened public opinion. Let us fight; but let us not fool ourselves nor let anybody fool us. This war is not going to settle the color question, or any other more question. This is a painful conclusion but it is better to face it than to face disastrous disillusionment!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Webster Pushes Firemen's Case; Plan FEPC Hearings

LOS ANGELES — Milton P. Webster, member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, has called for a thorough and complete investigation by that body of the whole problem of displacement of colored firemen by white firemen despite the seniority ratings of the colored trainmen.

According to Mr. Webster, it is planned to hold hearings of the committee where various persons affected and all parties to this question of the elimination of colored firemen from the railroads will be brought before the committee for examination and testimony.

To Smoke Out Secret Pacts

By this method, he said, it is hoped to reveal the alleged secreat contracts negotiated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with various railroads containing clauses providing that no worker shall become a fireman who is not also eligible to be engineer on the railroad.

Since colored men are barred as engineers, according to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and chairman of the provisional committee for the organization of colored firemen, they cannot become firemen inasmuch as the next step in promotion is that of engineer.

Firemen and officials of Southeastern and Southwestern railroads, including the Seaboard Airline, Louisville and Nashville, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisiana and Arkansas, Illinois Central, Central of Georgia, and others are expected to be called.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

DANGER TO THE FEPC

The Committee on Fair Employment Practices is in danger of being strangled by the powerful forces opposed to it.

The independent status of the committee has been ended and the unit transferred to Paul McNutt's War Manpower Commission.

The danger lies in the fact that the War Manpower Commission gets its funds from Congress, and if Congress does not approve of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, no funds will be forthcoming for its maintenance.

The Solid South holds, as it has long held, the balance of power in Congress, as well as heading the most important committees.

If the Southern Congressmen and Senators turn thumbs down on the FEPC, its days will be numbered.

What the attitude of the South is toward the FEPC is well known from the statements of many of its pub-
other leaders have been jailed on orders of the British Government.
lic men and several of its outstanding newspapers.

It is generally regarded as a menace to "white supremacy"; an "evil" to be fought more desperately than Hitler, Mussolini or Hirohito.

Because the FEPC is now a part of the War Manpower Commission, it may be endangered indirectly by the failure so far of Congress to appropriate sufficient money for that agency to carry on its work since so many Congressmen look askance at Mr. McNutt's commission.

This change comes at a time when Negroes are demanding an increase in the size and power of the FEPC, so it may more effectively do the work set forth in Executive Order 8802.

How the FEPC can be strengthened by transfer to an agency already operating with an inadequate budget, remains a mystery.

Apparently there is some funny business going on in Washington, and if colored citizens are not on the alert they will find this useful committee stabbed in the back or starved into impotence.

This situation must be immediately remedied, and the remedy is clear.

The Fair Employment Practices Committee must be transferred back to an independent status; and in order to remain independent its budget should be met out of the large funds which the President has at his disposal, and not with funds dependent upon the whim of a Southern-dominated Congress.

AUG 5 1942

"SOCIAL EQUALITY" AGAIN

Speaking in Alabama the other day, in an effort to clarify the position of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, Mark Ethridge took occasion to admonish Negro leaders who are urging their people to clamor for "social equality." He followed by a stern warning that the South is not presently ready to let down the bars of social relationship.

The Informer

We are interested in only one detail of Mr. Ethridge's statement and warning, that little detail is the fact that both his conception of what the Negro is teaching to his people, and of what Negroes aspire to, are absolutely wrong. There is not a Negro in America that is teaching, preaching or urging Negroes to break bars against "social equality." Negro leadership long ago learned what Mr. Ethridge and many other whites need to learn, "social equality" is not a matter for laws, or for that matter for bars that will always be a matter of choice of the respective individuals.

Mr. Ethridge, and so many other white men do, assumes that Negroes are chafing at the bit to break into the social ranks, make the parties, and have intimacy with white people. Some of his good Negro friends should take him to a Negro social function so he can see how quickly the Negroes at that social function would shrink up, and how difficult it would be for him to have a really enjoyable evening. Negroes are not trying to break into white homes or white schools. Neither are they hungering for white contacts, as many whites seem to think.

Negroes are interested in having the right to ride on trains freely, to go to parks freely, to have equal distribution of educational funds, to have equal opportunity to work, to have equal treatment in the courts, divorced from this bugaboo of "social equality," which many of the white leaders have used, yea, these many years as an excuse to keep from giving Negroes justice as it is understood under the principles of democracy.

Houston, Tex.

In the states where miscegenation is permitted, there is very little intermarriage between whites and colored. There is very little attempt on the part of Negroes to go into white social functions or for that matter, for whites to go into Negro social function. It is only the few "Colonels" who slip around to our Negro women.

Mr. Ethridge indicated that the Fair Employment Practice Committee intends to see that Negroes are given an opportunity to work. Mr. Ethridge will find that that is all Negroes are expecting from his committee, and they are not expecting him to give any boost to an imaginary climb toward "social equality."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEPC Executive's Reply 'Whitewashes' Dixie School System

SEP 12 1942

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10 — Federal government agencies were warned by Attorney General Hubert Meredith to pay more attention to the war effort and to cease stirring up racial troubles in Southern States.

Meredith's blast was directed to George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of the War Manpower Commission's fair employment practices committee.

Meredith said in reply to a letter from Johnson, asking that he be given the Kentucky law on segregation of the races in schools, that such investigations as Johnson conducted "represented bureaucracy gone to seed."

"Such actions are developing an opposition to the setup in Washington," he added.

SHOULD NOT CONCERN ITSELF WITH KENTUCKY

He said that it seemed strange to him, that a commission operating in Washington, should concern itself with the elementary education system in Kentucky,' or should devote itself to stirring up or to keeping alive racial prejudices.

"In the selection of manpower for the war effort, what difference could it make to your commission whether a man had been educated in a school for whites alone, or colored people alone, or in a school where the two races had been taught together.

"Please, kindly tell me what contribution your committee is making to the war effort by inquiring into the school system of Kentucky and by trying to keep alive racial prejudices during this critical period of history."

Meredith informed Johnson that while the Kentucky state law prevented discrimination in distributing school funds, it did require separation of the races at the schools.

SEP 12 1942

SAYS WHITE RACE IS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

The attorney general said that the white race in Kentucky was the one that was discriminated against in the administratoin of school funds in that state.

"The Negroes receive far more money for school than they pay in for taxes," he said. "The whites would prefer to have it this way than to bring on a civil war by attempting to place colored and white students in the same schools."

Meanwhile, Johnson in Washington, declared that Meredith had misunderstood the purpose of his letter.

JOHNSON'S REPLY BOWS TO PREJUDICE IN SOUTH

"I need the information so that I will know how to handle the Manpower Commission's training program," Johnson said.

"In some Southern states, we had made plans on the basis that white and colored students could use the same equipment and buildings at different hours of the day. However, we found out that this plan was forbidden in many of the Southern states.

"It was to ascertain the facts for the training program that I wrote to General Meredith. These segregation laws are hampering greatly the training program for the war effort."

Johnson added that it might be necessary to remove enough of the machines from white schools so that colored students might obtain proper training.

47d-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ask FEPC to Probe BTC Hiring Policy

NOV 14 1942

BALTIMORE

The Fair Employment Practice Committee was asked this week by the Communist Party of Baltimore to investigate the refusal of the Baltimore Transit Company to hire colored streetcar motormen and bus drivers.

In a letter to the FEPC, signed by William C. Taylor, chairman, and Hardy L. Scott, secretary, the party pointed out that such discrimination not only violates the President's order but it also impairs the war effort by not using available manpower.

At present the company hires only 200 colored persons in a force of 3,500 workers, and they are restricted to maintenance and track work.

NOV 14 1942

Plans Use of Women

Last week officials of the firm announced that the utilization of women on two-man trolleys was being contemplated, and, at the same time, indicated that change of policy toward hiring colored men was being considered.

The letter to the President's committee specifically requested that colored operators be put on bus line No. 21, a route patronized predominantly by colored citizens.

NOV 14 1942

Some Opportunities

"It must be pointed out," the letter declared, "that we are not advocating the hiring of colored drivers as opposed to white drivers, but that we are simply asking that colored people be given the same job opportunities as other Americans."

FEPC

FEPC Obtains Funds For Race Bias Probe

PM, N.Y. Nov 27, 1942

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Flooded with charges of discrimination in war plants, President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) at last has obtained sufficient funds to plan new public hearings in five key cities, it became known today.

The Committee announced last night that open sessions would be held in Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to air cases of discrimination in those areas.

Launching of the new drive to combat manpower waste was made possible by at least partial settlement of the Committee's financial status. The FEPC's operations in recent months have been seriously stymied by lack of adequate funds for personnel.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached with the Budget Bureau giving the Committee a budget four times as large as its previous allotment. The appropriation still fell short of the FEPC's request, but further negotiations to increase the amount were said to be in prospect. In any event, sufficient funds to carry on extensive activities in the five cities named last night now are available.

Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the FEPC, said that the first session would be held in Detroit, because of "insistent and increased complaints from the Detroit area." Cramer disclosed that at present the bulk of grievances come from Negro women who are being refused employment even by firms which hire Negro men.

Nov 27, 1942

In certain cases, it was said, employers have agreed to hire the wives of white workers inducted into the armed services—but Negro women have been denied similar treatment.

"Last July," Cramer said, "the FEPC considered holding a hearing in the Detroit area, but deferred action to permit the local representatives of the War Manpower Commission to push their efforts to open employment opportunities to all women, without discriminatory barriers.

"As long ago as last August, one of the largest employers of women committed himself to desist from refusing to receive applications of Negro women, but up to the present time it is frequently alleged that this same company continues its discriminatory employment practices, even though it has hired a few Negro women for token purposes."

Three delegations from Detroit recently visited Washington bearing documented evidence of the discriminatory practices in the auto city.

Cramer described St. Louis as another key center of war industry "where it is alleged that all efforts to date have failed to bring many of the largest holders of war contracts into line with the national policy of full utilization of manpower and of fair employment."

In Cleveland and Philadelphia, Cramer said, complainants have charged that there is widespread "token" employment of minorities, but that "unfair practices still are preventing many workers from contributing the most to the productive effort."

Questioned as to enforcement of past FEPC rulings, Cramer told PM today that the smallness of the Committee's staff had blocked full checkups and that no comprehensive picture was yet available. He expressed belief, however, that exposures already issued by the Committee had accomplished "substantial results." He said that the Committee, armed with additional funds, now hoped to conduct a thorough probe of compliance with FEPC orders.

Daily World,
Atlanta, Ga.

Delay In Investigating Discrimination Cases Is Charged By Urban League

"While top officials of the War Manpower Commission sit around mulling over procedure or trying to avoid the clear dictates of Executive Order 8802, a Negro Civil Service employe who was discharged unfairly is put out of his home, and is unable to find other work because of their inaction."

This was the charge leveled this week by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, as Charles Bellamy, discharged from the War Department Atlanta Engineer District on July 20, was still without work and without word from War Manpower officials to whom the matter has been referred.

Bellamy, a Civil Service appointee as junior janitor, started work on January 14, 1942, in the Atlanta Engineer District of the office of district engineers. He was working under a Mr. Todd, white senior janitor.

He had several misunderstandings with Todd, most of which concerned the latter's alleged failure to work the crew properly so as to keep the office clean. On one occasion, Bellamy said he saw one of the white guards attempt to set the building on fire by starting a flame in the waste paper basket in the basement. When Bellamy told Todd about it and of his intention to report it to a superior officer, Todd is reported to have told him that the fire didn't concern him and to do nothing about it.

When Bellamy insisted that the superior officer should learn about what happened, he reports that Todd said, "If you do, I'll see that you don't stay here." The white guard said to have started the fire was later dismissed.

As result of this and other incidents Bellamy was told by a superior officer that either he or Todd would have to leave and that it would have to be Bellamy. This was on July 20 and Bellamy's employment ended immediately.

After being unable to settle the matter with First Lieutenant Edward C. Gill, of the Atlanta Engineering District the Atlanta Urban League referred the case to the field representative of the Negro Manpower Service on August 28, but was told that the Negro Manpower Service was not able to act on individual complaints.

The matter was therefore referred to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, but nothing further has been heard from the committee.

Meanwhile, Bellamy out of work, has been unable to keep up the payments on the house he was buying and had to give it up. He works now at whatever odd job he can get, waiting for the time for the Federal Government to take some notice of his predicament.

The position of the Atlanta Urban League is that Bellamy has been caught in the midst of government procedure and red tape. On the one hand, the Negro Manpower Service did not have power to act on individual complaints. On the other, the position of the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been precarious and they have not had the staff with which to investigate all individual cases of discrimination.

And Bellamy is still out of work and out of the home he worked so long to keep.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Capital Transit Agrees to Employ Negro Workers

JAN 4 1943

Official notification that it would comply with the directive ordering employment of Negroes for platform work has been sent to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by the Capital Transit Co., the committee announced yesterday.

JAN 4 194

The committee also announced the receipt of information from W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes, that he urged union members to "take into consideration the fact that we are now engaged in a war in which the colored man is called upon to do the same line of duty that the white man is called upon to do."

TRANSIT FIRM URGES CONGRESS AID TO AVOID HIRING NEGROES

DEC - 6 1942

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10—(ANP)—Rebuffed in all of their efforts before the FEPC, officials of the Capital Transit company, ordered to begin the immediate hiring of Negro operators for street cars and buses in the capital city, took regfuge behind the actions of the un-co-operative union leaders of the company's employees.

Spurred on by the recent remarks of John E. Rankin, who yelled holy murder against the employment of Negroes, a delegation of union members visited the district committee of the House of Representatives on Friday.

They laid their case, if any, before the members of this body, and were told the matter would be given thorough consideration.

DEC - 6 1942

Once before the committee on district affairs, the spokesman, who was recently defeated for the office of president of the local union, warned the committee members there would be a strike if Negroes were hired. He stated that there was plenty of opposition to the employment of Negroes by the transit company in capacities other than those in which they now worked.

Tie-up Impedes War Effort.

A tie-up of the already poor transit facilities in Washington would be a serious blow to the war progress, since the thousands of war workers from highest to lowest in many instances depend upon this service in getting to and from work.

Asked about the action of Congress in this matter, one member is reported to have said "Congress can do anything." Already Rankin has asked that Congress investigate the matter and act on it.

This rebuff to the FEPC right in the nation's capital makes for an interesting situation. The reasons set forth by the transit employes have been refuted by arguments before a Senate committee last year. During this hearing, it was proven there was no necessity for a white conductor to be in charge of every Pullman car in the country. The movement was to eliminat "porters-in-charge." One statement was made that there wer over 1800 porters-in-charge i the state of Texas and no complaints about handling whit persons had come from tha source.

This is the crux of the situation. There is a definite stand against Negroes being in charge of street cars where passengers are white. Previously, the company had advertised for men as far south as South Carolina.

FEPC Tells AFL, Savannah Firm To Hire Negroes

WASHINGTON, Dec. -0—(ANP)—A Negro AFL local, currently barred by the white AFL council, must be admitted to the McAvoy Shipbuilding corporation of Savannah, the FEPC told both the company and the Savannah Building Trades council Friday.

This order is the result of the Birmingham hearings in June where the company was charged with discrimination against Negro workers who are members of a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The company, which builds concrete barges for the government, hired all carpenters through the AFL building trades council which referred only white workers despite the fact that the Negro local was also a member of the council.

The company has a closeshop agreement with the AFL and the new order will cause the Negro local to be admitted as a co-signer of the agreement.

The FEPC also dismissed complaints that the corporation in refusing to employ Negro electricians had discriminated against them because of their race.

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Would Give FEPC Power For Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Representative Vito Marchantonio (American Labor Party, New York) announced this week that he will attach a "Victory Rider" to every major war appropriation bill that comes before the House of Representatives to forbid the use of public funds as payment to any firm which the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice declares to be discriminating in violation of Executive Order 8802.

JUL 11 1942

This move on the part of the Labor Party Congressman from New York, who has long been a staunch friend of the Negro people, is expected to confound those forces which have blocked the passage of bills to outlaw discrimination by killing them in Committee. Such a rider attached to money bills would not have to go before any House Committee but would bring the issue squarely before the entire congress.

BILL PUT IN HOPPER

Last year Rep. Marcantonio introduced a bill to prohibit discrimination on the part of an agency supported in whole or in part by public funds and on any public contract. The bill was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, over which a group of poll-tax Congressmen maintain a stranglehold.

Refusing to be blocked by the failure of the Judiciary to report out this measure, Mr. Marcantonio announced today that he will carry the fight to the floor of the House on every possible occasion.

The "Victory Rider" will state that "no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be paid out to any person or corporation which has been held by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to be in violation of Executive Order 8802 and which has refused to comply with an order to cease and desist."

TO COMBINE EFFORT

"They may beat this rider down one, two, or three times," Rep Marcantonio declared. "But I will continue to attach it to every major war appropriation bill until it is passed."

The hard-hitting congressman from New York has a long record on behalf of the Negro people and in opposition to discrimination and Jim-Crow. He has been a persistent fighter for the anti-lynch bill, and was one of the first signers of Discharge Petition No. 1, to force the Geyer anti-poll tax bill out of Committee for a vote.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC Gets Jobs for Plumbers

WASHINGTON

In two stiffly worded decisions, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sustained charges of race discrimination against two Chicago A.F. of L. labor unions which have prevented colored steamfitters and plumbers from working on certain defense projects.

Hearings on which the charges were based were held in Chicago on April 4.

In announcing these decisions Sunday, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, pointed out that Local 597, Steamfitters' Protective Association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Union, had been given until June 18, to "alter or construe" their present policies in such a manner that qualified steamfitters and plumbers may be employed "in the ordinary course of business" on the basis of merit.

JUN 20 1942

The unions have another five days in which to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

Agreements Exposed

The committee labels the unions' proposal to colored workers as "unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable, unenforceable, and contrary to the spirit and letter of Executive Order 8802."

The charges against the two unions hold that they have closed shop agreements with plumbing and steamfitting contractors to the effect that only union members can be employed; that the union does not admit colored, regardless of fitness, and that the union has refused to give clearance to colored workers;

Work Restricted

Both unions are charged with having offered colored a plan which would limit them to working only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only on such buildings as are occupied by colored owners or tenants."

This plan was rejected by the Cook County Plumbers' Association and the Cook County Steamfitters' Association, both colored.

As a result of the policies of the unions, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, colored steamfitters and plumbers have been refused work on the vast construction jobs going on at the Great Lakes Naval station and the Cabrini Housing project, both of which are financed by public funds for the war emergency, it is pointed out.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Women Arrested As FEP Starts Armours Probe

Situation Tense At Packing House In Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO—(A N P)—While the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices began an investigation into charges of discrimination against several of the packing houses in the Union Stock yards, six women were arrested Saturday at the Armour plant and charged with disorderly conduct.

They were released in $25 bond Tuesday in Judge Matthew D. Hartigan's court and the case continued until Monday, July 27 when no one appeared for the prosecution. Atty. Ulysses S. Keyes represented the women, Miss Sophie Brown, Mrs. Katie Jones, Miss Rose Richburg, Miss Maisue Guthrie, Miss Thelma Fortune, and Miss Mendia Moore.

Miss Brown was arrested for allegedly blocking the door of the Women's Employment Bureau office. She denied the charges stating she sought only to question a white girl to determine if discrimination was being practiced by the company.

When Miss Brown was manhandled by the police the other five women in the case insisted that they be arrested also since they claimed to be as guilty as Miss Brown. They were promptly hauled to the nearby jail.

The situation at Armour's has been tense for several weeks with threats of a possible race clash imminent. Trouble centers around the refusal of the Armour plant to hire colored women, the denial to them of use of waiting room facilities; and the practice of telling Negro women that no hiring is being done, when they see white women being given jobs.

Bias Against Negro Sea Officers Cited

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

Discrimination against Negro sea captains and marine officers is being protested by the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York.

The protest will be put up to Chairman Emory S. Land of the War Shipping Administration (WSA), and the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The action follows a meeting earlier this week between a delegation from the Committee and representatives of the Recruiting and Manning Division of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The Committee cited specifically the cases of Capt. Hugh Mulzac, who holds a license to operate ships on any ocean, and Adolphus Folkes, a licensed mate, who haven't been able to get berths in the past two years.

The Committee declared that the unemployment of Negro seamen, besides being inimical to the war effort, is in direct contradiction to Article 8 of the service agreement of the U. S. Maritime Commission with vessels of which the U. S. A. is owner or charterer.

The section provides:

"In any act performed under this agreement, the general agent and/or any subcontractor shall not discriminate against any citizen of the United States on the ground of race, creed, color or national origin."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A GLOOMY REPORT

The National Urban League, one of our most valuable organizations, has completed a survey covering developments since the President's order forbidding racial discrimination in defense employment and the organization of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

While the Urban League report shows that there has been an increase in Negro employment, some ending of discrimination by both employers and certain labor unions, and a growing number of Negroes employed by the Navy and other departments, it also shows inadequate or non-existent defense training facilities in the South and the same or greater degree of unemployment of Negroes in most great urban areas.

This report will certainly not inspire optimism among those who expected so much from Executive Order 8802; and in view of its findings there is no wonder that the March-On-Washington group is talking about another march in the hope of bringing about the results which were claimed a year ago when the first march was threatened and called off.

Of course, it was not the intention of the Urban League to issue a report to comfort pessimists, but it had to state the facts, and they are not pleasant although not hopeless, either.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Economic Discrimination – Not Social Segregation

President Roosevelt's Executive Order, seeking to wipe out discrimination in War Industries, based upon race, creed, color or national origin, is purely economic both in scope and objective. In no reasonable manner can intelligent Negroes or fairminded white people, view it from any other standpoint. The Order is too simple and straight-forward and worded too well to have any other meaning placed upon it.

Yet, to an amazing, if not an alarming degree, white southerners generally, harbor a pathological fear that the order, in some devious manner, seeks abandonment of social barriers and jimcrow lines, between the whites and blacks of this region.

For example, in his introductory statement before the Fair Employment hearings held recently at Birmingham, no less a southern liberal than Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal, said:

"Too many of the leaders (Negro) have professed to see in Executive Order 8802 a 'New Emancipation Proclamation' and have magnified its imports and possibilities . . . So I repeat those Negro leaders and Negro newspaper editors who demand 'all or nothing' are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people . . . The southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march for a greater fulfillment of his rights, the southern white men of goodwill who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth—Allied and Axis—which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

Despite the clear meaning of the order, this is nevertheless, the typical mental attitude taken by an overwhelming majority of southern white people, whenever interpretation is placed upon it.

The President's order does not seek changes in social conditions of the South. It makes no pronouncements respecting social segregation. It does, however, ask abandonment of DISCRIMINATION based upon the fickle idea of race, creed, color or national origin. Negroes ask no more. They deserve no less.

Speaking in New York recently before a Victory Mass Meeting of Negroes, Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, stated: "Discrimination based on anything but man's sheer worth—must go. Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go."

Negroes cannot see the wisdom nor the justice in accepting anything less than the President's order has so moderately demanded: a fair economic deal for all Americans, who give their money, their means and their loved ones in support of the national effort. This does not imply social segregation is going to be discarded. It does mean abandonment of Economic Discrimination.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The FEPC Scuttle

Negroes throughout the Country will be stirred to action with the announcement of the partial scuttling and emasculation of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

This emasculation and scuttle was ordered by the President himself, without consulting any members of the commission or any of the Negro leaders who were responsible for Executive Order 8802 which created the FEPC.

The work of the FEPC in crashing the walls of prejudice that had been built around defense industries, North, South, East and West, is unmatched by any other agency. It was created by the President when conditions became so critical that only a threatened march on Washington served to focus the attention of the Nation on the run-around the Negro was getting in the Federal Government and in Defense Industries.

When the President issued his famous Executive Order, 8802, leaders of the march movement agreed to "postpone" the march in an endeavor to give the Order a trial. The march was not called off.

While the Committee was able to do much as a result of the authority given by virtue of the Executive Order, there was much it could not de because it had no judicial power to compel industry to comply with the reasonable orders of the Committee.

Recently the Committee had conferred with the President and requested that it be given wider latitude in dealing with recalcitrant industries. It asked that it be given a larger appropriation so that it might expand its work and be able to hold more hearings on charges of unfair employment practices.

With this request before the President, and with the excellent record of the Committee highlighting its short existence, the President suddenly decides to reduce its prestige by having them report to some subordinate who doesn't even hold the rank of a Cabinet member. He withdrew his sponsorship from the Committee.

With the attacks made upon the Committee recently by Governors of Southern States, who object to the Committee coming within their borders "forcing Negroes to work with whites," we wonder if the President has yielded to this type of pressure.

Negroes of America demanded the creation of this Committee. Negro of America endorsed the proposition of expanding its work and giving it more money with which to deal with these Fifth Columnists in industry. Negroes of America want this Committee to have the prestige of being responsible only to the President, and reporting directly to him. Negroes of America postponed their march on Washington in good faith, with the appointment of this Committee.

Negroes of America will revive that March unless the FEPC is restored to its original status and is given the authority, the finances and the backing of the President which it so sorely needs. The President must act quickly.

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THE GREAT MYSTERY

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

At the state-wide conference on Smashing the Fifth Column in Michigan, which was sponsored by the Civil Rights Federation last Saturday, Earl Dickerson of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee told the delegates about the transfer of the FEPC to the War Manpower Commission. The President's committee is no longer an independent body but an adjunct to or a part of the War Manpower Commission. The FEPC was notified on August 1 of the change in status, and now everybody is wondering if the FEPC is destined to a very short and unhappy life. AUG 22 1942

The FEPC was somethintg of a pain in the neck to pig-headed employers who insisted on their right to discriminate against Negroes and other minority groups in employment. The Negro Press and all liberal organizations have been urging the President to grant the FEPC more authority and provide adequate funds for the committee to extend its scope of operations. As the campaign to strengthen the FEPC got underway, quite suddenly, the committee has been handed over "lock, stock, and barrel" to the War Manpower Commission. This change in status will automaticaly curtail the activities of the committee and nullify its effectiveness, according to observers.

AUG 22 1942

We want to know what caused this change in status. We want to know why this independent committee must become subservient to the head of the War Manpower Commission. Mr. Dickerson admitted himselff that the committee has only scratched the surface of the trouble in discriminatory employment. What little game is being played down in Washington with this brain-child of the March-To-Washington Movement? Do the Negro-hating traitors in Congress wish to test us out and see if we really will march to Washington?

Why did this sudden change take place after the FEPC hearings in Birmingham, Alabama, where employers literally foamed at the mouth about having their employment practices aired? Did the poll-tax congressmen from the South put some pressure on somebody in the Capitol? Did some of these boys whisper to the President that the FEPC was unnecessary now, and that the South wouldn't stand for this sort of thing?

We know very well that Negroes are still discriminated against in industry and that Negro women are being turned down at the factory gates because of color. We know that a Negro-hating bloc in Congress is trying to make this a white man's war. We know that the South does not intend to give up its anti-democratic traditions. We know that many employers do not intend to hire any Negroes and that certain forces in the administration are reluctant to crack down on them. AUG 22 1942

It seems that a lot of people in America are living in a "Fool's Paradise." A great many of them still think that the Negro people are going to suffer lynchings, unemployment, segregation in the armed forces and constant public humiliation, and like it. We are fighting a war for democracy and the freedom of all people, and we are not going to permit the forces of fascism in our own country to deny us victory. We are tired of the poll-tax congressmen from Dixie dictating to the rest of the nation on how to run this war. Every measure designed to extend democracy to the Negro people has been sabotaged and destroyed by these hook-worm Hitlers who would rather keep Negroes in slavery than win this war. AUG 22 1942

A great mystery shrouds the recent switch of authority over the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. The members of the committee themselves do not know what has caused this sudden change. All of the minority groups in America are anxious to know what is taking place on Capitol Hill. We Negroes have been getting the short end of the stick in industry as we have in most other phases of American life, and this is no time to play "hide and seek" with our democratic rights.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Spike Story It Had Been Taken Back By FDR

Clash Between Committee And Weaver Looms

AUG 23 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Despite published stories, "leaks" or prognostications, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is still under the supervision of the War Man Power Commission.

This is definitely established through the declaration from the White House.

"The President has read and considered the various communications regarding the transfer of his Committee on Fair Employment Practice to the War Man Power commission," it read.

"He regrets that this transfer and the reasons therefore have been so widely misunderstood.

TO STRENGTHEN COMMITTEE

"It is the intention to strengthen—not to submerge—the committee, and to reinvigorate—not to repeal—Executive Order 8802."

When the story was printed that the FEPC has been taken back by the President's own executive branch, few in Washington had heard anything of it.

Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the FEPC, said on Thursday that the President's final work on Aug. 17 was the latest in the matter, and on the same day, Dr. Weaver of the man power commission Negro division declared he knew nothing of the situation as published.

Neither Dr. Will W. Alexander, consultant on minority groups for man power commission, nor Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman of the FEPC, was available for statements.

However, it is generally conceded by these interested in the progress of FEPC, that it has become a political football of a sort, shunted into McNutt's lap when the going got rough.

SOME APPREHENSION

Feeling that two units similar in nature, as far as could be ascertained, were doing work which overlapped, the FEPC in its general plan for reorganization outlined a plan whereby it would absorb the entire personnel, staff, files and organization correspondence of the Weaver group, however, with the services of Weaver.

There has been some apprehension on the part of each other as to which of the units would ultimately be the winner in the jockeying for position in the administration.

When first broached, a bitter but quiet fight was staged to prevent FEPC from taking over Weaver's group, which now has been integrated into the local area offices of the manpower commission and does not now function as an entire unit.

Dr. Weaver declared he was not adverse to taking a post with any group or under any supervision, although it had been bruited about he would not work with the FEPC since Mr. Cramer would be the executive secretary. Questioned on this Dr. Weaver denied the veracity of the statment.

BOTH AID WAR EFFORT

Each group had its own individual functions, it was pointed out, with the Weaver outfit taking care of seeing that Negroes were placed in industry. Cramer's group was assigned the task of eliminating discrimination when Negroes were refused employment or held back on account of color.

Both were important adjuncts to the rapidly expanding war effort. That there was no harmony between the two was shown in the early days. The Negro supply and training branch of the WPB is the oldest with the first staff. Comes the FEPC with another staff and definite duties and functions. Making investigations and holding hearings, the FEPC was soon the center of attraction and held the limelight until the famous transfer order to the manpower commission under Paul V. McNutt.

STORIES DON'T HELP

Fast work backstage was the constant belief among lookers-on who felt that the two strong organizations would clash eventually. Dr. Weaver insists that no personal element enters into the clashing organizations and Mr. Cramer is equally as positive he merely wants to get his job done.

Disrupting and misleading stories are not helping the cause, they declare, and although members of the committee threatened to resign unless the demands of the group were met—that is, the absorption of the Weaver staff and personnel, files and correspondence, minus, Dr. Weaver, for whom there was no room in the new setup at the last moment, these important committee men were persuaded not to resign until final details were worked out.

Late Thursday afternoon, Commissioner McNutt was attempting to work out some details by which the functions of the committee would not be hampered, nor would the members of the committee be dissatisfied to the point where they would resign.

The absorption of Weaver's men by manpower commission in area offices leaves the FEPC alone in the field to fight discrimination, although Weaver's men will be assigned to cover the Negro angle in the full utilization of manpower.

JULY 30th LETTER TO BE FORGOTTEN, COURIER LEARNS

AUG 22 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—(Special)—Despite the wary refusal of members of the Fair Employment Practices committee and of key members of its staff to talk, The Courier has been reliably informed that the President has reversed the position taken in his letter of July 30 to Paul McNutt, of the War Manpower commission, transferring FEPC and has made it known that he expects and desires the committee to function under Executive Order 8802 as it did prior to the announced transfer.

It has been rather definitely established that someone was carrying the ball too fast when the President signed his July 30 letter. It is reported that he only signed it, that he did not write it and that he did not read it thoroughly.

PROTESTS CAUSE RECONSIDERATION

The impact of protests from Negro newspapers, leaders and organizations, forced the President to read the letter more carefully. Those protests also caused Manpower Commissioner McNutt to studiously examine the July 30 letter to find out the kind of a spot on which he had been placed.

Ten days after receipt of the original letter, Commissioner McNutt is said to have made up his mind that he didn't want to be on any such spot. As a consequence, he drew up a memorandum which practically gave FEPC its freedom with McNutt's blessing.

But before McNutt's memorandum became operative, word leaked out that the President himself was concerned and figured he had been played in the middle of a delicate situation.

McLEAN MEETS THE PRESIDENT

Accordingly, so the wiseacres say, the President directed that Commissioner McNutt and Dr. Malcolm McLean, chairman of FEPC, come to see him together to talk over the issue created by the July 30 issue, McLean, unable to get a plane out of Norfolk, hastened to Washington by automobile.

The meeting between the President, Marvin McIntyre, one of the President's secretaries, Commissioner McNutt and Dr. McLean is reported to have taken place Thursday morning.

Inasmuch as McNutt thought he was on the spot, the President thought he was on the spot, McIntyre thought he was on the spot and McLean was sure he was on the spot, the conferees met in the utmost good humor with the single objective of getting off the spot.

Without rancor or acrimony, the job is said to have been done. There is said to have been open admission that somebody had made an administrative mistake when that famous transfer letter was written. Who made the mistake, nobody would say, but suspicions point in the direction of the Budget bureau.

DICKERSON ORDER "TOO HOT"

The Budget bureau seems to have been the cause of all the trouble. Some weeks ago, the President commended the committee and suggested an expansion of its work and function. That called for more workers and more money. The Budget bureau balked and insisted it would have to have a new executive order before it would turn loose more money.

That was responsible for the ill-fated brand new (teeth in it) executive order drawn up by Committeeman Earl B. Dickerson. Mr. Dickerson's executive order was too hot. The President was holding up this executive order and the Budget bureau was holding up the money when the July 30 letter entered the picture.

At the conference last Thursday morning, a general understanding is said to have been reached that the committee would not expand its functions, that it would stick to its present plan of battling employment discrimination. That, in a way, took the Budget bureau out of the play.

PRESIDENT TO PARCEL FUNDS

It is also said to have been agreed that funds for FEPC would be drawn from the President's Emergency fund, thus obviating the necessity of the committee appealing to Congress through the Manpower commission for financial support.

This removed a smarting sore because friends of the committee did not wish to see it placed at the mercy of Southern race-hating Congressmen.

It has also been reported that the President decided to leave FEPC with the Manpower commission, not for control or supervision, but as the proper spot for an agency whose chief job it is to see that all manpower is used and none is discriminated against.

For the time being, no new executive order will be issued. Instead, an exchange of letters between the President and Dr. McLean is expected to turn the trick of establishing the committee's corrected status and of informing the committee where the money is and can be had.

McNUTT REFUSES TO BOSS FEPC

There is only one hitch. The President signed the letter of July 30. It is not known if that letter has been torn up. In that letter were the following words:

"In the performance of its duties (the FEPC) and functions, the committee shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the chairman of the War Manpower commission."

Commissioner McNutt is reported to have said he does not want to boss the committee. The President has indicated that the committee is its own boss. The committee wants to be its own boss.

In the light of this, some parties to the imbroglio are earnestly hoping that the letter of July 30 is a dead letter completely and definitely.

Many Affidavits And Testimonials Are Presented

"The Informer" Houston, Tex.

By A.DURLEY

HOUSTON. — Widespread discrimination in defense plants in this area was aired by the Labor Committee of the Third Ward Civic Club here Friday, July 17, before a representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in defense industries. Well armed with affidavits and testimonials, the investigator left Houston late Monday evening, July 20, to make his report to the President and his Committee on his findings and investigations in Houston.

The hearings were held at the East Trinity A. M. E. Church on McGowan, before John Beecher, Washington representative of the Fair Employment Committee at exactly 2:07 p. m. R. R. Grovey, president of the Third Ward Civic Club, presided and introduced Mr. Beecher who made the following opening remarks: "It is a pleasure to be here to carry out the Presidents order on fair employment practices. We have had trials in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Washington and Birmingham; and between a most militant Negro press and a most reactionary Southern press, and with our limited personnel, we have done a fairly good job. We don't have the personnel to wipe out discrimination overnight but we have been able to turn the spotlight on the worst of the discriminatory practices in industry. I believe the best hearing that we have to date was in Birmingham, Alabama.

"There were no riots, and no disturbances as had been predicted. And it is significant that we had the most favorable press in history. The procedure in Birmingham was carried out in an intelligent manner though we worked under considerable pressure. My investigation here will be only a preliminary investigation. This case here in Houston is very complicated and is the worst case of discrimination that we have had, as this is one of the most important defense centers in the United States and it seems that its very large Negro population is not utilized to its fullest extent."

Evidence Presented

With these remarks he concluded and Mr. Grovey immediately presented to Mr. Beecher Exhibit 1. Exhibit 1 was affidavits from twelve carpenters. One of the affidavits was read for the benefit of the 100 or more visitors and participants in the trials. The affidavit read was that of James Thomas. Thomas' affidavit affirmed that he, a well qualified carpenter, applied at both Brown's and Houston Ship Building yards and was turned down. He later left and went to Nevada where he applied and was accepted, and is now making $13.75 per day. He was also admittetd into the Union and is the only Negro in the plant. His acceptance as a carpenter in the union in Nevada, Mr. Grovey pointed out, substantiates the fact that he was well qualified.

Negroes Barred

Exhibit 2 was an affidavit signed by Robert Shores who was present to present further testimony. Mr. Shores is a carpenter and a contractor.

Mr. Shores testified that the personnel manager at Brown's told him that they weren't hiring any skilled Negro workers. He then asked the manager, E. L. Hoskins, if he would permit skilled Negro workers to work as common laborers and Mr. Hoskins still said no and Mr. Grovey immediately pre-stating that skilled Negro workers would'nt be satisfied working as common laborers. Mr. Shores then presented letters of recommendations and qualifications from two leading lumber dealers in the city as to his reliability and ability, and the personnel manager still said no, stating that his white workers wouldn't work with Negro workers. Here Mr. Shores was interrupted by Mr. Freeman Everett, president of the I. L. A., who pointed out that whites and Negroes have been working together on the water front more than seventeen years without any trouble. Mr. Shores finally suggested to the personnell manager to put Negroes on a ship together. Then the personnel manager told him under no circumstances would skilled Negro workers be hired.

Old Story

Here Mr. Beecher said: "I have heard that story about whites and Negroes won't work together many times, I should say too many times. That reminds me of the case in Birmingham where one personnel manager testified that Negroes and whites wouldn't work together. I reminded him that 25 years ago whites and Negroes worked together on the same job with the same company and to make his assumption the more ridiculous, Negroes and whites were working together with another company in the same town. The idea that whites and Negroes won't work together is merely a concept and concepts don't matter in the job we got to do."

I. L. A. Shunned

Exhibit number 3 was an affidavit signed by Mr. Freeman Everett, who also gave personal testimony. Mr. Everett said: "Negroes, who have been working down there more than 17 years couldn't get jobs as riggers. Why we couldn't even get application blanks. There is a boy in our union who can very easily be mistaken for white. The personnel manager reached over a bunch of Negroes and handed him some application blanks and told him to distribute them, but not to give any to Negroes. Negroes can't even go aboard a ship to carry tools. Only when they have something that is real heavy are colored men even allowed to board a ship. We finally got some jobs as common laborers but this was through the white workers that we have been working with for years."

Two testimonies were thrown out because of lack of sufficient evidence. Cedrick Stubblefield testified that he had taken a civil service examination for a job as inspector but was interrupted by Mr. Beecher who pointed out that it was difficult to prove discrimination in civil service because of so many loop holes. "It is as difficult as the Emancipation Proclamation. As you know it is not fully carried out as yet" he said.

Examiner Shocked

The final exhibit was that of the welders. Mr. Beecher was so surprise at the testimony until he jumped out of his chair and interrupted the testimony by saying, "Why the Federal Government is spending more money to train Negro welders here in Houston and at Prairie View than anywhere in the South. These schools are the only two A-1 welding schools we have in our Defense program for Negroes and you mean to tell me that they are wasting the government's money by taking the trainees and hiring them as common laborers? Why this is the rankest type of discrimination I have ever contacted, in view of the fact that welders are needed so badly in our defense program. I am wondering who is responsible, whether its the U. S. Employment service or our National Defense program in general. I am more than anxious to visit this school and the U. S. Employment bureau here."

The startling testimony relative to welders was revealed by affidavits and the testimony of Norman Watson and one of the instructors in the welding school here. The instructor testified that their welders had to leave the state to get employed and named ten or more boys working as welders in New Orleans as well as some of their trainees being selected as teachers in a welding school in New Orleans. It was also revealed that more than 200 welders had been graduated but none hired in Houston as welders in the defense plants. Mr. Beecher immediately absolved the school of any responsibility for the finding of jobs for welders and said it was left up to the U. S. Employment Bureau here to place them in jobs.

Others Testify

The final testimony was made by Richard Felder, a tile setter, a member of local 180 for 22 years. Richard Felder and another fellow tile setter, he testified, were ordered to leave a ship by a white officer when they boarded it. The officer simply informed them that no Negroes were allowed.

Another testimony thrown out was that of Paul Carrington, local plumber. Mr. Carrington testified that he is a graduate plumber and had been refused the privilege of taking an examination though he he pointed out, has caused him to had paid for it several times. This do outlaw plumbing for many years and prevented him from applying for jobs at the defense plants. Mr. Beecher pointed out that his was a local case and that the Federal Government couldn't tell Houston how to run its city government.

How To Do

When the question of aircraft training came up Mr. Beecher said: "Negroes in Houston will have to do like Negroes in Atlanta, Ga. did. They got up a class and demanded that they be permitted to take that training and the Federal government gave them a school. However, you are going to meet a lot of opposition. In Georgia, Talmadge tried to make it appear that Negroes were demanding to attend the white schools which was not true. The Negroes simply wanted a school and got it. Often we make the mistake of thinking the Negro is demanding social equality when he is only demanding equal chances to make a living and not social equality. That is one thing you will have to guard against to receive a school here. You are not asking for the school because the whites have it nor are you asking to attend the same school but you are asking for an opportunity that is rightfully yours, the opportunity to attend a school and be trained in order to secure employment in aircraft industry."

Mr. Beecher concluded the hearing by saying that larger appropriations have been made, in order to set up regional offices so immediate hearing and thorough investigations may be had.

Further material may be secured Monday, Mr. Beecher will be in town until Tuesday.

Mr. Beecher's concluding words to the Third Ward Civic Club Monday night were: "I have visited the shipyards here but I can't reveal anything. It would not be for the good of the investigations. And anyway it's no use of me telling you something that you have experienced all of your life. The only thing that we are interested in is action and I am not going to make any statements that will endanger that action and I don't want you to. . . . I will repeat, this is a very tough situation and it is going to take time to solve it. I will warn you now that the committee is not omnipotent and it is not a dictatorship. We can't speak and discrimination or say your problem will be solved when you wake up tomorrow. However, I will say that much can be accomplished and something will be accomplished."

Mr. Beecher refused to make any statement to reporters as to his findings in the shipyards. He did say however, any statement that he would make might endanger the end that they are trying to reach.

Persons largely responsible for bringing the labor situation in Houston to the front are S. D. Jones and K. C. Brown, chairmen of the Labor Committee of the Third Ward Civic Club. R. M. Shores, a member of the committee, contributed by securing and aiding in the filing of affidavits.

It was revealed that 32 welders (Negroes) had been sent to the Higgins Shipbuilding Company in New Orleans only a few days before the fovernment cancelled the contract. These 32 fellows will be back in Houston in the next few days, Mr. Byars reporter.

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

FDR Pledges All-Out Fight Against Jim Crowism, Upholds FEPC Transfer

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. – President Roosevelt has informed the U. S. A.–including Negro-baiting Southern politicos–that the war against discrimination in American industry will be fought to a finish.

Silencing reports that the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) would be put out of business as a result of its merger with the War Man Power Commission (WMPC). FDR bluntly declared yesterday:

"It is the intention to strengthen—not to submerge–the Committee and to reinvigorate–not to repeal–Executive Order 8802."

The Executive Order established the FEPC to combat discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities on the production front. Its enforcement has resulted in slow but substantial progress in wiping out racial barriers in war-time industry.

Answers Protests

FDR's pledge of renewed support for the FEPC answered recent protests from Negro and liberal groups over transfer of the Committee to the bailiwick of Paul V. McNutt's WMPC. The reorganization has created widespread fear that the Committee was headed for slow death in the manpower bureaucracy.

Expressing regret that "this transfer and the reasons therefor have been so widely misunderstood," FDR added:

"The Committee will gain strength by operating directly within the War Man Power Commission, to which essential and extraordinary powers for mobilization and use of all available men and women in the war effort have been given.

"The Committee will make full use of the various branches and agencies of the Man Power Commission to increase the effectiveness and the range of its activities. It will have the co-operation, service and assistance of the personnel of these branches and agencies. It will have the friendly supervision of the Chairman of the Man Power Commission, Mr. McNutt, whose grasp of the whole problem of man-power utilization will be of great assistance to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice."

Challenge to Tories

While the statement seemed primarily intended to allay the fears of anti-discrimination forces, it also was interpreted as a challenge to Gov. Dixon of Alabama, Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and other Southern tories who have been clamoring for maintenance of "white supremacy" on production lines. Dixon recently rejected a war contract for Alabama because the Government insisted on inserting an anti-bias clause.

FDR's statement did not discuss the problem of the FEPC's finances, a major source of uncertainty since the shift was effected. Under Executive Order 8802, the Committee formerly received its appropriation directly from FDR's emergency fund.

"The Informer"
Houston, Tex.

Postpone FEPC El Paso Hearings

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Hearings by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, scheduled to have been held in El Paso, Texas, have been indefinitely postponed, it was learned here this week.

Various reasons have been given for the postponement, among them, the request of the Mexican Government that they not be held; others declare that the insistence of several Texas congressmen and even the state department itself protested against the holding of the hearings in that section since the involvement of thousands of Mexicans who had been discriminated against who naturally would testify would be embarassing to the government's "good neighbor" policy aimed at the Latin American republic.

No new date has as yet been set for the hearings.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Shifting And Time Loss Are Deplored

OCT 7 - 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Thirteen million Negroes in the United States want to know why all the delay and pussyfooting in the case of the Fair Employment Practices committee decision.

For two months now, there has been an uncertainty and an uneasiness concerning the future of this organization which many believe one of the best intentioned organizations brought out of the New Deal administration—as far as Negroes are concerned.

It has been shifted to Paul V. McNutt's manpower commission, which gave rise to varied opinions as to the future effectiveness of the committee.

PROMISES MADE COMMITTEE

On one side, promises have been made the committee. Mr. McNutt has stated personally that the committee would be strengthened yet to date nothing positive has been done.

It is told that the committeee submitted a budget calling for $800,000 to cover a comprehensive program through which the Negro population would derive benefits heretofore denied it. When this figure was submitted, it is reported that Gen. McSherry, formerly with the training division of the War Production board and never over friendly to any program concerning Negroes, cut the budget figures down to $182,000. He further thought so little of the matter, he addressed the Fair Employment Practices committee as the "Fair Labor Employment."

Those close to the picture believe certain individuals, professing liberality and friendliness with the Negro, are not as liberal nor as friendly as they could be. In certain "behind the scene" actions, this indication is given every probability of being true.

DIVISION OF PROBLEM

When the showdown comes, there is always some kind of a question raised to divert the group from the basic problem.

In the last session of the committee, which met here last week, all were present except Brophy and Sarnoff. Fowler Harper, first deputy assistant to McNutt, represented the administrator.

As far as can be ascertained, the present plans call for the integration of the former staff of Dr. Weaver into the FEPC, that is for all those who wish to continue, with Dr. Weaver and Dr. Alexander being assigned to Gen. McSherry in an advisory capacity.

At first it was reported that the two, Dr. Weaver and Dr. Alexander would either go with the rest of their outfits to FEPC or else they would be out of the picture entirely, but the latest information has them as being assigned to Gen. MeSherry's unit which remains with Mr. McNutt at manpower commission.

VALUABLE TIME LOST

Lots of time is being lost in the general confusion existing since the President's letter turning FEPC over to McNutt. For such an important committee to be left dangling without purpose is unfair to the group it is supposed to represent, that is, if the committee members and its sponsors actually want to accomplish the things they set out to do.

The committeee wants Mr. McNutt to outline his proposals in writing and put into this document some of the things he has promised them orally. According to those statements, the committee will more than fare well and will be more than strengthened, but if there is a continual tieing up with local boards the authority, then the functions of the FEPC will be nullified and the whole committee hamstrung.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONGRESS NOW HAS POWER TO DOMINATE MILITANT AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 13 — Extreme confusion reigns at present in the office of the Fair Employment Prac-

ROOSEVELT UNFAMILIAR WITH FEPC TRANSFER

BULLETIN! WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13—President Roosevelt indicated at his press conference on Friday that he may not have been thoroughly familiar with the contents of letters sent to Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, and to the Fair Employment Practice Committee, placing control of the FEPC under the WMC. The Chief Executive said that he doubted very much that one agency has ben subjected to another.

tice committee, the one militant government agency seeking to break down racial barriers in defense industry, since the President surprisingly shifted the unit last week from his supervision to the War Manpower Commission headed by Paul V. McNutt.

If there had previously been criticism that the committee lacked sufficient power in its work, it is truly so now, as an official on Friday admitted that the unit does not know what its duties and legal authorities will be until the reorganization is completed. The committee, it may be said, absolutely lacks ammunition.

TEXAS HEARING CANCELLED

One immediate effect was the calling off of public hearings in El Paso, Texas, into unfair labor practices, Lawrence Cramer, secretary of the committee declared. He also stated that the committee will hold its regular bi-monthly meetings on August 17, and the question of reorganization as a result of the transfer will undoubtedly be discussed.

The immediate effect on the personnel was not known.

On July 8, the President allocated to the committee from his funds $48,55[illegible] for its operation and salary expenses for the first quarter of the year. In a letter to Mr. McNutt, who has been making favorable utterances recently so far as the race is concerned President Roosevelt told him that the unexpended balance of that sum is to be available to carry the committee to the end of the first quarter. The President will make no further allotments, since Mr. McNutt has been instructed to go through the regular budgetary channels.

In making the shift, Mr. Roosevelt is reported not to have consulted any of the members of the committee which he named nor any of the leaders whose threat to sponsor a march on Washington led to the creation of the FEPC.

The drastic change came at a time when The Courier had filed charges with the FEPC against 10 companies in Pittsburgh and was attempting to obtain a hearing in that industrial city on charges of discrimination.

While Mr. Cramer declined to discuss the possibility of future hearings in view of those in El Paso being called off, Dr. Robert Weaver, director of Negro manpower, asserted that all power to initiate investigations was in the hands of the FEPC. He further stated that his agency would only give basic material upon which decisions could be made as a result of the hearings.

Consensus of opinion here is that reactionary southern politicians are being considered paramount to the Federal Government and our entire war effort.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Poll Taxer Pressure Seen in Transfer of FEPC

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Pressure from frightened Dixie poll-taxers in Congress has been turned with potentially grave effect on the Fair Employment Practices Committee, long regarded as a potent vehicle for ending discrimination against Negro and other minority groups.

The committee has been robbed of its virtual independence and transferred to the War Manpower Commission. It will be directly responsible to Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

This was disclosed to the **Daily Worker** today by indignant sources close to the committee, which branded the transfer as a "long step backward."

SEE FUTURE AT STAKE

Committee sources felt that the future of the committee depended on whether McNutt would grant the committee continued freedom of action. A preliminary meeting was held this morning, between two committee members and McNutt, but it is believed that the meeting was indecisive.

It is further believed that all committee members will make the transfer with the FEPC, but that some have made up their minds to resign if the committee is hamstrung.

The **Daily Worker** sources declared positively that the reason for the transfer was the fact that the committee recently had gone into the South with considerable repercussions, particularly in the Birmingham area.

They also were convinced that a powerful influence in the transfer was the fascist "White Supremacy" movement started in Birmingham. The movement is aimed at FEPC.

The **Daily Worker** yesterday carried a Birmingham dispatch describing a forthright condemnation of the movement by five prominent Alabama labor leaders.

Word of the transfer hit FEPC like a two-ton bomb. It came

Judge Baltzell will balk Pelley's plan to use the court room as a forum for assorted fifth columnists.

MINOR, BUT VICIOUS

While not as important in the fifth column heirarchy as Charles E. Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and other pro-Nazi propagandists who have not yet been indicted, Pelley has for years been active in spreading race hatred through the organization of the Silver Shirts, a weekly magazine which has changed names several times and numerous pamphlets.

After being called before the Dies Committee in 1940, Pelley announced that he was disbanding the Silver Shirts because he agreed so "completely" with the Committee's work that if it continued there would be no further use for his own organization.

Several days ago, representatives of the Alabama movement met secretly in Washington with a group of polltax Senators and Representatives.

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

The FEPC

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—Marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Executive Order 8802, the NAACP congratulated President Roosevelt on the progress of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and urged him to continue to stand behind the committee, increase its budget and authority and permit it to concentrate on the "enormous task you have assigned it of exposing and correcting job discrimination in private industry and government." The Executive Order was signed June 25, 1941.

The NAACP said affirmative government action in industrial and labor discrimination has been helpful, but that only a beginning has been made.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Believe COFEP Change Due To B'ham Hearings

Now Subsidiary Of the Manpower Commission

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Is the south responsible for the order removing the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices from an independent agency to a subsidiary of the Manpower Commission headed by Paul McNutt?

This question has Washington wondering. No reason was given when President Roosevelt issued his order Friday authorizing the change.

But it is no secret that the Co-FEP did not run into real opposition until the recent Birmingham hearing was announced. Efforts were made to prevent it. Gov. Dixon of Alabama and several congressmen used all their power unsuccessfully to keep the CoFEP from coming south.

But not only was the southern employment practice and discrimination exposed openly in Birmingham, but machinery was set in motion to stage a hearing for the southwest in San Antio. When this was learned, even more pressure was brought to bear against the move. Seven congressmen and the department of state asked that no hearings be held. The state department was interested because of the large numbers of Mexicans in this section. If it were shown that they were being discriminated against, it might have serious diplomatic repercussions among Latin Americans at a time when hemisphere solidarity is being sought.

EXPAND PROGRAM

Some time ago the President asked Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman of the Co-FEP, to expand the program and draw up plans for the expansion on the ground that the committee should have larger responsibilities. This was done and a greatly increased staff asked for. But the director of the budget objected, saying that Executive Order 8802 would not allow it.

Since it would be necessary to draw up a new order, this was done by Akd. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, committee member. The order had strong teeth in it and was based on the experience of Co-FEP. It was then passed on to the President's desk.

Meanwhile, however, copies of it got around. It is known that Robert Weaver and Dr. Will Alexander in the Manpower Division have been rivals of the CoFEP and the new order is considered a victory for them over Dr. MacLean.

AUG 15 1942

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

President Desires Army of 10 to 12 Million Soldiers

* * *

This War Requires 18 Workers to Supply Each Soldier

* * *

Problem Is to Get 190 Million Soldiers and Workers Out of 132 Million Population

By W. T. Anderson

JUN 28 1942

ON today's editorial page appears a statement by Mark F. Ethridge, formerly managing editor of The Telegraph, on the subject of racial matters which affect the war effort. This is very reassuring, considering its source, and should be read by everybody.

Macon has been deeply concerned with possible friction between the races by reason of reported "orders" from the President as to necessity for an "all-out" effort to bring into war production all available man and woman power, regardless of race, creed, color, etc.

Macon recalled the President's previous order that all workmen on war projects must belong to a labor union. And fast on the heels of that came reports of inability of many workmen to go to work where foremen of war jobs told them their services were needed, and that they only had to get permission of union bosses to be put to work. With high initiation fees and many run-rounds given applicants by the favored unions, it has never been clear to informed people as to the urgency of the situation indicated by the President.

* * *

THEN there arrived in Macon a group of inspectors and agitators of both the white and Negro races from the North, who made investigations of various matters and reports of racial discriminations, and these charged Macon with being about the worst offenders on the list of accused Southern cities.

This was followed or accompanied by a request from federal authorities addressed to the Bibb County Board of Education's vocational committee, asking that a vocational school be set up here to train Negro girls for work in the ordnance or "fuse" plant in Macon.

* * *

AS it was known that the ordnance plant was built with the idea that there were no racial differences, that all employes used accommodations of all kinds on equal terms, including dining-rooms, rest rooms, etc., it was feared by many of the best white and colored people that this program was heading Macon into difficulties that might transfer war operations from recognized war fronts into new ground right here at home.

And that although in Macon for generations white and colored brick masons and carpenters and out-door workers generally have mixed and worked on the same jobs without any semblance of friction or disturbance, things might not go so well if this mixing were brought in-doors, under such conditions as might be set up at the ordnance plant. Strikes might ensue, and fighting over jobs take place which would be as tragic in its consequences and injurious to harmony and war effort as though it were one of the well-known battles between AFL and CIO unions.

* * *

IT was feared the President would be as adamant and insistent on the mixing of the races here in war work as he was and is on all workers in war work belonging to unions. The worker who is an American citizen and pays taxes and is competent should be as effective and necessary as any other person, and entitled to a job his country has to give out, union or no union. Likewise, the worker who is an American citizen and pays taxes and is competent should be entitled to a job his country has to give out, color or no color. Our country's need of 10 to 12 million soldiers means we must have 18 workers to supply each soldier—or 190 million soldiers and workers. How we shall get them out of 132 million population is not in my arithmetic. But it serves to illustrate the necessity for concessions by everybody in everything. We want to preserve as many of our traditions and heritages as we can, but war is no respecter of these. If I were lying on a battlefield wounded and thirsting for water, I shouldn't bother about whose canteen it was nor the color of the hand that offered it. We may not realize it, but we are all on a battlefield right now, and all of us to be wounded, more or less.

The President quoted the Constitution on jobs being given out in war work without regard to race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude, but he amended the Constitution's version by decreeing that all war workers should belong to unions and pay any iniation fees, fines and dues expected. In war, what does it matter if one is Methodist or Baptist, white or black, union or non-union?

* * *

THERE is comfort in the rumor that the federal ordnance plant at Macon is being arranged so that both white and colored people may be employed there and furnished equal but separate accommodations, and that some departments will be manned exclusively by white workers and others by colored workers. This, together with the statement of Mr. Ethridge to be found on today's editorial page, as to the President's position and that of the interracial committee recently in session in Birmingham, seems to clear the atmosphere generally and in Macon particularly.

JUN 28 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MacLean Offered FDR His Resignation After FEPC Transfer

In protest of the transfer of the Fair Employment Practices Committee to the War Manpower Commission, Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, and chairman of the FEPC, is said to have tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt, reliable sources disclosed this week.

This action took place, it is said, in a conference after President Roosevelt had transferred his committee from its autonomous status under the WPB to the Manpower Commission under the supervision of Paul V. McNutt.

SEP 5 1942

According to TRIBUNE sources, Dr. McLean offered his resignation bluntly at the outset of the meeting, and the President had to exert all of his persuasive influence to make him reconsider.

No Freedom of Action

McLean insisted that the FEPC must retain its semi-independency to function in the delicate job of handling race and color discrimination in war plants. The transfer of the committee, he charged, our sources said, would interfere with the committee's freedom of action.

It was also argued by McLean that the shift had endangered public confidence in the committee since most of the people "think we have been throttled."

The President countered, it is said, with the argument that his only purpose in making the change had been to expedite the FEPC's functions.

The committee belonged in McNutt's agency, the President said, because its work was logically a manpower function. He further contended that the FEPC could accomplish more if it had the weight of the Manpower Commission behind it and call on the various agencies under McNutt, such as the Social Security Board and the United States Employment Service, for help whenever needed.

McNutt agreed with the President's position naturally, the sources state, but McLean would not withdraw his resignation until the President exacted a promise from McNutt that he would not interfere in any way with FEPC policy-making.

SEP 5 1942

47d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEPC

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Randolph Sees Warning In Submerger Of FEP Committee

..CHICAGO, (SNS—In the Chicago Headquarters of the March On Washington Movement A Phillip Randolph, national director stated Saturday that he was shocked and surprised to learn that the President by a recent order had submerged F. E. P. C. in the Man Power Commission, which amounts to complete emasculation and destruction of its usefulness.

Mr. Randolph further said that he considers it a grave warning to the Negro people of the revival and threatening growth of the sinister Ku Klux spirit in the councils of the Government and an indication of a shameful surrender of the Federal Govermnet to defiant and racebaiting, preachments of Governor Talmadge of Georgia, Senator Rankin of Mississippi, Governor Dixon of Alabama and a host of other fascist minded, intolerant bigots.

TERMS IT INSULT

Randolph styles this action of subordinating F. E. P. C., established by Executive Order, to the Man Power Commission which, also was created by Executive Order as an insult to the Race and an indication of the utter failure of the President to comprehend the true spirit and mind of the Negro masses today.

"This step abolishes the only policy-making body in th Government on which Negroes sit. Negroes must resist this action with all of their might and vigorously demand that the President restore F. E P. C. to its independent status, responsible to the President alone," declared Randolph.

"The President responds to protests from Labor, business and farmers when they consider their interests threatened and injured. He will respond to protest from an aroused Negro public.

"Negroes in all walks of life should wire and write the President their condemnation of this action and demand it be reversed in the interest of the elimination of discrimination in Defense industries and the Government, continued Randolph.

"The Fair Employment Practice Committee has done and is doing splendid work. It has a fine future if it has the support of Negro public opinion. It is because of the fast that it is making progress it proved the wrath of Governor Dixon of Alabama who hysterically blew up and refused a contract which had a clause requiring the employment of workers, regardless of race, color creed or national origin.

"The opposition of Governor Dixon is sufficient reasons alone why Negroes should go down the line F. E. P. C. from being hamstrung and sabotaged"' asserted Mr. Randolph. who was largely responsible for the Executive Order No. 8802 and F. E. P. C.

Randolph concludes that the March On Washington Movement would use every resource at its command to set F. E. P. C. free as an independent agency under which condition alone it will be able effectively to function for the integration of workers in defense industries and government regardless of race or color.

FEPC CHANGE SHOCKS CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—The capital has not gotten over the shock it sustained last week when the startling announcement was made that the FEPC in the future would operate under the direction of Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower commission.

Several reasons have been given for the sudden transfer, none of which can be said to be truthful.

MUST WORK WITH MPW

It is understood under the new arrangement, the FEPC will for the time being continue to function as an independent agency but with the cooperation and coordination of the Man Power commission

Threatened resignations by the members of the FEPC were thwarted when the committeemen learned that the unit would function as it did in the past in the matter of racial discrimination.

However, there will be certain restrictions imposed on the Committee with reference to proceedures.

In areas where there isa unit of the Man Power commission already setup, the FEPC must work with that unit and cannot go into the area unless it does cooperate with the commission group. Thirty days notice must be given the commission units these spots before any hearings may be held, No investigations will be made by FEPC personnel in these areas unless the commission agrees, it is reliably reported.

TO HANDLE DISCRIMINATION

While there will be an overlapping of the duties of the two it is pointed out clearly that Dr. Weaver's group is not concerned particularly now with racial- discrimination; his group is concerned with seeing to it that all available manpower in districts is put to use and to see that Negroes are included in the work plans in industrial areas. On the other hand. cases of discrimination are to be taken care of by the FEPC.

Governmental agencies practicing their usual discrimination will come under the inspection of the FEPC just as in the past.

How the proposed expansion of FEPC will be affected by the order transferring it to Man Power commission has not been discussed.

Mississippi Defies Roosevelt's Order

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—About fifteen local carpenters, all members of the newly organized A.F. of L Union, No. 2380, were told by whites in Grenada, Miss. last week that: "Before we let colored carpenters work on this job, we will shoot them down."

The carpenters drove back here, arriving Monday morning, after filling station operators had refused to let them use air hoses or any other filling station facilities en route.

The fifteen were part of a group of two hundred colored and white carpenters who had been transferred from the local Quartermaster Depot job by the J. A. Jones Construction Company, white, of this city, in response to an urgent request from Grenada for carpenters to work on the construction of barracks and warehouses at army centers there.

All Whites Stay

Arriving in Grenada, all the white carpenters were put to work, but the threats of local whites had already been relayed to construction company officials.

Supervisor Prather, white, of the Grenada job, told the colored carpenters.

"I want you to work, and I need you to work. To show you that I am willing for you to work I will get a guard and a sheriff to protect you while you are working."

He was unable, however, to guarantee them day-long protection off duty.

The local of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2380, all-colored, has protested the action in a complaint to Washington.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
June 17, 1942

Raising The Racial Issue

A bunch of snoopers, two of whom are Negroes, will assemble in Birmingham June 18 for a three-day session to determine whether the South is doing right by Little Sambo.

The bunch represents the Committee on Fair Employment Practices but there is a shrewd suspicion abroad that the purpose is not to get more fair persons jobs but to see that dark persons land in positions of authority. In sum, it seems to be a part of the energetic drive to take advantage of the prevailing war situation to push the cause of racial equality.

The idea, we suspect, is not merely to see that a decent proportion of Negroes are employed in tasks usually performed by Negroes, but to see that Negroes are put in all sorts of positions where they, as white-collar workers, may associate with white men and women who work in similar capacities and thus help to break down social barriers.

But in this scheme to use the war as a means of putting over racial equality in the South, industrial establishments are not the only ones concerned. The racial equality boys are as hot on the trail of labor unions as they are upon the trail of industrialists. Indeed, in the one case in which drastic action already has been taken by this outfit the move was against a union. The alleged failure of this union to give Little Sambo a square break with the white members, was reported to the President personally and he personally "set the matter right," according to reports. This may be why neither William Green nor Philip Murray, both of whom were named on the board of snoopers, will appear at the Birmingham hearing. They probably feel that they would rather have the union boys at home run union affairs than to have them run by a bunch of racial equality boys in Washington, and if this is their attitude they are displaying sound judgment.

These snoopers, for the most part, come from the North and West and may know what it is all about or may not. If they know that the whole movement stems from the desire to establish racial equality and dismiss that phase of it, giving their sole attention to real and justifiable grievances, there will be no cause for complaint except upon the justifiable ground that they are wasting money that ought to be going into arms for the lack of which some American soldiers are dying. If, however, they lend themselves to the designs of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, and try to foist upon the South an intolerable social condition, they will be playing with a highly dangerous form of fire and rendering a sorry service to the nation in this time of national peril.

Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana will come under the scrutiny of these black and tan snoopers at Birmingham and the people of these states, who are doing so much to win this war, are not going to view with complacence any waste of money or effort in the chasing of social equality objectives at a time when every energy should be devoted to chasing the enemies that threaten this nation.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

"Negro Morale Damaged by FEPC Transfer"

By George M. McCray
(Written for Associated Negro Press)

What was once the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices was definitely not strengthened by Mr. Roosevelt's letter of August 8 in which he informed the committee that it had been placed under the supervision of Mr. McNutt, boss of the War Manpower commission. Such strengthening was not the purpose of the transfer and such will not be the result.

On the contrary, the immediate result of the surprise transfer is to relieve Mr. Roosevelt of direct responsibility for what is really Mr. McNutt's committee. Now the really important difference between a committee responsible to Mr. Roosevelt and one responsible to Mr. McNutt is that a McNutt committee will be far more responsible to the wishes of big business ,on one hand, and to the politically dominant South on the other. To this extent the committee has been strengthened, for whatever decisions it is likely to get before the public will have little opposition from these two powerful pressure groups. In this situation Negroes indeed have cause to be alarmed.

In the brief span of FEPC's independent existence it had become the Negro worker's best hope. These workers among whom economic discrimination and the rapid rise in the cost of living had caused far-reaching unrest, accepted Mr. Roosevelt's committee with open arms. To them it represented the earnest effort of the government to intgrate them into the defense program.

This one agency with its skeleton staff, woefully inadequate methods of dealing with a nation-wide problem, and its powerlessness to compel even the giving of testimony, did more to build Negro morale than any agency in the country. Of all government agencies with the possible exception of the supreme court, FEPC is the best known among Negroes, and the one in which Negroes had the greatest confidence. Moreover, Negroes felt a definite responsibility for FEPC having directly participated in its creation.

Tremendous must have been the pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Roosevelt to force him to attempt to gag this agency whose best weapon is talk. Definitely it was a job bigger than Drs. Weaver and Alexander could swing, even if they wanted to, which I doubt. If anything, Weaver and Alexander have been struggling to prevent FEPC from swallowing the Negro manpower and training unit which Weaver has shepherded through three reorganizations of the war management administration.

There are many rumors abroad as to who put over the job on FEPC. Though it was a neat job, I think on the handle of the dagger that was plunged into the back of the committee will be found the fingerprints of representatives of big defense employers who didn't want 8802 "crammed down their throats," Mr. Hull's state department, and poll-tax congressmen and senators from the south. Drs. Weaver and Alexander were no more than uneasy spectators, probably not even that.

For the present it looks as though the enemies of the committee have won. Before the transfer, the committee could make its own investigations wherever and whenever it so desired. It could return its own findings and decide when such findings would be released. Today the first and last of these functions must be cleared through Paul V. McNutt, an astute politician with presidential ambitions. Mr. McNutt has no habit of stepping on other people's toes.

Of vastly greater importance, however, is the fact that the committee has to go before an appropriations committee dominated by southern congressmen in order to get its money to work. Under these circumstances if the committee can get money to continue, not to expand its work, it can be said that congress and the South approve of the work of the committee.

When members of the committee go before house and senate committees to justify their request for funds, the curtain will rise on what is likely to develop into a historic political struggle. The money troubles of the Dies committee and of the LaFollete committee on civil liberties will prove small in comparison. Against the enemies of the committee will be arrayed Negroes all over the country where they will be aroused. If organized labor, CIO and AFL, and all decent Americans who want to win this war and preserve democracy can be made to see the far-reaching significance of the struggle to preserve the existence and the effectiveness of an agency like FEPC, they too will be fighting beside Negroes to revitalize what was once the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

SEP 5 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEBSTER NAMED TO HEAD PROBERS ON WORKERS' PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 3—A sub-committee has been set up by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and Milton P. Webster, first international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been appointed its chairman for the purpose of probing the problems of the Negro railroad workers including firemen, hostlers, brakemen, switchmen, shop crafts and other related railway vocations, on the question of discriminations practiced against Negroes by displacing them with younger white workers and denying them promotional rights.

ASK VICTIMS TO CONTACT WEBSTER

Chairman Webster is now having a nation-wide investigation of these discriminations conducted by competent and expert investigators, and FEPC plans to hold hearings on these discriminations where the officials of railroads and unions will be called for cross-examination and witnesses allowed to testify with respect to discriminatory practices in the railroad industry on account of race, color, religion or national origin.

All railroad workers who have been victims of any form of discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin should communicate with M. P. Webster, Chairman of the sub-committee or with the executive secretary, Mr. Lawrence Cramer, or the Chairman of FEPC, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, and send in their case backed up with facts and evidence of a personal and documentary form.

SEP 5 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ethridge Should Resign from President's FEPC

If He Refuses, F. D. R. Should Remove Him; Committee Must Answer Ethridge Boast That President's Order Is on the Hitler Pattern.

The South had a big mouth in 1860. It would never give up slavery. It would break up the Union first.

Abraham Lincoln freed the South's slaves by Presidential proclamation and union armies under Grant and Sherman whipped the rebel Southern States until they were glad to crawl on their knees and beg admission again to the Federal Union.

And by a quirk of fate, the North (as Lincoln admitted) would not have been able to win had the support of the colored soldiers gone to the rebels instead of the Union.

JUL 11 1942

Mouthing Mr. Ethridge

After eighty years, the mouthing ones are at it again. Physical slavery is not the issue today; instead, it is segregation.

John Temple Graves, Theodore Bilbo, Tom Connolly, and an assortment of equally small-bore politicians and editors are clamoring lest this war for world liberation shall free colored people from racial segregation.

There is, for example, Mark Ethridge, vice-president and manager of two Louisville, Ky., dailies, the Courier-Journal and the Times.

Mr. Ethridge posed as a liberal and was named by President Roosevelt as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Its job is to see that war industries hire workers without stopping to see whether they are white or colored, Jew or Catholic, of native or foreign parentage.

The President's exact language is as follows:
"I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origins."

All this order means is that war plants must hire workers first come, first served; hire them in all departments, and promote them when they deserve it.

JUL 11 1942

F. D. R.'s Emphatic Order

To make no mistake about what he meant, President Roosevelt added:

"It is the duty of employers and labor organizations in furtherance of said policy and this order to provide for full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without regard to race etc."

"Full and equitable participation" can mean but one thing in the English language—forget individuals, treat everybody alike.

The South is alarmed. Treating everybody alike means an end to segregation. White readers of the Louisville papers began writing letters to the editor, and sending him telegrams.

Job equality is social equality, they said, and Mr. Ethridge began to back-pedal.

First he resigned as chairman of FEPC but kept his membership. Last week he issued a half-page statement in which he said he interpreted the President's order to mean hire colored workers and keep them segregated.

Compares President to Hitler

If, says Mr. Ethridge, the President's order is designed to stop segregation in war plants, it is "futile, if not dangerous, disruptive . . . against the general peace and welfare . . . a Federal order . . . in the Nazi dictator pattern."

Not satisfied with putting the President and Hitler in the same category, Mr. Ethridge declared that "no decent Southern white person is willing to give up segregation" in war plants, "the President can't compel the South to do it," and not even "the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied or Axis . . . could now force the Southern white people to give up the principle of social segregation" in war industries.

JUL 11 1942

Civil War Reminders

Mr. Ethridge's big talk, his blatant criticism of the President, and his wicked distortion of the Presdential order remind us of Governor Humphrey of Mississippi who, in his 1865 inaugural address, declared colored people were free whether we like it or not, but freedom doesn't entitle them to political equality.

General Sterling Price of the Confederate Army the same year (1865) asserted that the defeat of the South meant that colored people should have the right to serve on juries or sue white people.

Like Price and Humphrey, Mr. Ethridge has his own private interpretation of national policy.

Ethridge Should Be Removed

Since Mr. Ethridge cannot go along with the President, he should resign from the FEPC at once, and if he refuses, he should be removed.

The President's order does not admit of individual interpretations to suit any section of the country.

The Ethridge boast that the committee has taken no position on the question of "segregation of industrial workers" is a challenge that cannot go unanswered.

If "full participation" doesn't mean what it says, let the committee say so. Are the committee members men or are they spineless ignoramuses incapable of interpreting a simple English sentence?

POST WAR PAY FOR SOLDIERS

Although we believe that September will be a highly decisive month, we are not endowed with sufficient predictive powers to say when the war will end. For this reason we have not been so glib in discussing post war problems and plans. We believe, however, that the bill (H. R. 7494) to continue the pay of all persons serving in the armed forces of the United States for six months after the end of the war is a very important one.

It is important because its proposal especially affects the welfare of the Negro and all other Americans who belong to lower and middle economic groups. Just as rapidly as industry and business went all-out for war they will go all out for peace-time rehabilitation.

The FEPC seems about to die of an ailment that has often proved fatal to committees that have to do with the economic welfare of the Negro. After the war Negro soldiers who may be without even the aid of a committee on fair employment practices will sorely need all the help that they can get until they can wedge themselves back into civilian employment.

SEP 5 1942

47d-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC

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SEP 5 1942

Informer
Houston, Texas
47d

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Labor's Contribution To War Stepped Up

National Urban League Releases Findings on FEPC Operation

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Negro labor's contribution to the war effort has stepped sharply up during the past several months, according to William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, who released Friday the results of a study made of the first full year's operation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802.

This order, which was issued June 25, 1941, forbids racial discrimination in defense employment, and the President subsequently appointed the Fair Employment Practice Committee to enforce it. The National Urban League, which was formed in 1910 as an interracial organization to improve conditions among Negroes in the cities, made its study through its department of research and investigations and with the cooperation of local affiliates in forty industrial centers throughout the United States.

LISTS FINDINGS

Among the findings of the National Urban League are:

1. Negro employment in the war industries has been stepped up in all parts of the county.

2. The three most effective forces influencing this improvement have been Executive Order No. 8802 and the activities of the FEPC in its enforcement; The Negro Manpower Service of the War Manpower Commission, formerly the Negro Employment and Training Branch of WPB, and activities of private organizations concerned primarily with the welfare of the 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

3. Racial discrimination in employment nevertheles remains a serious factor which is reflected in the excessive ratio of Negroes on relief to their total population.

4. Relaxation of trade union restrictions against Negro workers is noted in a number of citiets.

5. The most encouraging single change in employment practices is in the field of aircraft production.

6. Establishment of ordnance plants throughout the country has brought semi-skilled employment to thousands of Negroes.

7. The Navy Department has more than doubled the employment of colored workers in its yards, Negroes now being represented in thirteen different crafts, including firt-class machinists.

8. In Southern states, where three-fourths of the country's Negro labor is located, "training facilities are inadequate and frequently non-existent;" but this situation "is much better" in the North.

9. "Widespread complaint regarding state operation of the United States Employment Service continues to be made."

10. There is a growing public recognition, notably in Baltimore, that the local pool of Negro labor should be used "as a realistic solution of employment and housing problems" in preference to importing labor from outside the locality.

RELIEF ROLLS

Referring to the Negro's position on the relief rolls, Mr. Baldwin reports: "It is true that the absolute number of Negroes on relief is gradually declining, but the more rapid transfer of whites from these rolls to war employment has actually increased the proportion of Negroes over figures reported three years ago.

"As a general rule, there are at least twice as many Negroes on relief as whites, considering the ratio of each group in the total population. In New York City there are four times as many, and the disparity is as great or greater in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Buffalo and other cities. If present trends should be continued, there is danger that relief rolls will soon consist only of the unemployables of both races and trained and willing Negro workers who can find no work."

The report also cites various cases where Negroes are being given opportunities for supervisory and administrative work as well as for skilled jobs. The Kingsbury Ordnance Plant at Laporte, Ind., employs 3,400 colored workers of whom 2,500 are in semi-skilled operations. The Sun Shipbuilding Co., at Chester, Pa., has annopnced that it will employ 9,000 Negroes in all skills in its Number 4 shipyard. An Indianapolis manufacturer of radio equipment has begun the employment of Negroes in such posts as draftsmen and inspectors. There has been extensive "upgrading" of semi-skilled and skilled Negro workers in former automobile plants now engaged in war production. And the Twin Cities Ordnance Plant of St. Paul is using Negroes "in all types of jobs from custodial and semi-skilled production to supervisory, white-collar and administrative operations."

Adjustment of the closed shop agreement between the Internationtl Association of Machinists and the Consolidated Aircraft Co., to permit employment of qualified Negro machinists in the company's SanDiego plant.

Admission by the Cleveland local of the same union of several Negroes to membership and to employment on closed shop jobs.

Cooperation by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the Regional Labor Supply Committee in placing Negro workers in war jobs in the New York City area.

Prompt disciplinary action by the CIO United Automobile Workers of America against white union members who demonstrated against the employment of skilled Negro workers.

Active steps by the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, to place Negro workers in war plants.

Establishment by State and local labor unions of special committees to deal with interracial problems within the labor movement.

Provided for Negro sailors equal pay, work, and living conditions on ships covered by agreements between this union and shipping firms.

In the matter of state operation of the United State Employmen Service the Urban League's investigation disclosed that: "Out of 21 large cities studied, reports from 16 showed that local United States employment office continue to accept discriminatory job orders and to fill them with white workers regardless of the provisions of the President's Executive Order. Protests have also been made on unsatisfactory and sometimes disgraceful physical accommodations provided for Negro job appliants in towns where the law requires separation of the races.

"Equally serious complaints are made of the personal attitude of employment service personnel in several cities. Prejudiced interviewers are accused of slipshod methods in registering and referring Negro workers, or refusal to register them in skilled classifications, and of refusal to include them in job referrals even when employers are willing to consider Negroes."

The report concludes with seven specific recommendations, refleting the concensus of opinion among Urban League secretaries, for action by National and state employment service directors to correct conditions in the local offices.

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

FEPC Head To Talk On Negro Rights

AUG 14 1942

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, distinguished educator and chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, will be guest speaker at luncheon tomorrow at the Hotel Book-Cadillac, it was announced yesterday by Professor John F. Shepard, President of the Civil Rights Federation.

Dr. MacLean will discuss the work of the President's Committee in eliminating discrimination against minority groups in war industry and government employment. Luncheon guests will have an opportunity to ask questions of Dr. MacLean on minority employment problems, Professor Shepard announced.

An expert on minority group problems, Dr. MacLean is also President of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

AUG 14 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Randolph Gets Green And Murray To Back Independence Of FEPC

SEP 12 1942

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 10.—Two important labor leaders, William Green, head of the AFL, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, joined hands with the militant leader, A. Philip Randolph, in a protest to President Roosevelt to take the FEPC from under Paul V. McNutt and his War Manpower Commission. This move was urged by the labor leaders because they felt the committee stands to lose its independence, and works contrary to the original organization.

TEXT OF TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

President Murray's (CIO) message to Mr. Roosevelt read: "Recent order issued will as I understand it place Fair Employment Practice Committee under Manpower Commission. This, of course, will destroy independence of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. It is the judgment of CIO that best interests of workers would be protected if Fair Employment Practices Committee is resotred to its original independent status."

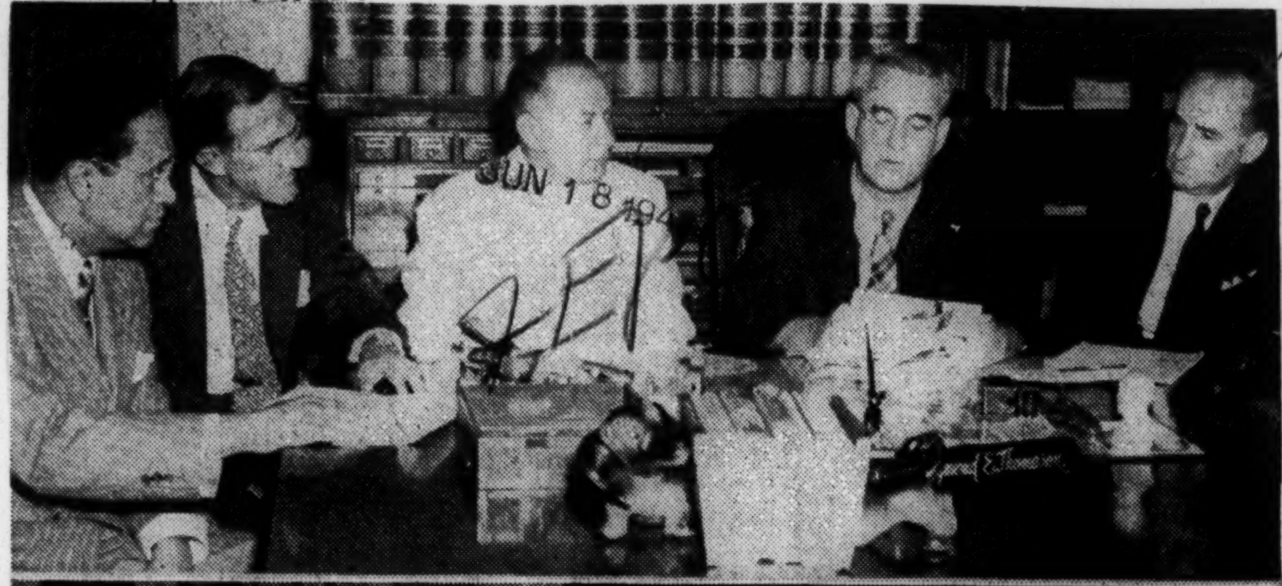
President Green's message read: "I repectfully suggest that Fair Employment Practice Committee be continued as it existed when you created it. It is my opinion that greater satisfaction will be rendered if it continues to function upon an independent basis."

47d 1942

[redacted]

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.



COMMITTEE OPENS HEARING—Charges of discrimination against Negroes in war production work and national defense training were the business Wednesday of the opening session of a three-day hearing, conducted here by the president's committee ... ir labor practices. Officials of the committee ... field representatives are shown above:

Top: Committee members who will hear cases against 12 Southeastern war industries, defense training authorities and labor organizations, are, left to right, Earl Dickerson, Chicago city alderman; Frank Fenton, representing the American Federation of Labor; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman of the committee and president of Hampton Institute, and Mark Etheridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Below: Prominent in the hearing will be, left to right, John Beecher, field representative; Maceo Hubbard, field representative; Dr. MacLean, Lawrence A. Cramer and Dr. E. G. Trimble, field representative.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

U. S. FAIR EMPLOYMENT GROUP OPENS HEARINGS

Concentrating on full employment or training for employment of every able man and woman, regardless of creed or race—in expectation of a 1944 in which it is predicted that industry will urgently need every available citizen down to the 16-year level—the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practices launched its Southeastern hearing in Birmingham Thursday with the case of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation in Nashville, Tenn.

Friday the hearings will continue with the case of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation of Mobile and other war industries, national defense training agencies and labor unions charged with having refused opportunity in war work to individuals because of race.

"Single interest and single purpose of the hearings," Committee Chairman Malcolm MacLean said in his opening address, "is to obtain full use of manpower in the making of planes and guns and ships.

"By Jan. 1, 1944, our best analysts say that we must have in employment or in training for employment, all available men and women whatever their race or creed, even down to the 16-year-olds . . .

Many Schools To Close

"By that time, civilian production will have been cut to one-half or one-third the present rate. One-half the rural schools of the United States will be closed. High school enrollment will be reduced by 50 or 60 per cent from present numbers.

"Colleges will have only 20 to 30 per cent of present enrollment.

"These statistics give the full importance of the all-out effort of this nation and of the work of this committee.

"We are not interested in social reform or political implication, we are interested solely in the production of enough men and women to produce materials and manpower for this war."

The committee, Dr. MacLean said, is concerned directly with the "growing compulsive need for utilization in every aspect of the war effort of all available manpower."

Mark Ethridge, manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal, pointed out of the 130,000,000 persons in the United States, 40 per cent are Jews, Negroes, aliens, American Orientals, of Spanish extraction or Catholics.

Minority Groups Needed

"This means that 40 per cent of this nation are within the sphere against which prejudice operates. Can we who are not of these minority groups afford not to have the minority groups participating in the war effort? No, we cannot."

"There should be only one test for employment," he said, "and that is if the man has the know-how or can acquire it."

First of 12 Southeastern cases involving war industries, national defense training agencies or labor unions to be heard was that of the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., of Nashville, Tenn.

Questions brought out by Dr. E. G. Trimble, field representative of the committee, to complainants and witnesses and counter-questioning of Vultee representatives, constituted the testimony presented to the committee. Committee members who then asked their own questions were: Chairman MacLean, David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Frank Fenton, AFL representative; Earl Dickerson, Chicago city alderman, and Milton P. Webster, Chicago, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

First Witness Called

First witness to be called was Cy Record, field representative, Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Production Board.

Record's answers to questioning tended to show that Vultee Aircraft has to date hired Negroes only in the capacity or janitors or maids, and that less than 1 per cent of the total employes are Negroes.

Witnesses included Dr. E. Q. Hawk, representative of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply Committee; Mark M. Latting, 39, Nashville Negro and expert bench mechanic, who had applied to Vultee Aircraft, Inc.; George Hastings, personnel manager of the Vultee Nashville organization; G. E. Freeman, Tennessee director of vocational education, and a representative of International Association of Machinists.

Testimony presented by the Fair Employment Committee's field representatives tended to show that though qualified Negro men have applied to the Vultee Company, none have been employed on the production line and that though there is a large untapped source of Negro labor qualified educational-

ly for national defense pre-employment training, only the first courses offering such training to Negroes are now being opened in Nashville.

Refusals Explained

Vultee representatives testified that the qualified Negro applicants were refused positions because there were no openings at that particular time, but admitted that the company was offering no defense training to Negroes at the present, though an extensive training program is being conducted within the company. According to Vultee witness testimony, there are no training courses open to Negroes in Nashville which give the particular aircraft production skills necessary for employment at the aircraft plant.

Vocational education representatives of Tennessee testified that no defense training courses of an aircraft production nature had been opened until May of this year because there was no demand from industry for Negro workers.

Only courses offered Negroes in Nashville were in automobile mechanics and blacksmithing.

Said Mark Ethridge, "It seems to me that we have here the vicious circle. And, furthermore, if there is no demand for automobile mechanics or blacksmiths, these courses are being offered merely as a soothing syrup to the Negroes."

Said Chairman MacLean, "May I call to the committee's attention the present slow-up in war industry because of observance of the vague clause which provides that training shall be offered where there is a particular need."

The commitee will continue the three-day hearings Friday and Saturday.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Local Situation Due To Come Up For Airing At Birmingham F.E.P. Hearing

"While assurances have been given by high federal officials that Negroes will receive equitable defense training for the new bombing plant, the failure of local officials to show anything except promises has caused the Council on Defense Training to conclude that local training officals are doing everything possible to delay the training program for Negroes."

This was the way a spokesman for the Council on Defense Training summed up the Bell Bomber Plant training situation, yesterday, as far as Negroes are concerned in Atlanta.

JUN 17 1942

"Two months ago," he continued, "we were given assurances by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that M. D. Mobley, State Director of Vocational Training for Defense Workers in Georgia, was proceeding with the steps necessary to provide training in Aircraft Riveting, Sheet Metal Work, Fabrication and Sub Assembly."

TOLD EQUIPMENT ORDERED

"We were told that the course to combine all this training would be the same course as that to be offered white persons. Both city and state officials told us that five to six thousand dollars in equipment had been ordered and that when this arrived it would be sufficient to train approximately 200 pe sons during the two-month course."

In a meeting on May 1, Mr. Mobley informed W. Y. Bell and W. H. Dean that the state Constitution and Laws prohibited white teachers from teaching either Negro instructors or trainees. In a letter addressed to him on May 6, the Council pointed out that it had legal opinion which indicated clearly that Georgia statutes do not limit white teachers to teaching only white persons and therefor some of the thirty instructors who returned from Buffalo might well be used to train Negro instructors or trainees. From the Council's point of view this removed the biggest obstacle to getting the program under way immediately.

Objection was also made to the present allocation to Negroes of five or six thousand dollars out of the total money appropriated for the general training program in Atlanta. Protest was also made to Washington authorities on the small amount of money set aside for training of Negroes and this was subsequently doubled.

After two months during which time many assurances had been received by Local, State and Federla officials, the Council contends that discrimination still exists, since no Negro can now receive training, although two centers have been set up for the training of white workers. These are the Fulton County Center at 165 Central Avenue, where we understand that at least 200 persons are being trained each month. The other center is located at Lakewood where the City of Atlanta has a training program now turning out 100 persons per month.

47d-1942

FEPC

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Orders Dixie to Train Workers for Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON

Southern educational authorities have been ordered to establish training courses to prepare colored workers for jobs in the shipbuilding industry, according to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The directive, Dr. MacLean said this week, was issued to the State Councils of Administration from headquarters of the regional labor supply committee in Birmingham, Ala., following a meeting a few days earlier.

FEPC hearings in Birmingham are scheduled for June 18, 19 and 20. Anticipated increases in the demand for skilled workers in areas where colored persons are denied training for skilled jobs was responsible for the order.

JUN 6 - 1942

"These scheduled hearings," Dr. MacLean stated, "were necessary by the evident bottleneck developing in shipbuilding areas in the South, where colored persons are a substantial proportion of the manpower, but where they have been prevented from making an effective contribution to shipbuilding because there has been little or no training in this skill open to members of the colored race."

Housing Shortage Noted

Dr. MacLean also called attention to another problem which is now affecting the mobilization of adequate defense workers, the shortage of housing in the Mobile, Ala., area, where the population has increased from 79,000 to 123,000 since the 1940 census, he states, and it is estimated that 21,000 additional workers, at least, will be needed. Dr. MacLean indicated that his committee is joining with other agencies interested in speeding up production to see what can be done to improve this situation.

JUN 6 - 1942

PASSENGERS, PORTER HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

PETERSBURG, Va.—Mrs. Creola Watkins and Frank Calvin Watkins, passengers, of Orange, N.J., and Jesse Knight, Pullman porter of Birmingham, Ala., were among sixty-two persons who suffered slight injuries when a northbound Seaboard train and two coupled freight locomotives crashed headon here on Thursday.

DR. GREGG TO LEAVE EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Dr. Howard D. Gregg asked the trustees of Edward Waters College to relieve him of the duties of the presidency following the commencement exercises, Thursday, and the seventy-sixth anniversary celebration, at which time $50,000 was raised for education.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HALT NAVAL WORK OVER NEGRO ISSUE

Thousands Quit Hudson Arsenal as Eight, by Union Seniority, Are Assigned to Machines

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, June 18—Because eight Negro employes, in accordance with their union seniority rights, had been assigned to machines formerly operated by white workers, several thousand members of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. went on a "wildcat strike" today, shutting down 60 per cent of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Arsenal.

Upon warnings by Secretary Knox for the Navy and R. J. Thomas, president of the union, the strike was called off after lasting seven hours. Production ceased at 9 A. M., when striking employes left the plant or milled around inside, refusing to work despite the urgings of local union officials. But the afternoon shift went to work as usual.

In a telegram to Captain A. S. Wotherspoon, the naval officer in charge of the plant, Secretary Knox declared that the walkout was in violation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802 and that it was "known to be without sanction of national and local union officers."

"This plant is engaged solely in vital war production, is entirely owned by the government which bears all operating costs, and has been designated as a military reservation," he continued.

"Under such circumstances the refusal to continue normal work warrants assumption the men are disloyal and not only are subject to immediate dismissal, but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other industrial establishments engaged in war work. Immediate resumption of work is therefore imperative."

Mr. Thomas, before leaving Washington for Detroit, telegraphed Al Germain, president of the Hudson local, to tell the strikers that they would be expelled from the union unless they returned to work at once.

"This walkout is a flagrant violation of the constitution of the U. A. W.-C. I. O.," his telegram stated. "More than that, it amounts to sabotage of our war effort and plays into the hands of the enemies of our nation.

"The U. A. W.-C. I. O. constitution has been violated by a display of vicious race prejudice. Our constitution provides for safeguarding the rights of all our members, irrespective of their race or creed."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Colored FEPC Aides Sit In Birmingham Hearings

JUN 6 - 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—Two senior field representives of the FEPC were due in this city Monday morning to begin the building up of the work for committee hearing to be held on discriminatory practices on June 18, 19, and 20.

They are Ernest G. Trimble, formerly of the University of Kentucky, and Maceo A. Hubbard of Philadelphia, both lawyers.

Besides these two legal aides, three persons are already in Birmingham representing the Fair Employment Practice Committee. They include John H. Beecher, Elmer W. Henderson and Daniel R. Donovan.

Henderson and Hubbard are colored.

This is the largest staff yet sent to build up the preliminary work in a hearing. Only one man was sent to Los Angeles, one to New York and one to Chicago.

At the same time, the committee announces plans for hearings in the southwest on July 25 and 26 as a result of increasing charges that workers of Latin American origin are being discriminated against in violation of Executive Order 8802.

These allegations have been used by the Axis as the basis for all anti-United States propaganda.

JUN 6 - 1942

The next meeting of the committee is set for Washington on Monday.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

STEAMFITTERS, PLUMBERS GET U. S. WARNING

Locals Get 'Till June 18 To Alter Policies Of Discrimination

In two stiffly worded decisions, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sustained charges of race discrimination against two Chicago labor unions which have prevented Negro steamfitters and plumbers from working on certain defense projects.

JUN 27 1942

The text of these decisions were made public Monday by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who pointed out that Local 597, Steamfitters Protective association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers union, had been given until June 18, to "alter or contrue" their present policies in such a manner that qualified steamfitters and plumbers may be employed "in the ordinary course of business" on the basis of merit.

The unions have another five days in which to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

The committee labels the union's proposal to Negro workers as "unreasonable, oppresive, unconscienable, and contrary to the spirit and letter of Executive Order 8802."

The charges against the two unions held that they have close shops agreements with plumbing and steamfitting contractors to the effect that only union members can be employed; that the union does not admit Negroes, regardless of fitness; that the union has refused to give clearance to Negro workers; that both unions have offered Negroes a plan which would limit them to working only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only on such buildings as are occupied by colored tenants or owners."

As a result of the policies of the unions, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Negro steamfitters and plumbers have been refused work on the vast construction jobs going on at the Great Lakes Naval station and the Cabrini Housing project, both of which are financed by public funds for the war emergency it is pointed out.

PLUMBER UNION OBJECTS TO CoFEP ORDER

Payton J. Tuohy, counsel for Local No. 130 of the Journeyman Plumber's union, one of the two AFL organizations ordered by the CoFEP to cease discriminatory practices and accept Negroes as members, indicated Monday this decision would be protested.

"We are not going to upset our established practices for a matter of expediency," Touhy said, "and it is not even a matter of expediency but a matter of a minority group trying to crash the gates of union labor."

He also said, "Neither the AFL nor the Journeymen Plumbers union nor their constitutions discriminates against Negroes but we contend that they should come into the union in the regular way."

JUN 6 1942

This "regular way" consisted of a plan which the CoFEP described as "unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable and unenforceable." It called for limiting Negroes to work only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only in such buildings as are occupied by colored owners or tenants."

Tuohy said he would go to Washington Thursday to protest the ruling and urge reconsideration of the case.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

8 War Industries Here Ordered By FEPC To Stop Discriminating Against Workers Because Of Race

JUN - 6 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Orders to "cease and desist" from discriminating against workers because of their race and religion were directed Wednesday to eight war industries in New York and New Jersey by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The committee's action was based on the record of its public hearings held in New York City in February.

Each of the firms holds large war contracts and each was found to have violated executive order 8802 which, to assure maximum manpower for the war effort, outlaws discrimination against workers in war industries and government because of their "race, creed, color or national origin."

The eight firms cited in the New York area are—Carl Nordan, Inc., and Fairchild Aviation Corp., both of New York City, and Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N.J., Becton, Dickinson and Co., East Rutherford, N. J., Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J.

The Committee also announced that the case against the Julius Kayser, Co., Brooklyn, was "dismissed from public hearings without prejudice," and that the case against Okanite, Inc., was postponed "at the suggestion of the Committee" and charges against this company are being further investigated.

With respect to two other firms, the Sperry Gyroscope Corp., and the Ford Instrument Co., both of New York, findings and directions "will be submitted and published," after the companies answer the complaints filed against them. At the February hearings, Sperry Gyroscope and Ford informed the Committee that they had not been given sufficient time to make adequate preparation to answer the charges against them.

The Committee ordered that monthly reports be submitted to it as to the number and racial distribution of the persons employed by each company, that all employment agencies be informed of the company's new policy of non-discrimination, and to give "written authority to all public and private employment agencies from which it recruits workers, to make the company's requisition for employees available to the committee."

It also directs that the companies "institute and establish hiring, upgrading and promotional procedures which will insure the employment of workers in line with the principles of Executive Order 8802, and that in-plant training of all qualified employees be extended without regard to race, creed or color."

In the case of Wright Aeronautical, the Committee directed the corporation to employ one Robert Smith, a Negro electrician of 336 McDonough street, Brooklyn, "in line with his qualifications, if he is still available for employment."

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the Committee, called attention to the fact that neither the February hearings nor the present summary could cover all the war industries in the New York area against which the Committee has received complaints.

"Complaints received both by us and by other agencies of the New York State and Federal governments indicate that there is a long list of employers who have hitherto refused or who now refuse employment to persons because of their race, their religion, or their national background. The advertisements which boldly specify "white" only, or "Protestant," or "Gentile," are other indications that several needed worker groups are being discriminated against at a time when we must have unity of brain, brawn and loyalty to defeat our common enemies from without.

"More recently," MacLean continued, "We are receiving increasing numbers of complaints from both the foreign-born and first generation citizens whose names are foreign-sounding, and we find that even where there are no restrictions stipulated by the Army or Navy, some firms refuse to employ aliens in any capacity whatever. Yet, many of our foreign-born are as much against the Axis as we are, and many of them have sons who are loyally fighting in our Armed Forces."

Some of the firms cited in the New York-New Jersey area have already taken steps to improve their employment practices, MacLean observed. He also made known that each of the companies involved had consented for the Committee to examine its requisitions for workers in the records of the U. S. Employment Service.

A summary of the complaints and action follow:

Wright Aeronautical—"The Committee finds that this corporation had engaged in discriminatory employment practices both in hiring and in directing the admission policy of the Paterson Vocational Training School, and that the practices were in effect for some time prior to the hearings and continued up to the date of hearings. However, the Committee finds that since the hearings, the Corporation has taken certain steps to eliminate improper discriminatory practices, the result of which the Committee cannot at this time determine."

Some of the steps taken by Wright Aeronautical include notification of "each of its 900 supervisory officers of the provisions of the Executive Order, and of their affirmative duty to comply with its provisions; clarification of the com- Board of Education and the Paterson Vocational School; anouncement of readiness to accept trainees without regard to raoe, creed, color or national origin, and employment of a Negro in its personnel department to assist in recruiting and upgrading workers."

Beckton, Dickinson—"The Committee finds that this company has discriminated .. .. against Negroes solely because of their race, in violation of Executive Order 8802, and directs that the company cease and desist from such discriminatory practices." The Commitee also found in the records of the United States Employment Service that all requisitions for this Company between August 25, 1941 and January 2, 1942, contained notations calling for white workers only.

Fairchild Aviation—"The Committee finds that the Fairchild Aviation Corporation....discriminates against Jews solely on account of their religion in violation of Executive Order 8802," and that the Corporation discriminated against Negroes "solely on account of their race up to short time prior to the hearings, that shortly before the hearings, the corporation employed four Negroes in other than custodial work."

The records of the U. S. Employment Service show that up to September 1, 1941, Fairchild Corporation requisitions contained notations calling for "white Christian" employees.

Babcock and Wilcox—"The Committee finds that Babcock and Wilcox has in its Bayonne, N. J. plant, discriminated against Negroes solely because of their race." The Company stated that Negroes constituted 12.7 per cent of workers in its four plants, but did not deny that there are no Negroes in its Bayonne plant.

Carl Norden — The Committee finds that this company "had discriminated in its employment practices against Negroes solely because of their race, in violation of Executive Order 8802 in that the Company has submitted orders for workers incorporating discriminatory specifications and failed to employ any Negroes in its New York plant."

The records of the U. S. Employment Service show that requisitions of "this company up to September 1, 1941," contained notations calling for "white Christian" employees.

Titeflex Metal Base—The Committee finds that this company "has discriminated against Jews in violation of Executive Order 8802," an advertisement for "Gentiles" was placed in the Detroit news of November 23, 1941, by the head of the engineering department of the company. Records of U. S. E. S. also show that three out of four requisitions between August 20 and September 2, 1941, contained notations calling for Catholics or Protestants.

The Committee, in addition to the general directions, directs Titeflex to "cease and desist from placing or inserting newspaper advertisements for workers setting forth specifications of race, creed, color or national origin."

Continental Can—"The Committee finds that this company has discriminated in its employment practices against Negroes solely on account of their race, but notes, with approval, the instructions issued by the company on February 5, 1942—reaffirming its policy of non-discrimination on account race and religion and directing the elimination of reference on employment application forms."

Isolantite—The Company admitted that it employed no Negroes because "some of its present employees had let the company know that if there were any colored girls employed they would walk out in a body." At the suggestion of the Committee and subsequent to the public hearings, the company conferred with the officers of Local No. 22026 of the Chemical and Oil Workers Union, AFL, and has advised the Committee that "the Union does not object to the employment of Negroes by the company and that the company is taking immediate steps to employ persons solely on the basis of their qualifications and without regard to race, creed, clor, or national origin."

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Job Ban Against Negroes Laid to 2 Unions

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A Presidential committee ruled today that two AFL unions in Chicago had prevented Negroes from working OK big defense projects and denounced the policy as "undemocratic and degrading" and contrary to orders of President Roosevelt.

In the first such action respecting unions the President's committee on fair employment practices, created a year ago to investigate racial discrimination in defense work, sustained charges against Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Assn., and Local 120, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union.

It directed the unions to "alter or construe" their policies by June 18 so that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters could be employed.

The action was predicated on the complaints of the Cook County Plumbers Assn. and the Cook County Steamfitters Assn., both Negro organizations. The former charged that Negro plumbers were unable to get jobs at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and at the Francis Cabrini defense housing project.

(5)

47d-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim-Crow in Defense Training in South Hit

By Robert F. Hall
(Special to The Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 20.—A letter expressing the Southern labor movement's warm appreciation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee's work in the deep South was read into the record at the final session of the hearings here of the committee this afternoon.

The communication was signed by Alton Lawrence, regional director of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and, said it expressed the opinion of the overwhelming majority of members of both CIO and AFL unions in supporting efforts to remove all barriers to the full use of manpower.

The letter was interpreted as showing that a majority of southern workers are not in sympathy with the discriminatory policies which the hearings proved were being practiced in some AFL building and metal trades locals and internationals.

Discrimination was shown in National Defense training programs in Birmingham, Savannah and Macon in today's testimony. In Birmingham, 4,457 whites and only 213 Negroes had received defense training, it was brought out in questioning Vernon J. Douglass, director of Defense Training in this city.

He admitted that while federal funds expended for the whole program reached $179,000, only $16,449 was spent on Negro training.

County equipment devoted to white training was 52 times that of equipment used for Negroes, measured in dollars, although 40 per cent of Birmingham's population are Negroes.

Thad Eubanks, representative of the Savannah chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Color People testified that while 2,200 whites had received training there, only 200 Negroes had been given defense training, and that equipment valued at $110,000 had been delivered for the white training program compared to $7,000 worth of equipment delivered for Negro training. This allocation was made, he said, despite the fact that 46 per cent of Savannah is Negro and 42 per cent of available labor supply is Negro. He emphasized that the Savannah area shipyards will soon require 24,000 workers, which cannot be filled from available white labor alone.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, while questioning one defense training officer protested against the evasiveness of answers and charged that there was a lot of buck-passing between local officials and Washington. "I suspect a lot of the difficulty is not local," he said.

Milton P. Webster, international vice-president of the Sleeping Car Porters, said there has simply been a practice of shutting Negroes out of defense training.

"That's right," Negroes in the audience exclaimed.

Douglass and P. D. McArthur, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, agreed to allocate 40 per cent of funds to defense training for Negroes.

Other cases heard today included:

1.—Delta Shipbuilding Corp., New Orleans, which employs only 5 per cent Negroes. R. B. Ackerman, vice-president, agreed to cooperate with the AFL Metal Trades Council in providing training and skilled jobs for Negroes.

2.—McEvoy Shipbuilding Corp. of Savannah, a complaint filed by the Negro Carpenters Local against the company and the white Carpenters Local 256 was settled when George Googe, Southern representative of the AFL, and the company agreed to include the Negro local in the contract.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COCA COLA TO GIVE NEGROES EMPLOYMENT

Regional Labor Supply Committee Will Ask For Other Jobs

JUN 27 1942

By CLIFF MACKAY

BIRMINGHAM—Two barriers to full participation of Negroes in southeastern war industries were lowered Thursday almost before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices had opened its scheduled hearing at the federal courtroom here.

This progress resulted when: first —, The Bracken Bag Loading corporation, a subsidary of the Coca Cola company, Atlanta, termed one of the most vicious in its denial of employment opportunities to Negroes, in a closed executive session signed an agreement with members of the committee that these practices would be immediately abandoned; and secondly—, James H. McGinnis, chairman of the Regional Labor Supply committee, Birmingham, revealed that direction will be sent to all representatives of the United States Employment Service to recommend men to employment without reference to race.

The move of the Bracken corporation was made, it was believed, to prevent public testimony against the company which has persistently refused to employ Negro women although thousands were available in the community.

Under the leadership of President Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, more than 200 witnesses who had been denied employment arrived to testify. One of the witnesses was said to have been the sister of the First Alabaman to lose his life in World War II, a skilled power machine operator.

The formal taking of testimony began Thursday afternoon when witnesses in the case of the Vultee Aircraft corporation, Nashville, were called. Cy W. Record, who had been loaned from the War Production board to investigate for the CoFep, outlined what he termed a "vicious situation" at the Nashville plant where out of the thousands of persons employed, Negroes were limited to about 20 jobs as janitors, porters, and maids.

Mark M. Lattings, a mechanic of 22 years experience, told how he was turned down because he "lacked training" although he had worked for both the Ford Motor company and the Chrysler corporation at Detroit.

The matter of training opportunities was pointed to as the bottleneck and W. A. Bass, superintendent of schools, Nashville, was called "positively hostile" to the idea of training Negroes for war industries" by Dr. Emory O. Hawk, member, Regional Labor Supply committee, who told of his efforts to have Negroes integrated in the training program.

George S. Hastings, industrial secretary, who appeared in defense for Vultee, claimed that his compny was living up to the Presidential order 8802, and brought J. M. Shelton, representative of the AFL International Machinists' union, to support the claim. Both were subjected to vigorous cross examination by Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman, and admitted that Negroes formed only eight-tenths of one per cent of the whole plant personnel. Negroes form 28 percent of Nashville's population.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on Defense Training for Negroes, was the principal witness Friday and clearly outlined the fight being made in Atlanta to get training programs and job opportunities for Negroes open at the huge new Bell Aircraft plant being erected near Atlanta. More than 40,000 are to be hired at the plant and at present no Negroes are being trained for these positions.

M. D. Mobley, Georgia Director of Vocational training, sought to justify their failure to set up defense courses for Negroes on the assumption that none could secure employment. The courses being offered are financed wholly by the federal government under an act which forbids discrimination between races in the setting up of the courses.

The hearings, the first of their kind ever held by the committee in the deep south, went off without incident. Negroes were seated on one side of the courtroom and whites on the other. M. P. Webster and Earl Dickerson, only Negro members of the committee, were most active in the cross examination of the witnesses.

Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, who opened the hearing Tuesday, asserted the purpose of the committee was "to obtain full use of the full manpower of the United States in the making of planes, guns and ships."

An embarrassing moment came up in the Thursday session when Dave Sarnoff, president of RCA corporation, asked Mr. Hastings of Vultee, just what was the objection to hiring skilled Negroes. Hastings, turning a deep red, asserted, "It just might be embarrassing."

Denial of training opportunities in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida were thoroughly aired and the findings after the testimony had been reviewed by the committee in executive session will be released to the public, it was announced by Lawrence Cramer, the committee's secretary. The hearings were brought to a close late Saturday afternoon.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 17, 1942

HEARING MAPPED IN GEORGIA OVER TRAINING NEGROES

Discrimination Is Alleged in Providing Facilities for War Work Schools

Atlanta, June 16 (AP).—Charges that negroes have been discriminated against in Georgia in the train-

ing of workers for war industries will be aired before the president's committee of fair employment practices at a public hearing in Birmingham June 18-20.

The complaints, filed by negroes of Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, came to light today after Attorney-General Ellis Arnall advised the state department of education that Georgia's constitution prohibits the use of white schools for the vocational training of negroes.

Asked to Be at Hearing

M. D. Mobley, director of the state's vocational training program, disclosed he had been requested to appear at the hearing, the committee informing him it had received "complaints alleging that your agency has failed to provide equitable opportunities for negroes in connection with the national defense training program."

Besides calling on Mobley for data about Georgia's program and the courses offered for whites and negroes, the committee told him he would be "particularly questioned" about training opportunities afforded negroes in Atlanta, Savannah and Macon.

The committee was appointed by President Roosevelt to investgate complaints of racial discrimination and to prevent workers from being barred from employment in or training for war industries solely because of race, creed or color. Mobley said he understood two or tnree members of the committee were negroes.

Several Groups Protest

In response to a query by Mobley, the committee said complaints that Georgia negroes were not provided wth programs comparable to those offered whites in aircraft, shipbuilding and other trades had been received from:

1. The Urban League and negro committee on defense training in Atlanta; 2. A committee of negro citizens of Macon, and 3. The Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also, the committee said, individuals in all three cities had filed affadavits charging that, upon applying for training, they had been rejected or been given inconclusive answers.

Denying the charges, Mobley said "There is no attitude whatsoever, on the part of local or state school officials, to try to prevent the training of negroes."

Many Industries Not Open

In setting up a training program, he said, "The first thing is to know what occupation to train people for and so far, with one or two exceptions, we have been unable to learn in what occupations negroes will find employment. The hands of the school people are completely tied."

He said that to train negroes unless they could obtain jobs after they completed the courses would be a waste of funds and of valuable equipment, which is difficult to obtain because of priorities.

Since the state's program, financed in full by the federal government, started almost two years ago, about 12,000 negroes and 60,000 whites have been enrolled, and some $2,000,000 has been spent, Mobley said. Most of the negroes, he added, have been trained to repair and to drive tractors and to do similar farm work since "not much" industrial employment has been available for them.

To Probe In Other States

Mobley said he understood that complaints of discrimination in Alabama, Tennessee and possibly other Southern states would be investigated at the committee hearing, to be held in the federal courtroom at Birmingham.

In a ruling requested by State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins, Attorney-General Arnall said that in Georgia neither white schools nor the equipment in them may be used for training negroes, even when white students are not present.

He cited the state's constitutional provision that "separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races" and said that "if additional training facilities are required in the war program for negroes, separate buildings must be provided . . ."

Arnall added, "So long as your department vocationally trains negroes for war industry separately from white traintees in proportion to the actual needs of industry for the respective groups of workers, I think you will comply with the laws of this state."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 14, 1942

Labor Practice Hearings Set

Committee To Meet In Birmingham To Probe Discrimination Charges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.—(AP)—John Beecher, field representative of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practice, disclosed today that the committee would investigate approximately a dozen cases involving charges of racial discrimination against defense workers during its three-day hearing starting here Thursday.

"These cases involve war industries or labor organizations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana whose policies have been complained against," Beecher said. "They will be given opportunity to answer charges filed against them and to cross-examine witnesses."

Shipyard Complaints

A staff of six field representatives has been conducting preliminary investigations here for presentation before the full committee headed by Chairman Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute.

Lawrence Cramer, committee chairman, said at Washington that the fact-finding inquiry was called to investigate "quite a few complaints" of discrimination against Negroes in war industries, especially shipbuilding, in this area.

The committee, created by President Roosevelt a year ago, later will make recommendations in the cases. It is authorized to investigate and correct grievances "growing out of discrimination against defense workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin."

The hearing will be the first conducted in the South, although similar ones have been held in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. Following the Chicago hearing, 10 companies holding millions of dollars of war contracts in the Chicago and Milwaukee area were ordered to cease discriminating against workers because of race or religion.

All members of the committee plan to attend the inquiry here, Beecher said.

In addition to Chairman McLean, they are Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, New York; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago city alderman; Milton P. Webster, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago; Frank Fenton, representing President William Green of the American Federation of Labor ;John Brophy, representing President Phillip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Secretary Cramer is a native of Louisiana and former governor of the Virgin Islands.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 17, 1942

Federal Group To Hold Hearing

Charges that Negroes have been discriminated against in Georgia in the training of workers for war industries will be aired before the President's Committee of Fair Employment Practices at a public hearing in Birmingham June 18-20.

M. D. Mobley, director of Georgia's vocational training program, disclosed he had been requested to appear at the hearing, the committee informing him it had received "complaints alleging that your agency has failed to provide equitable opportunities for Negroes in connection with the national defense training program."

In response to a query by Mobley, the committee said complaints that Georgia Negroes were not provided with programs comparable to those offered whites in aircraft, shipbuilding and other trades had been received from:

1. The Urban League and Negro committee on defense training in Atlanta; 2. A committee of Negro citizens of Macon, and 3. The Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also, the committee said, individuals in all three cities had filed affadavits charging that, upon applying for training, they had been rejected or been given inconslusive answers.

Denying the charges, Mobley said "there is no attitude whatsoever, on the part of local or state school officials, to try to prevent the training of Negroes."

Since the state's program, financed in full by the federal government, started almost two years ago, about 12,000 Negroes and 60,000 whites have been enrolled and some $2,000,000 has been spent, Mobley said. Most of the Negroes, he added, have been trained to repair and to drive tractors and to do similar farm work since "not much" industrial employment has been available for them.

Mobley said he understood that complaints of discrimination in Alabama, Tennessee and possibly other southern states would be investigated at the committee hearing, to be held in the federal court room at Birmingham.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL RAPS FEP HEARINGS

JUN 27 1942

Magazine Claims Probes 'Race Trials;' Calls For Fight

BIRMINGHAM. — Characterizing the Co-FEP hearings as "race trials" and a "carnival of reform," "ALABAM," the new magazine of the Deep South published at Birmingham, in issues of June 12 and June 19 called on all of its ilk to "fight this ominous encroachment on the sacred principles of their homeland."

Daily newspapers like the Birmingham News and Age Herald, the Montgomery Advertiser and the Anniston Star had spoken favorably of the hearings in editorials.

Styling the hearings "inquisitions" the magazine feared that they would "jeopardize admittedly stable race relations among workers here." Unions in telegrams to the committee expressed friendly feelings and congratulated them on their decision to come to Birmingham.

In the June 19 issue Alabam made the discovery that the Southern Negro Youth conference had assisted in working up the complaints and evidence to be presented to the committee.

47d-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FEPC (BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

Coca Cola, Bell Aircraft, Vultee, Ala. Drydock Agree to Obey FDR.

By B. M. PHILLIPS

Editor, Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Four shipbuilding companies, two aircraft firms, a construction plant and the Coca-Cola Company promised to conform to the President's Executive Order No. 8802 outlawing discrimination in war industries during the (FEPC) Fair Employment Practice Committee's regional hearings here last week at the Post Office Building.

These companies, which hire thousands of workers but either exclude colored workers or keep them in menial jobs, are the Coca-Cola Company's subsidiary, the Bracken Loading Company, Talladega, Ala.; Vultee Aircraft Company of Nashville, Tenn.; Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Corporation of Mobile, Ala.; Honeycutt Construction Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Bell Aircraft Company, Atlanta, Ga.; MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation, and the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, both of Savannah, Ga., and the Delta Shipbuilding Corporation, New Orleans, La.

One Won't Conform

The Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation of Mobile, another firm against whom charges were aired, was the only plant which indicated it would not conform to the President's order.

Harry Hill, vice president of Gulf, said that only twenty-two colored in menial jobs are among the company's thousands of employees and that he would be "fearful" if colored skilled workers were hired.

Hire Whites Only

Asked what he would do if he needed 200 workers and 75 white and 25 colored applied, he stated he would hire the 75 whites only.

However, officers of the A.F. of L. Metal Trades Council with which the Gulf Company has a preferential agreement, assured the committee that if it would see that defense training courses are made available to colored persons they would see to it that colored are employed at the Gulf plant.

Charges of discrimination were also aired against three national defense training programs conducted in Macon and Atlanta, Ga., and in Birmingham.

Segregated Seats

The hearings which lasted three days ended Saturday and were the first of a series of regional investigations. They were attended by 150 persons of both races who sat in segregated seats.

All of the members of the committee were in attendance except John Brophy of the CIO. Other members are Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, chairman; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Milton P. Webster, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; David Sarnoff, RCA; Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal; Frank Fenton, A.F. of L.

Dr. C. V. Trimble, white, a new member of the FEPC staff, conducted the hearings. Under questioning by Dr. Trimble and committee members, the information concerning the industries' policies and their commitments was obtained.

Coca-Cola Company

The case of the Coca-Coca Company's subsidiary, the Bracken Loading Company, was handled during a closed session at which time the company agreed to discontinue its discrimination against colored women and employ trainees who had been instructed as machine operators at Talladega College.

Vultee Aircraft Co.

Vultee Aircraft Company, which is engaged in assembling army airplanes, employs only twenty colored persons as janitors and office sweepers.

Thousands of white workers are employed and 1,000 of them are in plant training courses, but no colored, despite fact that colored persons in Nashville number 46,000 ,or 28 per cent of the total population. Company agreed to hire qualified colored skilled workers.

Alabama Drydock Co.

The Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Corporation employs colored persons as laborers or helpers and a few semi-skilled workers. J. M. Griser, vice president, promised to hire colored skilled workers and to upgrade such qualified persons.

Honeycutt Construction

Honeycutt Construction Company, contractors for Brookleu Field, a government project at Mobile, was charged with refusal to hire colored carpenters.

T. C. Wells, office manager, said the AF of L union from which they drew workers refused to allow whites to work with colored, but the company manager agreed to follow the committee's direction to assume responsibility of hiring without regard to race and color, regardless of a union agreement.

Bell Aircraft Co.

The Bell Aircraft Company, which plans to open a division employing 18,000 workers in the near future, was charged with training only white persons to work and teach workers for the new plant. James V. Carmichael, company attorney, assured the committee that the company will hire on the basis of ability and qualification only.

MacEvoy Shipbuilding

MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation is engaged in the construction of hardenings, has a closed shop agreement with the AF of L Building Trades Council which supplies skilled workers and hires colored as laborers only.

B. B. Kaplan, assistant treasurer and personnel manager, promised that the company would employ colored skilled persons and AF of L union officials agree to see that colored skilled workers are given a chance for employment.

Southeastern Shipbuilding

The Southeastern Shipbuilding Company hires no colored workers despite the fact that colored persons are 46 per cent of the total population of 94,000.

Lack of training because of inadequate defense training classes was given as reason for failure to hire colored, but William H. Smith, president of the firm, in a letter to the committee, indicated that in the future colored workers would be hired.

Delta Shipbuilding

Delta Shipbuilding Company hires a few hundred colored employees, all of whom are laborers. Company is in need of 3,000 more ored skilled men, although the 165,000 colored persons are 33 per cent of the population.

Plant has in-plant training program, but includes no colored, and the defense training program in the city which trains welders for the plant trains no colored. Company vice president, R. B. Ackerman, agreed that President's order included no provision for "tradition of the South" and agreed to conform by hiring colored skilled workers.

Macon Defense Program

M. D. Mobley, State director for vocational education and director of training for defense industries in Georgia, which, of course, includes Macon and Atlanta, said that 9,338 colored were enrolled in 90 classes in the city and that $9,983.63 was appropriated for this training.

However, W. Y. Bell of the Atlanta Urban League said that only 12 courses out of 141 in the State are operating for colored and that majority of these only began in the past few months, include auto mechanics and woodworking which are not designed to prepare students for present war jobs which require training in aircraft riveting, welding etc.

Whites, on the other hand, he revealed, are being trained at the rate of 200 a month. Mobley was unable to give the names of courses for colored trainees and was instructed to secure this information along with other data requested of him by the committee and send it to Washington.

Birmingham Training

Birmingham, with colored persons forming 40 per cent of its population of 267,000, began its workers, but refuses to hire colfirst training course for colored persons in riveting on June 2, 1942. Only $16,44[illegible] out of a total of $179,735 is allotted for training colored, but V. J. Douglass, director of defense training, promised that in the future funds for training would be allotted on the basis of population.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

In Respect And Regret

It is both with great respect and deep concern that *The News-Age-Herald* strives to assess the contribution which Gov. Dixon now has made to the discussion of wartime relations between the white and colored people.

These newspapers well know the governor's sincerity. Our regard for his judgment and ability have been attested steadfastly in the broad support we have given his administration. We realize that the governor would not address himself to this matter unless he were profoundly convinced that his duty compels him to do so.

We are confident that the fundamental concern of the governor in this matter is the same as ours. We believe he is most earnestly anxious to avoid the racial strains and troubles that would certainly result from the pressing of proposals and demands that cannot possibly be realized.

We recognize, as does the governor, that no compulsion, no coercion, no pressure, can change deep feelings; indeed, that such methods can only intensify difficulties.

At the same time, we believe that the governor, with us, with the peoples of the South and the North alike, desires the greatest attainable measure of human, political and economic justice for the Negro people. It must be evident to all how important this objective always is, and particularly now in time of world crisis.

It is apparent how important is the maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations between the races.

* * *

When there is so much that we know that we hold in common with the governor, we find ourselves surprised and filled with regret that we differ with him so widely in interpretation of what the federal government is attempting to do in this connection.

Moreover, while we certainly join with the governor in deploring any destructive raising of this issue, we have the misgiving that he himself has unnecessarily carried the discussion to more dangerous lengths.

We do not agree with the governor that federal agencies are operating to break down the principle of segregation in the sweeping sense he implies in his use of the term. There is, in our opinion, no sufficient evidence in the record of the hearing of the Fair Employment Practice Committee in Birmingham to substantiate this view.

On the contrary, there is strong, authoritative declaration by committee members that it was not seeking to end segregation, but was concerned only with the ending of economic discrimination and the attainment of the fullest possible utilization of the nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war.

Nor are we aware of any statement by any committee member that set forth the end of segregation as its purpose.

* * *

Of course, in discussing segregation and segregation practices and views, there can be many different meanings and shades of meaning.

As we understand Gov. Dixon, he believes the federal government is attempting to end social customs and habits that have prevailed always in the South and which certainly cannot, by any means, be changed.

We do not believe the government has any such aim.

There is some basis for that fear in the inflammatory utterances and demands of a few radical Negro leaders. But these expressions are by no means representative of the great majority of the Negro people, who are as anxious as the white people, in our belief, to deal with these problems in that spirit of moderation and mutual consideration which offers the only hope of real progress.

Gov. Dixon, we think, gives far too much weight to reports of what some officials and some Negroes have said and too little weight to what is the intent of the government and to the real feeling of the overwhelming majority of the Negro people.

His interpretation of the present state of affairs respecting this issue is likely, we fear, to increase rather than solve difficulties.

* * *

These newspapers, like the governor and like other American citizens and officials generally, unreservedly condemn any effort to impose by law, by pressure or by agitation, such changes in social practice as Alabama's chief executive seems to fear.

Many kinds of segregation are practiced.

White persons certainly apply segregation toward each other, in many instances. No white man is forced to have another white man in his home, if he does not desire to do so.

Social segregation of this kind rests on profound and complex feelings and attitudes and can only be dealt with constructively through an understanding, generous spirit and voluntary and mutually cooperative methods.

On the other hand, Americans generally are opposed to discrimination that would deny fundamental economic justice and opportunity to the Negro, that would deny him adequate and fair chances to serve his country, that would tend to give aid to the propaganda of our enemies.

* * *

The vast majority of Americans, white and colored, North and South, favor, in our opinion, what is really being sought by responsible authorities striving to end discrimination against minorities.

But, unfortunately, many people are coming in quite different things which they regard with dread.

The greatest duty of us all, at this critical hour, is to do everything possible to increase understanding, to keep down misunderstanding, to promote cooperation and good feeling, to discourage incitement of internal animosities of any kind.

The governor fears that in raising the issue of discrimination the federal government is in fact seeking very different social ends and consequently in this way is endangering our unity and strength.

In the radical utterances of some Negroes, we repeat, there is some cause for that fear, but it is not sufficient cause for believing and proclaiming that deep racial conflict has been precipitated.

The government, in our conviction, is earnestly trying to advance unity by combating fundamental injustice.

If there can only be understanding and faith among us as to the basic realities of this whole situation, we can hope for the best.

If there are incitements, distortions, misunderstandings, on any side, we may face the worst.

In the name of our country, in the name of all suffering mankind and a tragically stricken world, let us, every man, strive for light, for tolerance, for faith, for unity and for our mutual salvation.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 30, 1942

The Only Sensible View

"The Negro Leaders Who Mislead" (the quoted words are a headline over an editorial article in The Louisville Courier Journal) are all, or nearly all, citizens of great Northern cities. The instigation is by and from these Northern negroes and has sprung from the increase of negro population in them. Their votes are courted by the Northern parties, Democratic and Republican. The national Democratic party is preponderantly a great city party; it carries the states dominated by cities and, in 1936, would have triumphed though never a Southern state had voted with it. The negro leaders are themselves misled—by white politicians.

This paragraph from The Courier Journal deserves to be read by colored people in the South:

"The Southern negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

Further The Courier Journal expresses the thought and wish of white friends of the negroes in the South:

"The decent Southern white man . . . if he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not —can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman . . . He can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and demands of the negro population," as "the distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewer and water connections . . . public health and hospital facilities . . . He can give the negro jobs and interest himself in full justice in the courts for the negro."

In those opinions and aims The News and Courier is in full accord, and it would go further and say that the white people in the slavery and free periods of the negro race have done marvels of benefit to it. Never was a time when the negroes were profitable to the South, and its relative poverty is in large part caused by their presence. The proof of the saying is evident—in the North where negro slaves caused not even the illusion of wealth-production, slavery was soon abolished—though it persisted in New York and New Jersey to 1824 and 1844. Negroes created wealth for the few but never for the whole South or for a considerable part of its white population.

The present agitation is the result of the migration of negroes to Northern cities, in which they are more segregated as to residence than in the South, but where they are an asset to political parties.

In the South must be segregation, political as well as social, for the present at least. The two are not practically separable. Without this segregation, the South will not be habitable by white men.

47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEPC (BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

(8)

The Globe Trotter • By Cliff Mackay

A Great Mystery

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT thing to be disclosed by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices at its recent Birmingham hearing, in this writer's opinion wasn't the failure of industrialists to use skilled Negro workers, nor the prejudiced position of the union leaders, but the pernicious manner vocational education authorities of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee are hamstringing the all-out war effort by refusing to provide adequate training opportunities for All available local labor.

That in doing this they are actually violating their oaths as trustees of federal funds, makes the offense all the more heinous.

The matter of training is the bottleneck in the failure of Negroes, particularly in the Southeastern states, to secure anything near their proportionate share of employment even in those war industries where tradition dictates that they be given jobs.

WILLING TO USE NEGROES

This fact stood out in bold relief as witness after witness took the stand in Birmingham.

Not a single employer called to explain his failure to integrate Negroes in his plant, testified that he would NOT hire Negroes, if they had the required training in sorely needed skills.

Representatives of the most prejudiced union, the International Brotherhood of Machinists, even admitted that if a sufficient number were trained to meet their high record of efficiency, a "special provision" could be made to take care of Negro workers assigned to production work.

The searching investigation into every possible reason why Negroes, who form such a huge segment of the available labor supply in the Southeast, were not being used, always ended in the disclosure that black men, because they are black, had been stubbornly denied the necessary training.

THEY ARE TO BLAME

The only possible conclusion to be reached by anyone who attended the hearing, was that the blame rests squarely on the shoulders of state training authorities.

They, and only they, are to blame for the rapidly developing acute shortage of skilled manpower faced by war industries in the Southeast section, one of the most important to war production in the whole nation. To M. D. Mobley of Georgia, to G. E. Freeman of Tennessee and to E. R. Plowden of Alabama must the finger of accusation be pointed.

They stand accused of not only violating their sworn duty to dispense these federal funds equitably and without discrimination between racial groups, but must in addition be charged with a deliberate waste of this money in setting up "sop" courses cleverly designed to forever keep black workers from becoming qualified to take their places in war production.

A WASTE OF MONEY

Who can deny that it is a waste of money training men to be blacksmiths and auto mechanics when horses are things of the past and automobiles are being put out of circulation for the duration. Yet these two subjects form the basis for most of the courses offered the thousands of Negro workers.

The courses at Georgia State College, about which Mr. Mobley during the hearing spoke so glibly, during two years' operation have not been able to qualify a single enrollee to work in the vast shipbuilding industry that is thriving in nearby Savannah.

Not a single Negro is being trained in the shipbuilding techniques at Mobile, a city where they have had a long tradition as workers in this industry. Now these big yards face a manpower crisis. They are called upon to double their personnel. White workers have been in-imigrated in such great numbers no more houses are available, and Negro residents from whom an adequate labor supply could easily be drawn, remain untrained.

BLOCKING WAR EFFORT

The writer contends that voca-sponsible for this situation; that they are because of prejudice, perniciously blocking the war effort.

We say that no one man or group of men should be allowed to throw barriers into the path of our war effort at this critical stage in the nation's history. By failing to provide adequate training opportunities for the more than one million able-bodied black men residing in the Southeast, these state vocational directors are tragically indulging in the expensive luxury of prejudice while federal authorities are pleading for the full utilization of every man, every group, every machine.

Swiftly changing events demand that these non-essential courses to which Negroes have been restricted under the preconceived prejudices of vocational directors be abandoned. Training opportunities designed to qualify ALL available man power for the main task of building tanks, planes, guns and ships must be instituted without further delay.

Failure to do so might well be the single thing that would indefinitely postpone victory or make true the Axis boast that our promised aid to our beleaguered allies would be too little and too late.

Why this important fact is not given serious consideration by Messrs. Mobley, Freeman and Plowden is one of the great mysteries of our turbulent times.

The Courier-Journal And the Negro

Courier Journal

THE COURIER-JOURNAL realizes that it has been the subject of certain criticism in this community on account of its attitude concerning the Negro or, rather, on account of what some people seem to have imagined its attitude to be. To this, coming now and then in letters and in private conversation with members of our organization, we have previously made no public reply. We had hoped to set a course so straight and plain that no reasonable white Louisvillian could complain of a policy seeking elemental justice to an under-privileged part of our population and no reasonable colored Louisvillian could be led into demands that would be impossible and unrelated to the basic questions of economic opportunity and of fair play in the government, in the courts and at the polling places.

We certainly do not think Louisvillians have failed in the relations between the races. These have been far better here than in many other places, even possibly most other places. There has been on the part of the white majority a steady, though inevitably slow, amelioration of handicaps to the Negro's self-improvement. Nevertheless, some people have persisted in misunderstanding THE COURIER-JOURNAL and sometimes misinterpreting us very hastily and unfairly.

Thus it is gratifying to be able to present on the opposite page this morning the remarks of Mr. MARK ETHRIDGE, the general manager of this newspaper, in Birmingham last week. Mr. ETHRIDGE spoke as a member on the President's committee against racial discrimination in the war factories, but what he said has a general application. He expressed views in which all of us in these editorial offices are united.

We hope that his statement will be seriously and carefully read by those white people who have been making a fantastic bogy of "THE COURIER-JOURNAL and the Negro" and by those Negroes—a very few, we believe—who have been attracted by the dangerous delusions of some of their race's leaders and journalists.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DIXON REJECTS WPB ORDER

Alabama Governor Objects to Clause Affecting Negro Labor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23 (U.P.)—Governor Frank [illegible] Dixon fered by the War Production Board, under which cotton mills operated by the Alabama State Prison would manufacture 1,750,000 yards of osnaburg for the Army, because he considered the proposed deal a "Federal attempt to abolish segregation of races in the South."

In a letter to Ralph L. Williams of New York, agent for the Defense Supplies Corporation, Governor Dixon objected to the clause in the contract which read:

"The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin."

"Under cover of this particular clause," he added, "the fair employment practice committee has been operating to break down the principle of segregation of races, to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under Negroes."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Keep'em Lying

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— My ears are ringing with the hollow sound of the mass of lies, artful half-truths, skilful evasions, and deliberate dodges that fill the overflowing record made before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices during the three day hearing conducted at the Federal Building here into the vital matter of utilizing all available manpower in the critical war effort.

MACKAY

It is indeed a sickening record. It is filled with vocal expressions of little men in big jobs, who despite the pressing need for understanding, cling tenaciously to their own petty, little out-moded prejudices.

A DIREFUL PICTURE

There is precious little in that record to encourage even the most optimistic of racial relations enthusiasts. It is a direful picture of the grim, unrelenting determination on the part of white labor, management and vocational education authorities in the Southeastern states to freeze out of the production pattern virtually thirty per cent of the able-bodied manpower, merely because it is black.

It reveals in black and white something that has long been suspected by those who have been sincerely interested in having Negroes integrated into war industries and training programs in this section, in line with the oft stated national policy.

It shows how a systematic and extremely well organized plan has been working long before Pearl Harbor and has actually been accelerated since to block the use of black workers, even in those industries where it has long been a tradition to employ them.

ALL TELL SAME TALE

That it is a carefully plotted system was attested to by the fact that vocational training directors from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, took the stand and gave identical testimony as to why their training programs for Negro workers did in no way compare with that given whites, although all the courses are paid for out of federal funds.

All took refuge behind four little words in the 1940 act appropriating funds for the training programs. These words read, "to the extent needed," although none could quite explain why they were not equally zealous in obeying the admonition to keep the training programs "equitable" between the races in states with separate school setups.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's committee sensed this when after vocational training director, M. D. Mobley of Georgia got up and told the same tale as did G. Freeman of Tennessee and E. Plowden of Alabama, he was moved to conclude: "It is clear here that the national war effort is being blocked by the petty and highly localized interpretation of training needs, when it has long been proved that it is impossible to actually determine future need of men."

A SIMPLE DODGE

The dodge used by these training officials is extremely simple, but highly effective in keeping Negroes out. Industrialists one after another, took the stand and said they had not in the past used any but would use capable Negro workers, if any were available. The training authorities, armed with federal money and blandly ignoring federal policy, come right behind and declare their reason for not offering Negroes anything but cookery, laundering, auto mechanics and blacksmithing, is that they cannot secure jobs if trained for the highly skilled war techniques.

Mr. Mobley, ignoring federal directives that training is to be offered "even where no immediate employment opportunities are available" comfortably rocks back and forth in the witness chair and says: "The need for these men as workers has not been established. It would be a waste of public money to train them and I would hate to be a party to that waste."

And the vicious circle of exclusion is formed all over again.

EVERYTHING NOT GLOOMY

But for the sake of the record, it must be stated that everything that occurred at the hearing was not gloomy.

The Bracken Bag Loading Company, of Talladega, Alabama, rather than have its vicious anti-Negro labor policy aired before the public, hastily drew committee members into executive session behind closed doors and agreed to begin hiring some of the thousands of Negro women whom they have been giving the runaround for lo these many months.

And J. M. Griser, vice-president of the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Corp, at Mobile, admitting that he has restricted job opportunities of Negroes to the lower brackets with no chance for up-grading, did an about face, promising that he will in the future be a good American and not do that any more.

These are two very good signs that the committee's work is being felt even in the Bourbon South. The very fact that so many lies were told and so many evasions resorted to, shows that the boys are squirming under the whip lash of adverse public opinion.

NOT AS BOLD AS BEFORE

They no longer dare come out boldly on the platform of prejudice. For that at least Negroes can be grateful. But the heat must be kept on. The pendulum is swinging and it must not be allowed to reverse. It is a healthy sign that bodes good for our side that they had to lie. God grant us the strength and the will and the determination to press the good fight so relentlessly that they will keep lying. Shortly a saturation point will be reached; they will become so entangled in their lies that the truth will be their last resort. And the truth will at last make us economically free.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 20, 1942

Alabama Company Asks for Dismissal of Labor Charges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19, (AP) The President's committee on fair labor practice took under advisement today a petition by counsel for the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company that charges the firm had engaged in unfair practices be dismissed for lack of evidence.

Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean informed Ralph K. Chase, the company's attorney, that no action would be taken until the committee "has gone deeply into the testimony presented."

The action came as the committee, created by President Roosevelt a year ago, cleared a crowded docket of cases during the second day of its three-day hearing here.

Charges that Georgia negroes were systematically barred from participation in essential defense training courses were made by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League and chairman of the Council on Defense Training for Negroes.

Bell said that negroes were offered only 12 of 147 courses set up in Georgia and that they were permitted only for of 55 courses being given in Atlanta alone.

M .D. Mobley, Georgia State director for vocational training, declared, however, that 90 courses for negroes are now in operation although the entire program, for both whites and negroes, was hampered considerably by the failure to obtain equipment which had been ordered through the office of education in Washington.

Asked by Chairman MacLean if he could explain two telegrams sent to the committee today by S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the Georgia University system, and Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah, Mobley replied: "I think there is a little row on there as to where the school for negroes is to be set up." He did not elaborate.

Sanford's telegram urged that the war industry training courses for negroes be offered at Georgia State College near Savannah and added, "I hope that there will not be set up another unit in Savannah."

Mayor Gamble's telegram said in part: "I see no earthly reason why it (Georgia State College) should not have charge of the training of negroes. No good end can be served by setting up an additional project to that end."

No testimony on a complaint of discrimination in the Macon, Ga., national defense training program was heard after three witnesses failed to answer calls by counsel for the committee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Even Axis Cannot Make Dixie Give Up Its Hate

Statement of Mark Ethridge, publisher of Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and member of FEPC, at opening of hearings in Birmingham, Ala., Thursday.

Forty per cent of our population includes the minorities, the Jews, Catholics, aliens and Negroes. There should be only one test of employment—that the man has the know how or the ability to acquire a skill. Any employer who uses his prejudices to prolong the war effort is causing more soldiers to be killed and the government to spend more money.

This is the time for all of us, particularly for us of the South to be coldly realistic. No white man who sincerely believes in the future of America, can logically deny the colored man is entitled to full civil rights and economic opportunities. On the question of social relation is where we get barged up.

No power, not even Axis, can force the Southern white man to abandon social segregation.

No Social Document

Executive Order 8802 is not a social document but a war document. I would consider it to be dangerous and on a pattern with Nazi dictatorship.

Colored leaders—some of them—play up the meaning of Executive Order 8802 and regard it as a second emancipation proclamation. Those leaders and newspapers who take the all-or-nothing attitude in this war are playing up to white demagogues, a dangerous move. Slow progress is the only sure cure.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mobley Denies All Complaints

M. D. Mobley, director of Georgia's vocational training program, said Tuesday that he had been requested to appear at the Birmingham FEP hearing. He said that complaints had been lodged with the committee "alleging that your agency has failed to provide equitable opportunities for Negroes in connection with the national defense program."

Mobley said complaints had been filed through the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Negro committee on defense training; a committee of Negro citizens of Macon and the Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Affidavits have been filed.

Mobley denied the charges, stating that most of the Negroes trained on the Georgia-federal program have been trained to repair and to drive tractors and to do similar farm work since "not much" industrial employment has been available for them.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

'Buck-Passing' Charge Made At Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., [AP] — David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America and a member of the President's committee on fair labor practice, declared Saturday "the national defense training program looks like a fine game of buck-passing."

Interrupting a Birmingham defense training official who was testifying at final sessions of the committee's first Southern hearing, Sarnoff said: "I haven't been able to get my teeth in a single fact on national defense training during these hearings."

"The difficulty may lie in the local situation," he said, "but I am not quite in favor of trying to improve this thing from the bottom up. The witnesses are merely confusing the committee."

IN WASHINGTON

"I suspect the difficulty lies in Washington," he added.

"Well, I am not confused by the testimony," interrupted Milton P. Webster, of Chicago, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and another committee member. "It's merely a method of shutting the Negro people out of this defense training."

The training program is administered largely by the office of education, headed by U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker.

The exchange came while V. J. Douglass, Birmingham director of defense training, was testifying that a local advisory committee suggested training projects which were later authorized by officials in Washington.

WHO DECIDES?

"Who, in a few words, actually decides on the projects," asked Sarnoff.

"I'm not being stubborn, Mr. Sarnoff," Douglass answered, "but that is a difficult question to answer in a few words."

"It's difficult for me to give up my time in New York to come down here in this heat to this hearing," Sarnoff snapped.

Douglass told the committee that 577 white persons were being trained for war work in Birmingham at present, compared with 116 Negroes. Cumulative totals showed 4,257 whites trained and 213 Negroes.

SWEEPING THROUGH

Although the hearing was scheduled to be concluded late Saturday, the committee ended it abruptly in the early afternoon after sweeping through the final cases on its docket.

Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the group, announced the next hearing would be held in El Paso, Tex., Aug. 14-15 with the majority of cases pending involving charges of discrimination against Mexicans.

In the case charging the MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corp., Savannah, Ga., with racial discrimination, B. B. Kaplan, assistant treasurer for the firm, testified his company had a closed shop agreement with the AFL building trades council of Savannah.

CHARGES MADE

J. G. Lemon, Savannah attorney, charged that a local Negro carpenter union affiliated with the AFL was not called on to supply carpenters for work at MacEvoy although the white AFL carpenter local was bringing in men from outside for work at the shipbuilding company.

George Googe, Southern representative of the AFL, said the matter could have been settled a month ago if it had been brought to his attention, adding that it would be adjusted immediately.

No testimony was heard on charges of discrimination by Southeastern Shipbuilding Corp., also of Savannah, after a company representative failed to appear when the case was called two hours before its originally scheduled hour. Thad Eubanks, Savannah chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the committee, however, that Negroes were given little opportunity to take courses training them for work in war industries.

NOT PREJUDICED

Earlier Saturday, R. B. Ackerman, vice president of Delta Shipbuilding Corp., New Orleans, testified that the firm "would use Negroes if it would not disrupt production."

"We are not prejudiced," he declared, "but our policies are controlled by conditions in the South."

Recommendations in all cases heard by the committee during its three-day hearing here will be issued in Washington in three or four weeks, Secretary Cramer said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Coca Cola Co. Subsidiary Signs Pledge

Vultee Plant In Nashville Under Committee Fire

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—Two barriers to full participation of Negroes in southeastern war industries were lowered Thursday almost before the President's committee on fair employment practices had opened its scheduled three-day hearing in the federal courtroom.

They were (1) The Bracken Bag Loading Corp., a subsidiary of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, termed one of the most vicious in its denial of employment and training opportunities to Negroes in a closed executive session signed an agreement with members of the committees that these practices would be immediately abandoned, and (2) The pledge of James H. McGinnia, chairman of the regional labor supply committee, Birmingham, that directives will be sent to all representatives of the United States employment service to recommend men to employment without reference to race.

PREVENT TESTIMONY

The move of the Bracken corporation was made, it was believed, to prevent public testimony against the company, which had persistently refused to employ Negro women, although thousands were available in the community.

Under the leadership of President Buell G. Gallagher, of Talladega college, more than 200 witnesses who had been denied employment, arrived to testify. One of the witnesses was said to have been the sister of the first Alabaman to lose his life in world war II, a skilled power machine operator.

The formal taking of testimony began Thursday afternoon when witnesses in the case of the Vultee aircraft corporation, Nashville, were called.

Cy W. Record, who had been loaned from the war production board to investigate for the FEP, outlined what he termed "A vicious situation" at the Nashville plant, where out of the several thousand persons employed Negroes were limited to about 20 jobs as janitors, porters and maids.

Mark M. Latting, a mechanic of 22 year's experience, told how he was turned down because he "lacked training", although he had worked for both the Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp, at Detroit.

TRAINING BOTTLENECK

The matter of training opportunities was pointed to as the bottleneck and W. A. Bass, superintendent of schools, was called "positively hostile to the idea of training Negroes for war industries" by Dr. Emory O. Hawk, member, regional labor supply committee, who told of his efforts to have Negroes integrated in the training program.

George S. Hastings, industrial secretary of Vultee, and F. D. Bryan, general counsel, appeared in defense of their concern, claiming that it was living up to the President's 8802 order. They admitted under vigorous cross examination by committeeman Earl B. Dickerson that no Negroes had been considered for anything but janitorial jobs and that Negroes formed only eight tenth of one per cent of the whole personnel.

"LODGE SECRET" CLAIMED

J. M. Shelton, representative of Local 735, AFL machinists union, the plant's collective bargaining agent, admitted that no Negroes were members of his union, but contended that it was a "Lodge Secret" as to whether or not it was part of the union's ritual to reject Negro members. Both management and labor agreed on questioning of committeemen that they would consider skilled Negro workers, shifting the reason as to why there were no trained Negroes to the Nashville training authority.

G. E. Freeman, state vocational education director, admitted that only blacksmithing and auto mechanics were being offered Negroes, but said he did not feel like training men for whom there were no jobs available. He admitted under Mr. Dickerson's cross examination that the present training programs for Negroes did not actually constitute defense courses, agreeing with the conclusion voiced by Mr. Dickerson that Negroes were being trained for non-defense jobs vacated by white workers gone into war industry.

FULL USE OF MANPOWER

The hearing opened Thursday morning with a statement by chairman MacLean that the purpose of the committee was "to obtain full use of the full manpower of the United States in the making of planes, guns and ships."

Others who spoke were Dr. Ira De A. Reid, U. S. E. S.; Kendall Weisiger, WPB; William Mitch, CIO; and Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Atlanta CIO.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on defense training for Negroes is scheduled to be the opening speaker in the presentation Friday of the case of Bell aircraft and the Atlanta national defense training authority. Three members of the council were attending the hearings. They were Cliff Mackay, Dr. William Dean and C. A. Scott. Several other Georgia cases of training and employment discrimination are also scheduled to come up Friday.

JUN 19 1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Elemental Fairness

Today the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice opens three days of hearings in Birmingham. The purpose of this committee is to eliminate and prevent discrimination and unfairness in employment on racial and religious grounds. The members of the committee include men broadly representative of major racial and religious and economic groups in the population, and of sectional viewpoints as well. At the same time they are truly national in their representation. Among them are men who have been outstanding for their efforts in behalf of racial and religious tolerance.

The hearings in Birmingham cover employment practices in six Southeastern states. For some time now representatives of the committee have been investigating employment conditions in this part of the country, and the hearings here will have to do with a number of complaints which have developed.

It is a source of gratification to the Birmingham district, incidentally, that representatives of the committee have found relatively little evidence of discrimination and unfairness here, and have remarked that the Birmingham industrial area probably has less of this sort of thing than any other community in the South.

That, of course, does not mean that our record in this respect is anything like perfect; but it does signify that the earnest and intelligent efforts in behalf of racial and religious understanding and cooperation which have been in progress here for years, through various channels, have borne fine fruit. In this industrial district there has been a real achievement in behalf of racial tolerance and fairness in employment which is vastly to the credit alike of the white and colored groups, and of management and labor. There has been notable progress, too, in the matter of religious tolerance in Birmingham over a long period of years.

JUN 18 1942

This means that Birmingham, as a community, has been a leader right along in affairs concerning racial and religious understanding and cooperation. Since this is true, it seems especially appropriate that the hearings of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the Southeast should be held in Birmingham, for the aim of this committee is to further this very cause in which this community has shown itself to be a leader. Birmingham and the committee seem well met, then.

Not only should the committee find a sympathetic and hospitable atmosphere for its hearings here, on that account; the same atmosphere should augur well for the effectiveness of the committee's work in this area. In other words, Birmingham, having made notable progress in that direction on its own, should be especially eager to profit from the committee's efforts.

Of course, there are always some people everywhere who are disposed to take a suspicious or prejudiced view of an undertaking of this kind. Here, happily, we surely can say, such persons are decidedly in the minority.

The work of the committee, which already has had effective results in other parts of the country, notably in the Middle West, naturally is concerned primarily with the aim of utilizing the nation's manpower as fully as possible in the war effort. But it is concerned also, in the long-range view, with fair employment practices after the war, and for all time to come. It is simply elemental fairness to be fair to all racial and religious groups in opportunities for working and making a living. That is one of the things this war is being fought for.

JUN 18 1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

This Evening

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice opens a hearing in Birmingham today. This group was set up by Mr. Roosevelt to deal with complaints of discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. Its authority is broad enough to include investigation of a similar animus against all minorities. Twelve cases having to do with situations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana are to be ventilated at this hearing, we are told. It is not clear whether that means 12 individuals or 12 concerns. In any event, that would seem to be a light docket.

But light or not, the significance of this, the first appearance of the president's committee in the Deep South, cannot be exaggerated. If Negroes have been discriminated against in any degree, that fact should be established and steps taken to make its recurrence unlikely. In this section, particularly, where colored workers are so numerous, nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of full utilization of this great labor reservoir. You can't conduct a total war with a delicate respect for prejudice. But that is only part of the picture. The urgencies of the war have opened our eyes to flaws and weaknesses which would not have been brought sharply to national attention in other circumstances. This awareness of defects will have its weight in molding the victories of peace.

The president's committee includes Mark Ethridge, now of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, but in other days the sparkplug of *The Macon Telegraph*, then, as now, a genuine liberal and a loyal Southerner. His participation in this investigation assures understanding and freedom from misconception. It also assures that to the extent Southern employers have failed to measure up to the test of non-discrimination, they will be told to mend their ways. Faithful are the wounds of a friend.

JUN 18 1942

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Alabama

RACIAL PARITY HEARING TO END

White Union Is Accused Of Barring Negroes From Jobs At Air Field

Hearings before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, in progress in the Federal Building two days, will be concluded today with investigation of cases involving national defense training authorities in Birmingham and shipbuilding corporations of Savannah and New Orleans.

With the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp. case occupying attention yesterday morning, the afternoon session was given over to the cases of the Honeycutt Co., Inc., of Birmingham, in which a white carpenters' union in Mobile was charged with having prevented Honeycutt from employing Negro carpenters on the Brookley Field Barracks project, and the cases of Atlanta and Macon national defense training agencies.

Two years of constant petitioning to Atlanta school officials, the Georgia Vocational Education Department, the Fulton County (Atlanta) school system and the Georgia Department of Education proved unavailing in the effort to obtain defense training for Negroes, according to testimony of William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

The witness said that of 55 national defense training courses set up in Atlanta during the emergency only four were open to Negroes and these could not be considered of a defense nature.

Witnesses in the case involving the Macon national defense training program were Cy W. Record, WPB field representative; Roy Bethune, U. S. E. S. manager; Mobley and, as complainants, Mrs. P. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. M. Johnson and Miss Allene Johnson.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home

June 20, 1942

THE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES

It seems to us that the question of motive must play a tremendous part in any attempt to analyze the work of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which ends its session in Birmingham Saturday.

The generally-understood function of the committee is to determine whether Negroes are being discriminated against in the hiring of employes for war industries.

The announced purpose of the sessions is to make certain that the full power of Southeastern manpower is being used in the war effort.

If that is the purpose—and the sole purpose—then the committee's job is a useful one and we see no possible objection on the part of any intelligent individual.

Unfortunately, however, the new deal has not always been open and above-board in its dealing with the people of the United States. More than once major motives of a decidedly objectionable nature have been sugar-coated with fine phrases.

Certainly we need the Negro and his demonstrated patriotism as we battle for a world in which all minority groups shall have the right of self-improvement of the type that brought forth a Dr. Carver.

If the president's committee simply is working to find a use for every Negro worker in accordance with his training and ability to perform, more power to it.

If, on the other hand, its basic, underlying design is to use war as a smoke screen for attacking the foundations on which Southern civilization has been built, it not only is wasting time and money, it is injuring the nation.

47d

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

F. D. R. HEARINGS CRACK JIM CROW WALL IN DEEP SOUTH

By Robert F. Hall
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—It was impossible to sit through the three days of hearings here before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice without a confident feeling that the country's getting somewhere in the fight for Negro equality. As the hearings unfolded it became increasingly apparent that the majority of Southern employers, like the rest of the Southern people, have enough patriotism and horse sense to recognize that victory requires that the vast reservoir of unused Negro labor must be channelled into vital war industries.

During the three days, more than 75 people spoke, including Negro and white, workers and industrialists employing thousands of workers, Northerners and rock-ribbed Southerners. And not a single one deefnded discrimination. Not a one voiced disagreement with the aims of the President's Committee. The whole procedure was his toric for the South.

MANY AGREEMENTS

Actually, in the programs of the hearings, agreements was reached with several important concerns employing thousands of workers under which pledges were given for the elimination of discrimination in their plants. This included:

1. The Bracken Bag-Loading Corporation of Talladega, Ala., which employs a large number of women and has been denying employment to Negro women. Agreement was reached in executive session.

2. The Gulf Shipyard Co. of Mobile which employs many hundreds of white workers and only 14 Negroes who work as sweepers.

3. Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. of Mobile which employs 20 per cent Negroes but has kept them almost completely in unskilled jobs.

4. Vultee Aircraft Co. in Nashville which heretofore has systematically excluded Negroes from all but janitor jobs.

Of the above, the first constituted a full-fledged agreement. Despite the evasiveness of employers, when it was all over it was clear that a basis for co-operation between the government, the trade unions and management, for the elimination fo discrimination, has been laid.

A similar achievement was recorded in regard to government agencies, many of which came into court with, to say the least, soiled hands. In their zeal to accommodate themselves to reactionary local customs, training agencies and the United States Employment Service were guilty of rank discrimination.

The employers maintained that they did not employ Negroes because there were no Negroes trained for the jobs. And the training agencies, federal, state and local, maintained that they could not train a Negro for a skilled job unless there was a demand for a Negro for such a job.

The President's Committee impatiently cut through this vicious circle and demanded that this sleight-of-hand maneuvering be ended at once.

Anticipating the searchlight, the U.S. Regional Labor Supply Committee, through James H. McGinnis, its chairman, pledged that directives will be sent to all representatives of U. S. Employment Service to ignore race speiifications of employers and recommend men or women for employment regardless of color.

INTELLIGENT DIRECTION

The conditions for such a favorable outcome of the hearings were created largely by the intelligent, tactful but nevertheless uncompromising conduct of the hearings by Chairman Malcolm MacLean and the members of the committee, especially Mark Etheridge, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal; Earl Dickerson, Negro member of the Chicago City Council; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; and Milton P. Webster, international vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Certain sections of Southern business men had looked on the approaching hearings with doubts and misgivings, to some extent stimulated by attacks on the FEPC by the Alabama Magazine, which John Temple Graves in his column in the Birmingham Age-Herald called a "little Fascist-minded local political trade journal."

At FEPC Hearings: The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee is now holding hearings on job discrimination against Negroes in the South. Similar hearings have been going on in all parts of the country. Above, part of the crowd that attended hearings when they were held in New York City recently at the Bar Association.

With these misgivings in mind, no doubt, Chairman MacLean opened the hearings with a frank and forthright statement of the aims of the hearings.

He went on to describe how the Japanese and German shortwave stations take hold of every instance of discrimination in this country, such as the Sojourner Truth Housing incidents, the Alexandria, La., beatings, and broadcast them to India, China, the Pacific islands, Africa, and South America.

The elimination of discrimination, he said, will strengthen the world unity of the United Nations for the defeat of the Axis.

The chairman then introduced Mark Etheridge, the Kentucky editor, who made an impassioned plea for Southerners to abandon prejudice.

'BORN OF TENSION'

He took up the charge that the FEPC was creating tension. On the contrary, he said, the committee was born of tension, created by discrimination against minorities, for the purpose of easing that tension.

Mr. Etheridge laid responsibility on Axis propagandists for "whipping up" old prejudice. Any one who exploits race prejudice today, he said, is worse than a black-market operator.

Counting America's 13 million Negroes, six million Jews, 26 million Catholics and other minority groups, he said, over 40 per cent of our population is in the sphere in which prejudice operates.

One phase of the hearings deserves brief mention, and points a lesson. Some unions here welcomed the FEPC hearing, others cut a poor figure.

It would have been for more becoming had the trade union representative thus involved come forward with a strong pledge of support of the FEPC's aims, a recognition of the existence of old prejudices in some locals and internationals, and an expression of determination to wipe cut these prejudices. This is, we know for a fact, the attitude of the great majority of trade union leaders in the South, even though it found no expression in the "sampling" of the hearings.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ala. Ship Employer Pledges Negro Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—J. M. Griser, vice-president and general manager of the Alabama Drydocks and Shipbuilding Company of Mobile, a native Southerner, testifying today before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, declared that while "strawmen and boogies" of outworn practice and tradition had resulted in failure to upgrade qualified Negro workmen to the highest skilled position in their shipyards, that his company was prepared to issue instructions to eliminate this discrimination.

He also pledged co-operation with training agencies to make available job training facilities for Negroes in the Mobile area without discrimination. These statements came after it had been established that while twenty per cent of the company's employees are Negroes only a few had been advanced to semi-skilled jobs and none to skilled jobs.

During consideration of complaints filed against another Mobile shipyard, the Gulf Shipbuilding Co., which employs no Negroes except as janitors, David Sarnoff, president of RCA took the occasion to give a short but pointed lecture to a fellow industrialist, H. Hill, vice-president and general manager of the Gulf Company on managements' responsibility.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

The problem of eleminating discrimination, and thereby guaranteeing full utilization of the nation's manpower, he said, is not alone the responsibility of the government and the workers. Management, too, must help cope with the problem.

"You must get yourself in the frame of mind in which you are resolved to carry through the President's program. We are living in a new situation. We are in a war that we must not lose. Management must shoulder its part of the burden, for educational work as well as educational functions."

The highly critical situation in Mobile was presented in the testimony of John Beecher, field representative of FEPC, who said that as a result of war activity, the city's population had grown from 114,000 to 148,000 with the crest of the flood still to come. "Beds are working double shifts," he said. As a result of the housing shortage, everything is crowded and there is a health hazard with a twenty-five-year-old sewer system already clogged.

He said that 18,000 workers are employed in five key war industries in Mobile and that the peak employment, which will be reached by the end of the year will total close to 35,000. These workers will have to be imported unless Mobile industries change their present policies and begin to utilize Negroes, who make up 38 per cent of Mobile's population.

NEGRO TESTIFIES

Newnan Brazier, Negro machine helper in Addsco Yards, testified that despite his 16 years' experience he was rejected for work in the Gulf Yard because, he said, the personnel office told him the company does not employ Negroes. McKinley Perkins, Negro assistant business agent of the Hod Carriers Local, told of receiving requisitions from the Gulf Company for laborers. But always, he said, the company specified white laborers, even when told that no white laborers were available and that Negro laborers could be sent over immediately.

Mr. Hill did not deny the truth of these complaints, but declared that to change their present policy would jeopardize production because the white workers would "not like it."

Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Sleeping Car Porters, asked: "Do you always accommodate your policies to the wishes of your workers, Mr. Hill." Mr. Hill replied in the negative.

Questioning of the witnesses however failed to bring out any evidence to confirm the statement that the white workers would not work with Negro workers in the shipyards.

Much of today's testimony dealt with training questions. While employers claimed the balance of Negroes in trained jobs was due to lack of trained Negroes qualified for the jobs, the training agencies declared that their policy was to train men only for jobs that were waiting for them.

Committee member Earl Dickerson, Chicago Negro alderman, pointed out that Studebaker had assured the committee that directives would be sent to the State Training agencies to change their policy, but local training officials denied receiving such directives.

Beecher charged the Mobile Metal Trades Council of the AFL and Local 18 of the IUMSWA with partial responsibility for the lack of a Negro training program. This was denied by Leo Carter, representing the Mobile MTC and by Paul Babcock of Local 18.

E. R. Plowden, State Director of Defense Training admitted that on May 31 in the Mobile area there were 884 whites receiving training and no Negroes. Since then thirty Negroes have been enrolled for training in arc welding, he said.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Mobile Shipyards Deny Racial Discrimination Practice

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 19.—(AP)—Harry Hill, vice-president and general manager of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, Mobile, Ala., testified before the President's committee on fair labor practice today that he was "inclined to doubt that discrimination could be done away with because of the attitude of white workers."

Hill denied the corporation discriminated in its labor policies, but admitted negroes were not employed. He described the problem as one for the workers themselves and said he feared trouble would develop between whites and negroes if the latter were hired.

The testimony came as the committee opened its second day of hearings into charges that 11 southeastern industrial concerns, defense training authorities and contractors have not given negroes equal opportunity with whites.

Following the Gulf Shipbuilding case, the committee heard charges that the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, also of Mobile, refused to advance negro employes into skilled jobs although they were qualified for such advancement.

J. M. Griser, vice-president in charge of the firm's operations, said "the company's policy always has been to employ negroes when we can use them" and "instructions have been issued not to discriminate in their employment."

"It never has been the policy to upgrade negro workers, he said, adding that, to his knowledge, "no negro has ever denied application for upgrading."

"I think it will be the company's policy from now on, however," he declared.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton Institute president and chairman of the committee, asked Hill if negroes were not employed at the corporation's yard at Chickasaw during the last World War.

Hill replied in the affirmative, but said conditions have changed since then and the Chickasaw village is not composed of whites, while both negroes and whites lived there during World War No. 1.

The corporation president testified the concern "is only interested in making the maximum possible contribution to the defense program" and added:

"If the need for colored workers is actually demonstrated to the workers, I believe it can be done."

John Beecher, field representative for the committee, said that Mobile, already swelled by the immigration of workers from all parts of the nation, will have to import more than 15,000 additional employes by the end of the year unless the available negro supply is used.

Leo Carter, representative of the Mobile Metal Trades Council (A. F. L.) charged that committee field representatives made a "biased" investigation of conditions in Mobile.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DISCRIMINATION PROBE TO START

Fair Employment Unit To Investigate Cases From South Here

Members of the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, named June 25, 1941, to investigate charges of racial discrimination against defense workers, will convene their first hearing in the South in Birmingham Thursday with 12 cases on the docket for consideration, John Beecher, field representative, said Tuesday.

The cases, originating in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee, involve charges against war contractors, defense training organizations and labor groups, Beecher said.

Meetings will continue through Saturday and will be held in the Federal Building at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily. All sessions will be open to the public.

The committee was created by executive order after President Roosevelt called for the opening of defense plants to all qualified workers regardless of "race, creed or national origin." It was given full authority to conduct hearings, receive testimony and take remedial action.

The purpose was two-fold, Beecher explained. First, it was considered a step toward more complete utilization of available man and woman power in the nation, and second, it was a means of answering Axis propaganda charges of racial discrimination in the United States, designed to retard United Nations efforts in Burma, China, Malaya and other places.

Since organization, complaints have been received from individuals and groups in many sections of the nation, involving in particular Negroes, Jews and Mexicans, Beecher said. Hearings have been conducted in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York and have showed, the local representative said, "very substantial results."

These generally have been obtained through the cooperation of the company, training agency or labor group after a hearing in which both sides are given equal opportunity to present testimony, Beecher said. Where there has been difficulty in obtaining cooperation, reports to the president and to federal agencies having contract or other jurisdiction have brought results, he said.

Members of the committee who will arrive Wednesday and early Thursday are Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, chairman; Mark Ethridge, general manager, The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, New York; Earl B. Dickerson, city alderman, Chicago; Milton P. Webster, international vice president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago; Frank Fenton, representing William L. Green, AFL, and John Brophy, representing Philip Murray, CIO.

All are expected to be present.

47d-1942 FEPC (BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FEP Hearings

DIXIE DIE-HARDS THREATEN BUT F. D. ROOSEVELT MUST STAND FIRM.

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THE Fair Employment Practices Committee is holding hearings in Birmingham, Alabama and the South doesn't like it. So I'm going to give a word of advice to the Administration about the whole thing.

In the first place, I wouldn't take the ranting and raving of some of the die-hard Southerners too seroiusly. It's true that they are having plenty to say and are bringing a lot of pressure on the administration. Just recently I read the leading editorial in a magazine called "Alabama" — "The News Magazine of the Deep South." The forecoming hearings were discussed and the population incited to riot in the following terms:

Mr. Cayton

"Of all the brazen halo-wearing missionaries of New Deal Socialism who have sought to reconstruct a sinning South, the representatives and members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, soon to conduct their race trials in Birmingham, constitute the gravest threat yet to the time-honored right of Southerners to direct the social development of their own region . . . But now as never before, when the South is running its vast industrial machinery at top war speed, the disturbance of the delicate relationships of the races is likely to cause the greatest possible amount of harm. Even the most starry-eyed Washington dreamers should have the sanity to desist from juggling his dynamite in one of the nation's principal war production powerhouses. If any matter should be left in status quo for the duration, certainly the Southern race problem should.

It is pointless to indicate that this attitude is the very thing which will lose the war for us; that this mentality will prevent us from fully utilizing our manpower, from unifying our people or from setting an example for our non-white allies, the Chinese, the Indians and all the others. That southern gentry is incapable of understanding even their own self-interest, much less the wider implications of the nenessity of moulding a new democratic world.

DIXIE DOES A LOT OF TALKING

But the administration should not take this too seriously. The South has been fighting labor and racial reforms from the inception of the Roosevelt Administration, and has greeted each bit of progressive legislation with threats of dire consequences. During the NRA, Southern manufacturers revolted against the steel code because the North-South wage differential of 15 cents an hour for unskilled labor was not considered enough. They did a lot of talking about subnormal Negro labor as a justification to establish even a greater differential. One manufacturer stated: "Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive than the NRA is going to be in the South. Before it is over, we may have secession." The Administration put through the code and there was no secession and the South had to take it and like it.

AN even more successful attack on the "right of the South to treat their racial problem according to their own likes" was the complete abolishment of the North-South wage differential by John L. Lewis in the coal mining industry. Again the South hollered, said what it was going to do, but the big fellow didn't back down and now Negroes in the South receive the same basis of pay for mining coal as do white workers in the North.

LEWIS STILL DANGEROUS

This all leads up to a couple of things I would like to impress on the Administration in connection with the Fair Employment Committee hearings. The South didn't secede during the NRA period, although the Administration did back down to an extent and didn't try to abolish the differentials. John L. Lewis, with his bluff and bluster, completely wiped out the differentials in coal. This is the point: If the Administration has the courage to face this problem out—the problem of forcing the integration of Negroes into industry throughout the South—the South will take it. If they vacillate one single bit and give away as they did in the NRA period, they will lose the confidence of the working population of that entire section and of Negroes throughout the country. Then I would predict that John L. Lewis will come along and do just as he did in coal. They say that Lewis is a dangerous man and that the Administration is afraid of him. If they don't act more courageously now than they did during the NRA, they will be delivering the leadership of Negroes (and for that matter, poor whites) right into his hands.

THERE is going on at this time an internal struggle for power, which will break out into the open after, or perhaps even during, the war. Lewis seems to be on one side and the Administration, at least the liberal elements of the Administration, on the other. The working population of the South, especially the Negro population, will follow the side that gets them the most concessions. If the administration does not show courage in this situation and eventually abolish the poll tax so that Congress is not dominated by reactionary Southerners, then Lewis will lead a mass movement which will do just that.

ROOSEVELT MUST ACT

The Fair Employment Committee hearings in Birmingham is just one indication that the lines are being drawn. Roosevelt will have to stop acting like a politician and act like a statesman, inside of the United States, and give the franchise to those who are on his side and on the side of democracy before someone else recruits them for the side of reaction.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Cracking Jim Crow's Grip in South's Plants

By Rob F. Hall
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—In issuing Executive Order 8802 a year ago, President Roosevelt stressed two points:

First, that "the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders" and,

Second, that needed workers have been barred from employment in war industries because of race, creed, color or national origin.

During these twelve months it has become even clearer that the material requirements of our country and the other United Nations are so great that every man and woman counts in the production effort. Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (established to enforce 8802) has revealed that in the coming months, manpower must be available for armed forces up to 10 million and a production army up to 30 million, predicting that youth as young as 16 and 15 years of age will have to be utilized.

Obviously the tremendous manpower represented by the Negro people in the South must be fully utilized. Any employer, government agency, or trade union that in any way impedes the use of this manpower is seriously injuring the war effort, practically and directly, at the point of production, not to mention the damage to popular morale and national unity.

PATRIOTIC DEED

Executive Order 8802, written and promulgated on the basis of this vital consideration, calls for the complete elimination of discrimination in jobs (by implication) job training. It seeks to remove all barriers which stand in the way of full utilization of manpower. In the South, this means specifically the vast supply of Negro labor, now largely unused. Old policies, traditions, customs and prejudices which stand in the way must go.

In bringing the policies and objectives of 8802 into the deep South, the President's Committee has done a patriotic deed of great service to the South and to the Nation.

The Committee did not feel that it was within its purview to solve the Negro question in the South in all its ramifications. "We are not interested in social reform or political implications," stated Chairman MacLean at the Birmingham hearings. "We are concerned with this one single problem of manpower to win the war."

Mark Ethridge, an editor of the Louisville Courier Journal and a member of the Committee, stressed in his remarks that the committee was not concerned with establishing "social equality" or breaking down segregation, and voiced his own personal opposition to any such objectives.

We Communists believe that it is necessary to combat and put an end to all of the discriminations and oppressions of the Negro people, not only because these evils are unjust, but also because their elimination is necessary to win the war.

The Communists stand shoulder to shoulder with all patriotic forces for the fullest mobilization of the trade unions and for the closest Negro and white unity to break down all jim-crow barriers in war industries and throughout our national life.

The limitations of the committee do not make its actions any the less important or significant. The work of the committee does indeed have "political implications" which might be summarized in the statement that "Southern employers, like the rest of the Southern people, have enough patriotism and horse sense to recognize that victory requires the vast reservoir of unused Negro labor must be channeled into vital war industries." And further, that in the Birmingham hearings, a basis was laid for complete cooperation between the government, the trade unions and management for the elemination of discrimination in war industry. (Daily Worker, June 22.)

NO OBJECTIONS VALID

These are important results, which are no doubt already counting in the winning of the war. No patriotic Southerner, whether a business man or worker, could logically object to such results.

Yet in several Southern cities there have been voices raised in violent attack against the President's Committee. Alabama Magazine, which a Birmingham columnist has called "a little Fascist-minded local political trade journal" but which is supported generously by large textile, shipping, insurance, coal and iron companies in the State, attacks the President's Committee as carpet-baggers and calls on Southern employers, Congressmen and Governors to "turn aside" from the war effort in order to preserve "honorable traditions."

The Dothan Eagle attributes the broad and, to the editor, sinister objective of a second reconstruction to the President's Committee. "Insofar as we are concerned," says Editor Horace Hall, "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt can have her social equality but she damn well can't ram it down the South's throat, war or no war!"

It would take a micrometer to determine how far removed such utterances are from treason, if at all. Of course, it is possible to dismiss such ranting as representative of the opinion of a small handful of persons in the state. Certainly it is true that the work of the FEPC has had the support of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the Montgomery Advertiser and the Anniston Times, the most influential papers in the state.

But Hubert Baughan with his Alabama Magazine and Horace Hall and his Dothan Eagle can do tremendous damage to national unity. They are already giving encouragement to the Ku Kluxers and other rabid Negro-haters who might conclude that the time is ripe for a really disruptive incident. Baughan and Hall are provocateurs. Those who back them, in fact **those who do not vigorously oppose them,** must share responsibility for any capital Hitler and the Japanese may make from such an incident.

It would be well for Mr. Biddle, for other federal agencies, for state and local authorities, and for the leaders of Southern thought, to consider this question.

Meanwhile, the organizations of labor, of the Negro people, of the white progressive South, will do well to express in even firmer tones their pledges of support to the excellent work of the President's Committee as a valuable weapon in the war effort.

Coca Cola Co. Subsidiary Signs Pledge

Vultee Plant In Nashville Under Committee Fire

"Birmingham World"
Birmingham, Ala.

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—Two barriers to full participation of Negroes in southeastern war industries were lowered Thursday almost before the President's committee on fair employment practices had opened its scheduled three-day hearing in the federal courtroom.

They were (1) The Bracken Bag Loading Corp., a subsidiary of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, termed one of the most vicious in its denial of employment and training opportunities to Negroes in a closed executive session signed an agreement with members of the committees that these practices would be immediately abandoned and (2) The pledge of James H. McGinnia, chairman of the regional labor supply committee, Birmingham, that directives will be sent to all representatives of the United States employment service to recommend men to employment without reference to race.

PREVENT TESTIMONY

The move of the Bracken corporation was made, it was believed, to prevent public testimony against the company, which had persistently refused to employ Negro women, although thousands were available in the community.

Under the leadership of President Buell G. Gallagher, of Talladega college, more than 200 witnesses who had been denied employment, arrived to testify. One of the witnesses was said to have been the sister of the first Alabaman to lose his life in world war II, a skilled power machine operator.

The formal taking of testimony began Thursday afternoon when witnesses in the case of the Vultee aircraft corporation, Nashville, were called.

Cy W. Record, who had been loaned from the war production board to investigate for the FEP, outlined what he termed "A vicious situation" at the Nashville plant, where out of the several thousand persons employed Negroes were limited to about 20 jobs as janitors, porters and maids.

Mark M. Latting, a mechanic of 22 year's experience, told how he was turned down because he "lacked training", although he had worked for both the Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp, at Detroit.

TRAINING BOTTLENECK

The matter of training opportunities was pointed to as the bottleneck and W. A. Bass, superintendent of schools, was called "positively hostile to the idea of training Negroes for war industries" by Dr. Emory O. Hawk, member, regional labor supply committee, who told of his efforts to have Negroes integrated in the training program.

George S. Hastings, industrial secretary of Vultee, and F. D Bryan, general counsel, appeared in defense of their concern, claiming that it was living up to the President's 8802 order. They admitted under vigorous cross examination by committeeman Earl B. Dickerson that no Negroes had been considered for anything but janitorial jobs and that Negroes formed only eight tenth of one per cent of the whole personnel.

"LODGE SECRET" CLAIMED

J. M. Shelton, representative of Local 735, AFL machinists union, the plant's collective bargaining agent, admitted that no Negroes were members of his union, but contended that it was a "Lodge Secret" as to whether or not it was part of the union's ritual to reject Negro members. Both management and labor agreed on questioning of committeemen that they would consider skilled Negro workers, shifting the reason as to why there were no trained Negroes to the Nashville training authority.

G. E. Freeman, state vocational education director, admitted that only blacksmithing and auto mechanics were being offered Negroes, but said he did not feel like training men for whom there were no jobs available. He admitted under Mr. Dickerson's cross examination that the present training programs for Negroes did not actually constitute defense courses, agreeing with the conclusion voiced by Mr. Dickerson that Negroes were being trained for non-defense jobs vacated by white workers gone into war industry.

FULL USE OF MANPOWER

The hearing opened Thursday morning with a statement by chairman MacLean that the purpose of the committee was "to obtain full use of the full manpower of the United States in the making of planes, guns and ships."

Others who spoke were Dr. Ira De A. Reid, U. S. E. S.; Kendall Weisiger, WPB; William Mitch, CIO; and Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Atlanta CIO.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on defense training for Negroes is scheduled to be the opening speaker in the presentation Friday of the case of Bell aircraft and the Atlanta national defense training authority. Three members of the council were attending the hearings. They were Cliff Mackay, Dr. William Dean and C. A. Scott. Several other Georgia cases of training and employment discrimination are also scheduled to come up Friday.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ROWDIES BEAT SOLDIERS IN OKLAHOMA CITY

JUN 27 1942

Fellow Draftees Guilty Of Assault In Bus Station Cafe

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Three Negro soldiers were victims of an unprovoked attack by fellow white soldiers in a local bus station cafeteria, according to reports from officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The attack is said to have occurred when the colored soldiers attempted to enter the cafe after having been directed there by the cashier in a nearby restaurant.

Victims of the attack were Privates James Boyd, Chicago, Ill.; Cliose Abbott, Topeka, Kans.; and Alfred Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Soldiers Insulted

The soldiers who had left Fort Sill for the Moskegee camp disembarked from the bus and immediately sought a restaurant. Told they would be served in the bus station, the troopers proceeded there and were accosted by an unidentified white soldier who pushed Boyd and allegdly said, "You damn niggers can't eat in here."

The soldier then struck Boyd on the jaw, but they were separated by Abbott who fought with the white soldier. Other white soldiers intervened and spirited their companion away.

Arrests Negroes

Meantime military police arrived arrested the Negro soldiers, and according to the soldiers, the M.P.'s told the captain in charge that the colored soldiers had started the fight. Boyd denied this charge.

The captain is reported to have lectured the Negro soldiers that "This is the South and you don't get the same treatment you do in the North."

The colored soldiers were sent to the Negro section of town to await arrival of the next outgoing bus.

N.A.A.C.P. Protests

The War Department at Washington was immediately notified by officials of the N.A.A.C.P., after studying reports of the affair by its assistant field representative, Randall L. Tyus.

Nearly a month ago the N.A.A.C.P. wrote Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that there was need for the War Department to teach white officers and men proper treatment and respect for colored soldiers, and suggested courses along this line.

The War Department rejected the N.A.A.C.P. suggestion but the attack here would seem to prove Secretary Stimson was wrong on the issue.

47d-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEPC (BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

(13)

Pursuit Of Democracy

REASONS FOR TRANSFER OF Co-FEP NOT CLEAR; NEGROES SHOULD PROTEST

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

SINCE THE Birmingham hearings of CoFEP, there has been much forensic and editorial debate as to whether Executive Order 8802 is a social document or a war measure. Some of the most pointed differences of opinion existed among the members of Co-FEP itself. The President's action had been heralded by many as a new Emancipation Proclamation. At least some of the members of CoFEP took the Order literally and have worked energetically to implement their interpretation. This led them to the conclusion that the scope, functions and powers of the Committee needed to be increased to do a wholly effective job. Recently, one of the most militant members of the Committee, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, drafted a new order to accomplish the proposed expansion. It has been lying, about as quiet as a loaded stick of dynamite, on the President's desk for several weeks.

M. McKenzie

WITHOUT A doubt, it contained one answer to the Administration's much publicized concern over the lack of morale among Negroes for the war effort. Last week, we were put on notice that the Administration is not as concerned about our lack of morale or lack of anything else, as we have believed so smugly of late.

McNUTT DOLES OUT FUNDS

On Saturday, August 1, the members of CoFEP received a letter advising them that the Committee had been transferred to the War Manpower Commission. It will no longer be directed from the Executive Offices, but will come under the immediate supervision of Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the WCA. For future appropriations it will have to consult with Mr. McNutt and the Budget Bureau and ultimately will have to accept whatever Congress doles out, rather than receive its funds directly from the President's Emergency Fund as formerly.

SUFFICIENT FUNDS are allocated to provide for the Committee's continuation through the first three months of 1943 on its present basis. This frozen budget was handed to the Committee two days before a meeting at which it planned to consider personnel for an expanded program. The Committee has been given to understand that for the investigation of complaints of discrimination it is to avail itself of the services of the field staff of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, whose office has been transferred recently from the War Production Board to the War Manpower Commission.

LISTS REASONS FOR OPPOSITION

There are at least four reasons why this action by the President is untimely and unfortunate and why we should be opposed to it. First, we object to the summary manner in which it was done. The President did not consult the Committe in advance or intimate to it in any way that such a drastic change was under consideration. We realize that the President is one of the most important of a handful of people directing a global war. Even this urgent task scarcely requires that he dispose of what amounts to the economic freedom of one-tenth of the population of the country in so high-handed a fashion and without consulting any of the persons dealing with this special problem.

SECOND, WE submit that the function of the Committee does not make it properly an arm of the WMC. There is no dearth of potential Negro war workers; there is no question about the existence of large reservoirs of unused Negro labor; there is no problem involving the allocation of Negro workers to certain areas or to certain tasks. It was because the great wealth of Negro manpower continued to be a frozen asset that the Committee was set up to do the liquidating. The work of the Committee has been to release Negro manpower for use by the WMC, by removing the barriers which prevented participation in war production.

DILEMMA FOR McNUTT

The Committee has been conceived of by most of us as being a quasi-judicial body, a nucleus which might develop, with adequate legislation, into a permanent post-war administrative board, similar to the NLRB. This objective might have been realized by keeping CoFEP autonomous.

THIRD, THE future of CoFEP rests with one man, Paul V. McNutt. He could assume a "hand-off" attitude and let the Committee continue to plan its work and exercise its powers under the Order without interference. On the other hand, he has full discretionary authority and his veto can emasculate the Committee's activities completely. These doubtful alternatives make pretty much of a hot potato for McMcNutt, who is the Administration's fair-haired boy, and politically ambitious. If he gives the committee carte blanche action, he will have the South on his neck. If he ties the Committee up, he is going to have an aroused and unemployed Negro population on his neck. Especially will the heel hurt him in those northern States where the Negro vote can swing a Presidential election.

SOUTH MAY BE BLAMED

Fourth, contrary to the beautiful mimeographed releases from the various government offices on the tremendous prgoress of the Negro in becoming integrated into the war effort, Negroes are not getting their proportionate share of jobs. CoFEP has accounted for a lot of patient and faithful co-operation by Negro leaders and the people alike, who have felt that it was the one truly significant gesture made by the Administration to solve our enforced and costly idleness. To strangle the Committee now will create much disaffection and consequent impairment of Negro morale, to even lower ebbs as fewer jobs are made available.

THE REASONS for the President's action are not clear. They may be related to the loud clamor from the South since the Birmingham hearings as to what it will and will not have in Negro-white relations. It may be the old refrain the Administration always sings—that it is prosecuting a war as its major objective and needs co-operation, not antagonism, from the South. Nevertheless, we ought not let the transfer of CoFEP slip without a protest, both to President Roosevelt on what's been done and to Mr. McNutt on what we want him to do. Everyone must be sick of our protests and we are sick of making them, but as long as we are being shoved around, the least we can do is to register our dissatisfaction until we can develop a more constructive program of action.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

This Is Not The Time To Go After Mark Etheridge's Scalp

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

Most striking is the similarity between that Birmingham speech of Mark Etheridge at the Birmingham hearings of the Fair Employment Practices Committee in 1942 and that historic address of Booker T. Washington at the Atlanta exposition in 1895. Both men were trying to persuade southern white people to support a limited program which the speakers believed to be of great immediate and ultimate value to the progress of Negroes and democracy.

Both Etheridge and Washington claimed the south could grant certain rights and privileges to the Negro out of sympathy, goodwill, or as a matter of right without disturbing the basic pattern of race separation and segregation. Washington illustrated his point by stating that the races should be as the fingers on the hand, separate, though unified and working in harmony.

Etheridge "went him one better" as the b[illegible] in the mills would have [illegible]. He asked for economic opportunity, the right to vote, and civil justice for Negroes. He also warned that all the mechanized power of war could not force the south to abandon the principal of race separtion.

THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON PHILOSOPHY

I certainly do not agree with the type of criticism which Du Bois, then a fledgling professor at Atlanta University, and his associates used to tempt the compromise program which Dr. Washington was preaching in order to gain limited benefits for a people, whom southern reaction by 1895 had stripped of every prestige of citizenship. Washington, seeing the Negro completely deserted by the north, opened (in trade union parlance) negotiations with the south with the feeling that any type of contract recognizing the mutual interests of Negroes and whites in the south would be a victory. Many Negroes today think this any-type-of-contract policy was statesmanship of the highest rank: others still feel, however, it was a blunder of the greatest magnitude.

Despite the indecision on Booker T., one must agree with the essential criticism of the statement of Mark Etheridge as expressed by men like Earl B. Dickerson, Horace Cayton, and in the editorials of various Negro papers. For despite whatever compromises we make for momentary expediency; despite whatever defeats we accept because of overwhelming pressure, we can never surrender our fight for equality of citizenship.

However, I think there is one question we should answer before marching on Louisville to scalp Mr. Etheridge in the offices of the Louisville Courier Journal. The question is this: "In terms of genuine progress what does southern liberalism as expressed by Mr. Etheridge offer Negroes and the south as a whole?"

EQUALITY AS A WORKER

If this question be answered from the point of view of our ultimate objectives; namely, full social, political, and economic equality, I am certain we would not overlook the strategic value of having men like Etheridge supporting us at this stage of our struggle. It should make no difference to us at the moment if these men are supporting some of our demands because of a desire to protect the larger interests with which they are identified.

These men, certainly the liberal labor movement, feel the political suppression and the conomic exploitation of Negro labor prevent the building of the type of social order in which they and their ideas and interests can flourish.

If these men do not see eye to eye with us on the question of social equality and all our ultimate objectives, it is because they do not feel it is necessary to support these things in order to get what they want . . . . namely, political and economic equality for all American workers. It would seem that the Negro will achieve equal-

ity as a worker long before he achieves it as a citizen, for as a worker he is no longer a minority.

NO TIME FOR SCALPING

Now what attitude should Negroes take toward such men? Shall we observe no difference between them and men like Rankin from Mississippi, and Talmadge of Georgia? The latter group is not only opposed to social equality but to political, economic and civil rights for Negroes. If we repudiate the limited support of men like Etheridge, where can we find men in the majority group who will make common cause with us on various issues of mutual interest?

The main strategic value of men like Etheridge and that small but growing body of southern liberals is the fact that these men are offering the Negro something which he does not have, but which is absolutely essential to the progress not only of Negroes but of the south generally. At the risk of infuriating the Negro all-or-nothing boys, it is well to point out we will win many minor equalities long before we win social equality or drive segregation out of American life.

Political and economic equality offered by the liberal labor movement and the civic and political liberals in the south offer us our best chances for immediate progress. Then why aren't we out building a Negro-white progressive alliance? I think this failure is due to one thing. We Negroes know what we want, but I don't think we have the slightest idea about a program or a step method of achieving what we want. Failing, this, much of our criticism is pointless and ineffective.

AUG 8 1942

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 23, 1942

This Evening

THE REAL ISSUE

Hearings held last week in Birmingham by the president's fair employment committee seem to have brought out (1) that certain unions rather than employers in general have been responsible for much of the discrimination directed at Negroes, and (2) that throughout the South training opportunities have been denied to Negroes, because the educational agencies in charge, whether city, county, state or federal, have fallen short of their obligation.

This is not a pleasant picture. If organized labor persists in drawing the color line, it will not only act against the national interest, it will also cut its own throat, for peacetime purposes, by making sure of a great reservoir of employables, always at hand to make resort to economic strength a dubious undertaking. Negroes will not join or stay in unions merely to pay dues. Nor are their memories so short that when the testing-time comes they will forget that they were shut out of war work because white workers were too prejudiced to let them in.

It must be assumed that this same influence had something to do with the strange reluctance of training authorities providing industrial training to deal fairly with Negroes eager to make themselves ready for service in war industries. One gathers that Alabama and Georgia have vied with each other in this kind of deprivation. But it is also to be noted that, in at least one glaring instance involving an effort by the Birmingham school board to expand industrial vocational resources for Negroes, someone in Washington turned his thumbs down on the project.

All of which makes somewhat irrelevant a fine statement from Mark Ethridge at the outset of the hearings. He warned Negro extremists against revolutionary aims, against pressing claims for social reforms that simply have no chance of acceptance in the South. His purpose must have been, first, to stress the framework for the investigation about to be launched, and, second, to relieve strains within the committee and pressures from outside. But a preliminary announcement from Chairman MacLean had already made clear that the committee was neither inquiring into nor fostering social reform. So, while allaying doubts which may have arisen in the South touching the committee's intentions, Mr. Ethridge may have lent his voice to the very demagogues and intolerants whom he denounced.

That was probably unavoidable. The world being what it is today, it is not easy to keep a good doctrine from being distorted, or to keep its value from being tainted by the clamor of controversy. Negro radicals are not doing their people any good by insisting on a new heaven and a new earth overnight. But, by the same token, white liberals must be careful, while driving home the danger and futility of extremism, lest they give aid and comfort to Negro-baiters. That is the risk in not sticking to the only question before the house: Are Negroes being given the economic opportunities to which they are entitled and upon which depends the full manpower, the full production, the nation needs for the sake of victory?

FEPC (BIRMINGHAM

474-1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

OUR ONE CAUSE FOR FEAR

Hearings of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices were held in Birmingham with such calm and such reserve that there was no opportunity to become alarmed, even for professional alarmists. This, despite the dire predictions of some of Alabama's radical reactionaries.

JUN 26 1942

Emphasis in the hearings was directed chiefly at lack of opportunity for job training. Figures on the number of Negroes trained for war work in various federally-sponsored programs showed that opportunities in this phase of the educational program were far behind the regular educational system.

It is a contradiction that Negroes should have relatively less opportunity to learn trades under a federally-supported program than under the state-supported school system. It is a further contradiction that in Alabama Negroes should have relatively less opportunity to learn to work, since work is one opportunity which has been approved for the Negro.

Mark Etheridge, general manager of The Courier-Journal and a member of the committee, said of the hearings: "I don't think the radicals on either side will have any consolations out of them."

The only cause for concern over questions of race in the South is the ever-present possibility that unscrupulous demagogues will attempt to capitalize on the issue for personal gain. This is what has happened in Georgia, and that state has paid, and paid, and paid—paid the penalty in a demoralized and harassed educational system that has damaged white institutions primarily. Georgia has paid the price by having every issue affecting the welfare of the state distorted and twisted. The welfare of all of Georgia, including every phase of its political and economic life, has been jeopardized. And in the end all Georgians have suffered.

JUN 26 1942

It is needless for Alabamians to become alarmed about the views or activities of individuals from either Washington or New York who may have views drastically different from our own. As Mark Etheridge says in a thought-provoking discussion reprinted by John Temple Graves in The Birmingham Age-Herald: "There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

There need be no fear of "outsiders" deciding this issue. The only cause for fear is the activity of the unscrupulous or the ignorant within our midst who would attempt to panic the rest of us, even as Hitler made use of the Jews and the Communists to achieve his ends.

Our goal must be to exert our best intelligence and our best motives, and to remain free from the influence of both the extreme white man and the extreme Negro. It would be too great a flattery of Negroes to assume that they did not have some irresponsible elements within their group. The list of white Coughlinites, Pelleys, Gerald Smiths, Ham Fishes is too long not to permit of some counterparts among 13,000,000 American Negroes.

If some white Americans, for all their education and patriotism, follow the Coughlins and the Pelleys in some numerical strength, it is understandable that some Negroes would follow agitators of their own group.

JUN 26 1942

Realizing this, and understanding that all war periods have brought tensions, Southerners can gain a perspective which will aid them to avoid the hysteria which would be disastrous for all of us.

Elsewhere on this page is a digest of Mark Etheridge's statement, a statement which for forthright speaking and clarity recommends itself to all who are interested in the South—and the nation.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MR. BASS UNDERWEIGHT

The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, in its session at Birmingham last week, had revealed to it by a white government investigator, a fact that colored leaders here and at least one government man of the Negro race previously had exposed.

JUN 26 1942

It was that Supt. W A. Bass of the Nashville public schools has hindered the effort to train Negroes for war work to the extent that white workers have been trained.

The government official, after conferring personally with Mr. Bass and inspecting the kind of training Negroes have been given here, concluded that the city superintendent has been a "bottleneck" to the war effort, from the standpoint of training war workers without regard to race.

For some reason, Mr. Bass did not go to Birmingham to face the committee that was investigating his stewardship of a high government responsibility. It is to be regretted that the committee was deprived of his presence. He probably would have made a better report to the committee than what is contained in the very lame excuse for his activities that is contained in the interview given in a local newspaper.

It is always regrettable to see any person so steeped in racial bias as to be willing to inject his personal feelings into a matter where it is insisted that there shall be no racial discrimination. It is doubly unfortunate to find one who has been trained as an educator unable to take a broad humanitarian view of a job where he must deal with Negroes as well as whites. But that appears to be the failing of our Mr. Bass.

Government investigators at Birmingham might have said, after they finished hearing Mr. Bass' case, that he had been weighed in the balances and found wanting.

Mobile, Ala., Register
June 17, 1942

Negroes Refused Defense Training

Georgia Attorney-General Says Constitution Prohibits Use Of Schools For Whites

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16.—(UP) Negroes may not be trained for defense work in the same schools with white students in Georgia, State Atty.-Gen. Ellis Arnall ruled today.

The Georgia constitution, Arnall said, expressly provides for "separate schools for whites and negroes."

If additional facilities to train negroes for defense jobs are needed, Arnall held, it will be necessary to provide separate buildings.

The ruling was made after complaints were sent to the President's committee on fair employment practice that Georgia negroes were denied "equitable opportunties" in defense training schools. The committee will hold a hearing on the problem at Birmingham, Ala., this week. It was understood Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama would be represented.

It was understood negro groups had made the complaints that they were being denied equal opportunities for training and participation in the war work program.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

State Spurns Contract On Color Issue

Refusing Job For Prison Mills, Dixon Charges Attack On Segregation

Avows Patriotism

But Castigates Those Who Advance Pet Reforms In Time Of National Crisis

Declaring that the present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about abolition of the color line in the South, Gov. Frank Dixon charged Thursday that Federal agencies had adopted policies the effect of which are to breakdown the principle of segregation under which the white and negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since reconstruction."

Gov. Dixon pointed out that the Federal Government once in the past "engaged in the experiment of forcing negro domination on the Southern people" with unhappy consequences, and scored those who today, he said, "seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

Gov. Dixon's declaration came in connection with announcement of his refusal to sign a War Production Board contract whereby the State Department of Corrections and Institutions would manufacture 1,750,000 yards of osnaburg cloth in prison mills for use by the armed forces. Refusal was based on the fact that the contract embodied the famous "discrimination by seller" clause, placed in war contracts by executive order of the President, which provides that "the seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included," Gov. Dixon declared, "we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the State with the demand that negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (Corrections and Institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the negro race bears to the white race in Alabama.

Won't Permit It

"I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the State to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principles of segregation or lose their jobs."

Gov. Dixon's position was set forth in a letter to Ralph D. Williams, agent of Defense Supplies Corporation, New York, a War Production Board subsidiary. Declaring that he had previously told a Defense Supplies Corporation representative in his office that the State of Alabama would not enter into a contract containing the "discrimination by seller" clause, Gov. Dixon added:

"In order that our position may not be misunderstood or subject to misinterpretation, I think it wise to give the following explanation:

"Under executive order 8802 of the President of the United States, which is built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board has adopted policies, the effect of which is to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and the negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since reconstruction.

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in war contracts, the fair employment practice committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under negroes. A careful study of the record of the fair employment practice committee hearing recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system.

Issue Clearly Drawn

"The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandoned the principle of segregation, they would be forced so to do by the Federal government. Unfortunately, the issue seems to be clearly drawn.

"The thinking white people of the South want the negro educated and trained. They realize that by this process the per capita wealth and income of the region can be increased, the services of the local governments to their people made greater, the economic difficulties brought about largely by freight rate differentials be made less serious. They want the negro race to be used, as it is willing to be used, to supply part of the necessary man-power for war and industry. They realize, however, from their familiarity with a problem which has been theirs for years, that these things must be done and can be done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about the abolition of color lines in the South.

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that this issue should be forced upon the Southern people in a time when the very life of the nation is at stake. By every act and expression of theirs they have now as always proven their intense patriotism. In proportions that largely exceed those in every other section of the country they have voluntarily entered the armed services. If you will examine the casualty lists to date, you will find that a large proportion of them are Southern men. There should be no attack on the long established institutions of any section of the country at a time when our sons are engaged in a life and death struggle with the enemies of the Democratic way of life.

"Disastrous Attempt"

"Those of us who have long been friends of the negro race regard the present attempt to abolish the segregation of the races as disastrous. The negro has progressed only by the help of his white friends in the South. He can progress only by their help. The Federal government, in the past engaged once in the experiment of forcing negro domination on the Southern people.

"It succeeded only in making the lot of the negro far harder than it would otherwise have been, and to many of us it seems that the net result of the present attempt will be the same. When the lines are drawn, as inevitably they must be, unless this projected social reform is abandoned serious injury will be done to the whole cause of advancement of the negro race, in which so many of the best men of the South have had such an intense interest for so many years.

"The Democratic party in Alabama has as its motto 'White Supremacy.' I know of nothing which will wreck the Democratic party quicker in this State than any effort the result of which is to abolish segregation. As a Democratic governor, proud of the long traditions of the Democratic party, I am greatly concerned.

"The problem presents very different aspects in the South from any other section of the country. In the North there are comparatively very few negroes. But for us in the South the picture is greatly complicated by the large proportion of negroes.

"In still another way the injection of the racial issue at this time is unfortunate. Maximum production is the desire of all of us. It can be obtained only by permitting those experienced in production to run their plants in the way they have found best. Attempts to interfere by bringing in social issues and attempted reforms at this time can only have the effect of causing bitterness and confusion, slowing down the production of the country, taking from the hands of the very men on whom we must rely to run the plants their ability to run them efficiently.

Contract Rejected

"Under the circumstances such as outlined above, as anyone I hope can clearly see, it is impossible for the State of Alabama to sign any contract containing the clause set out above. The employes of the Department of Corrections and Institutions in Alabama are white employes. Based on past experience, should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the fair employment practice committee immediately to descend upon the State with the demand that negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that department in approximately the same proportion that the negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the State to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs.

"The cotton mills owned by the State and operated by the Department of Corrections and Institutions are not operated primarily for the purpose of making money, but for the purpose of supplying useful work for the convicts. The sovereignty of the State over the operations of this department cannot be waived nor can it be shared with the Federal government or with any committee of the Federal government. We are perfectly willing to enter into a contract for the production of goods, but the method used, the control of our employes and convicts, the housing and sleeping arrangements and all other matters in connection with the production of those goods must remain in the hands of the State.

"Please understand that the State wants to do everything that it can in the war effort. We will sign any reasonable contract with this clause eliminated and will do everything else on earth that we can to aid in this war. But we will not place ourselves in a position to be attacked by those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

JUL 24 1942

47d-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Blame Laid On Three Groups In Race Discrimination Cases

Unions, Defense Industries With Federal Contracts, And Training Agencies Named

There has been race discrimination in the Southeast by labor unions, by defense industries handling government contracts, and by national defense training agencies, it seemed evident to the public as the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practices closed its three-day hearing in Birmingham Saturday afternoon.

The blame lies variously at the door of the unions, of industry, and of educational agencies—and in many cases equally at the door of all three—it seemed likewise evident.

But clear outline of the situation lay somewhere under a flood of testimony and evidence, somewhere between city and state and federal government.

"It looks like a fine game of buck-passing to me," stated David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America and committee member, in reference to hearings on national defense training setups.

Interrupting Vernon J. Douglass, Alabama state director of vocational education, who was testifying in the case of the Birmingham training program, Sarnoff said: "I have not been able to get my teeth into a single fact in any of these national defense training hearings.

"Does the difficulty lie with the local educational system, with the state or in Washington? The difficulty may quite possibly be in Washington. In that case, we need a state from the federal authorities.

"I am not quite in favor of trying to improve this thing from the bottom up. It is the duty of this committee to investigate that end of the program too."

* * *

SARNOFF'S OBSERVATION on "buck-passing" was frequently applied to other employment setups and union-industry agreements during the three-day hearing.

First case on the docket—that of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. at Nashville—showed an industry which would not hire Negroes on skilled production jobs until they had had pre-employment training by national defense training courses, and a national defense training agency which would not offer courses to Negroes until defense industries started hiring Negroes on production jobs.

Friday and Saturday hearings brought forth cases in which companies would have hired Negroes in skilled positions but for union stand against it; cases in which companies, through closed shop or preferential hiring agreements, take only those men referred to them by the unions; cases in which union and company each expressed willingness to use skilled Negro workers but for the other's opposition to the practice.

Question of supplying need expressed by industries—even to the extent of making surveys in Mobile and other parts of Alabama—was the point about which the case of the Birmingham national defense training case involved.

Testimony showed that at present there are 577 white persons in training in defense courses, and 116 Negroes including NYA courses. For white trainees, $179,000 has been appropriated, and for Negro, $16,449.

* * *

HOWEVER, F. D. MacARTHUR, president of the Board of Education, pointed to the fact that the Birmingham board applied to Washington for several hundred thousand dollars to expand the shops of Parker High School (Negro) in order that defense training courses might be instituted there. The federal government first cut this allotment to $37,-500, and finally called off the appropriation altogether.

"I have no doubt," stated Sarnoff, in his observation at this point in the hearing, "that much of the difficulty lies with Washington.

"If Alabama industries will hire Negroes as regularly as you can train them, then upon what basis rather than the 'training-for-need' basis will you use in allotment of funds between the two races?" he asked Vernon Douglass.

"The population ratio of 60 to 40 would then serve as best basis," Douglass replied.

"You have no objection to training Negroes on an equal basis with whites?"

"None at all, sir," Douglass concluded.

The national defense training program is administered largely by the Office of Education under Commissioner John W. Studebaker through state and local education authorities.

Although the hearing was scheduled to run through Saturday afternoon, it ended abruptly shortly after noon after a quick course through the Saturday docket.

Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, announced the next hearing will be in El Paso, Tex., Aug. 14-15 with a majority of the cases pending involving charges of discrimination against Mexicans.

* * *

RECOMMENDATIONS by the committee will be announced from Washington, he said, within about four weeks.

Case of the MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, showed through testimony that the company has a closed shop agreement with the AFL building trades council of Savannah and that any discrimination against employment of Negroes must lie with the council, rather than with the company.

J. G. Lemon, Savannah lawyer, testified that a local Negro carpenter union affiliated with the AFL was not called on to supply carpenters when the need arose for carpenters at MacEvoy, but instead, white AFL carpenters had to be imported from outside Savannah and outside the state to fill the need.

George Googe, Southern AFL representative, said the matter would be adjusted immediately.

Case of the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation of Savannah was not heard when company representatives failed to appear, attributed to the fact the case was called two hours ahead of original schedule.

The committee which conducted the three-day hearings was headed by Chairman Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and included Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal; Earl Dickerson, Chicago city alderman; David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A.; Milton Webster, international vice president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Frank Fenton, representative of AFL.

"We look forward," MacLean concluded, "as critical days go on, to the fullest cooperation of employers, unions, officers of government departments and training agencies in the South, towards that thing with which the committee started and must end—training and employment in war fighting and war industry of all American citizens whoever and wherever they may be."

SERVICE AIDS NEGROES

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced Saturday that a Negro manpower service had been established within the War Manpower Commission, in an effort to assule full use of Negroes in war industry jobs.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro affairs to the Interior Department, has been appointed director of the service.

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Alabama

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES WILL BE AIRED HERE

President's Committee Will Open Session In City Tomorrow

A three-day hearing on charges that there has been discrimination against Negroes in war industries opens tomorrow at the Federal Bldg.

The hearing will be conducted by members of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, which was created by President Roosevelt to see that his policy be carried out that there be no employment discrimination in war plants.

The cases of alleged discrimination at this hearing originated in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, is chairman of the committee. Other members are: Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Earl B. Dickerson, Negro, Chicago city alderman; Frank Fenton, representing the American Federation of Labor; John Brophy, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Milton P. Webster, Negro, of Chicago, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Tomorrow's hearing is one of a series that the committee has been holding throughout the country. In the other hearings—at New York, Chicago and Los Angeles—alleged discriminations against Catholics, Jews, Italians and Mexicans as well as Negroes were gone into.

The complaints of discrimination from the four Southeastern States involved in the hearing here only concerns Negroes, according to John Beecher, former Birmingham editorial writer, who is in charge of the committee's field representative office in the Broker Bldg. here.

Any person wishing to make a complaint of employment discrimination may do so at the Broker Bldg. office, Mr. Beecher said. The hearing is open to the public but only cases which already have been scheduled will be heard at this time.

* * *

Georgia To Deny Complaint Charges

By United Press

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—The State of Georgia today prepared to send a delegation before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices to deny that Georgia had failed to provide "equitable opportunities" for Negroes in the defense training program.

M. D. Mobley, state director of vocational education, will head the Georgia delegation slated to appear before the committee in Birmingham Friday.

Mobley said that 12,000 Negroes had been enrolled in the training program for defense workers in Georgia since its inception in July, 1940. During the same period, 60,-000 whites were enrolled. The Federal Government has spent two million dollars on the training program in Georgia.

"This in no way reflects an unwillingness on our part to train Negroes," Mobley said, "but before we start to train them, we must find what types of work they will be accepted in. So far we've been unable to find out—even the War Production Board won't tell us."

Georgia was summoned to answer charges filed with the committee by "(a) the Urban League and Negro Committee on Defense Training in Atlanta; (b) a committee of Negro citizens in Macon; and (c) the Savannah Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples."

Probe of Anti-Negro Bias Opens in South

PM Daily

Special Correspondence

BIRMINGHAM, June 18.—Hearings were opened here today by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices on charges that discrimination has been shown against Negroes and other groups in war industries, unions and defense-training centers of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana.

New York, N.Y.

John Beecher, field representative of the Committee, said yesterday that the accused would be given full opportunity to answer charges. Offenders, Beecher said, would be told to amend their policies.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Nashville Authorities Criticized For Neglecting Negro Workers

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 18.—(AP)—School authorities at Nashville, Tenn., were criticized today as constituting a bottleneck in efforts to train negroes for war work by witnesses testifying before the President's committee on fair employment practice.

This testimony followed a lengthy inquiry into employment practice at the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., operations at Nashville, during which witnesses declared no negroes were qualified for production jobs at the plant because they lacked pre-employment training, and such training was not available in Nashville.

Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, economist and member of the seventh regional labor supply committee which made a study of the Nashville problem, said it was his opinion that "the city officials form the chief bottleneck."

He said W. A. Bass, Nashville city school superintendent, was "hostile in his attitude" toward the training of negroes for war work. Dr. Hawk's survey, placed in the record, listed 1400 Nashville negro males, all between 18 and 35, as eligible for pre-employment training for aircraft production.

M. H. Day, editor of The Nashville Globe, negro newspaper, declared a negro committee had been seeking defense training courses for negroes since October, 1940, but that the only courses instituted were for training blacksmiths and auto mechanics.

Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal, and a member of the committee, questioned several witnesses concerning the courses in blacksmithing and auto mechanics, and inserted the statement that unless "there is a legitimate demand in Nashville for blacksmiths and auto mechanics, this sort of training is destructive and tends to hinder the war effort."

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G. E. Freeman, State director of vocational education, outlined methods of determining vocational courses in Tennessee schools, saying they were instituted at the request of some particular employer, or at the suggestion of the U. S. employment service.

He said there had been no demand in Nashville for pre-employment training for negroes for aircraft production work. Other defense courses, including sheet metal work and welding, have been started in Nashville this year, he said, but enrollment is small.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

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JUN 17 1942

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Four States Covered

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JUN 17 1942

To Hear Complaints

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

JUN 18 1942

At a recent study session on war questions for editorial writers at Harvard Mark Ethridge, a member of the president's committee on fair employment practice, was quoted as saying that in Birmingham there was less discrimination against the Negro in war jobs than in any other industrial center. If that condition still exists it should be a factor for good and patriotic cooperation in the hearings which open today.

* * *

If there is hostility in some quarters to this committee on fair employment practice as it meets here this morning, who is to blame? If an objective which only the most selfish offender can in reason oppose is opposed, whose is the fault? If an inquiry so plainly in the public interest gives a signal to the worst enemies of the Negro and to a little Fascist-minded local political trade journal, on whose shoulders is the responsibility? The Fair Employment Practice Committee is not concerned with segregation or any other of the long-standing problems of race relations in the South. If it attempts to concern itself with such things there are reasons to believe that some of its members will resign. It is concerned solely with the proper and necessary business of getting for the Negro his just share of the war jobs and of the training which qualifies him for those jobs. Who among us has any objection to that? It is as important for the war production as it is fair to the Negro. It has nothing to do with our race problems as such. And yet there are hateful whisperings, ugly and dishonest pretensions that this is some sinister plot against Southern order. Who is to blame?

* * *

Well, Eugene Talmadge is to blame, for one. And so are all the other demagogs who are now or may soon be using the Negro question as a political prop, agitating the white man against the black for their own political ends.

* * *

But equally and more to blame—and we hope the members of the president's committee who are here today will consider the fact—are the agitators of the black man against the white, and the sentimentalists who string along with them. Because of the tragic insistence of certain Negro leaders on making this time of war and national crisis a time for insisting that the Negro question be settled overnight in the Negro's favor, for accomplishing the immpossible, for stirring up the race as it has not been in all its American history, such reasonable and right efforts as this one against war job discrimination are exposed to the hostile exploitation of Fascist-minded political groups and to holdover passions of our chronic race haters. These are the ones to blame most—Walter White and the other professionals and sentimentalists who have used this war as a time for dividing rather than uniting our people, for misrepresenting and obstructing the genuine patriotism that exists among the masses of our Negro citizens.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Federal Group To Hold Hearing

Charges that Negroes have been discriminated against in Georgia in the training of workers for war industries will be aired before the President's Committee of Fair Employment Practices at a public hearing in Birmingham June 18-20.

M. D. Mobley, director of Georgia's vocational training program, disclosed we had been requested to appear at the hearing, the committee informing him it had received "complaints alleging that your agency has failed to provide equitable opportunities for Negroes in connection with the national defense training program."

In response to a query by Mobley, the committee said complaints that Georgia Negroes were not provided with programs comparable to those offered whites in aircraft, shipbuilding and other trades had been received from:

1. The Urban League and Negro committee on defense training in Atlanta; 2. A committee of Negro citizens of Macon, and 3, The Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also, the committee said, individuals in all three cities had filed affadavits charging that, upon applying for training, they had been rejected or been given inconslusive answers.

Denying the charges, Mobley said "there is no attitude whatsoever, on the part of local or state school officials, to try to prevent the training of Negroes."

Since the state's program, financed in full by the federal government, started almost two years ago, about 12,000 Negroes and 60,000 whites have been enrolled and some $2,000,000 has been spent, Mobley said. Most of the Negroes, he added, have been trained to repair and to drive tractors and to do similar farm work since "not much" industrial employment has been available for them.

Mobley said he understood that complaints of discrimination in Alabama, Tennessee and possibly other southern states would be investigated at the committee hearing, to be held in the federal court room at Birmingham.

47d-1942
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

FEPC(BIRMINGHAM ALA.)

The Race Issue Must Not Be Alabama's Shame!

In time of crisis, in time of change, the fabric of life in the South has always been subject to strain and tension. It was that way in the last war.

It was natural that with shifts in population, with such every-day occurrences as cooks being able to afford remaining at home because husbands could get better jobs, with the Negro called into service for a second time, the South would again become more conscious of its unique pattern of living.

Thoughtful Southerners have had no fear of misguided spokesmen from Washington; nor have they feared the few extremists who seek leadership among Negroes. Thoughtful Southerners have feared only what might happen if the issue was exploited.

There has been an increase in the number of violations of the accepted Southern mores. There have been reports of perhaps a dozen Negroes who have been belligerent about accepting the Jim Crow line in buses, or violated the code of rules expected of them in stores—violations of a code that is not written but which has been in the making for a long time. Violations of this code have not been confined to Negroes. It is reported that white men have shot unarmed Negroes in recent weeks on no more provocation than the accusation that a misdemeanor had been committed. And if the code has any limitation at all upon the conduct of whites, murder is certainly included.

These violations, however, were individual acts. For the great majority of Alabama's three million people they do not signify that all white men should fear and hate all Negroes. Likewise, they do not signify that all Negroes should hate and fear all white men.

Whites who understand the war know that defeating the fraudulent New Order based upon German enslavement of other peoples will stand or fall upon success in rallying brown men, yellow men, black men, and whites, to the cause. Knowing the skill with which our enemies can use each weakness in our armor, they are willing, too, to make every effort to be fair and restrained and patient. For in the end, without a defeat of Hitler, the future for us could be nothing except a ghastly nightmare. For their part, Negroes who understand the war fully are not so preoccupied with their immediate grievances as to be misguided into a failure to see the larger cause and the greater stake at issue.

There is no division of opinion among Southerners as to the folly of attempting to establish segregation or impose social equality. The only division is one which requires that all Southerners answer to the roll call in one of two groups:

First, those who are the victims of unreasoned and violent fears on the race issue, together with those who exploit such attitudes for personal, political or economic advantage;

Second, those who look upon the concept of white supremacy as meaning a longer experience in democracy and Christianity, an experience and background which carries with it the responsibility to be more democratic, more Christian, and more willing to accord justice and good will. Likewise, those of this group feel that the Negro among us, being defenseless politically and lacking economic power, should not be exploited by reason of his weaker position.

It is not possible to understand why Governor Dixon publicly charged that the federal government is attempting to "break down the color line" without knowing something of his activities for the past four months.

During this time the Governor, in private conversations and conferences, has been predicting dire and bloody events. He has charged that the Army is to be used to "force a second reconstruction on the South," and has interpreted the requisitioning of rifles of the Home Guard as an intrigue to disarm him. He has seen in the projected plan to send a total of 2,400 Negro troops to airfields in the State another phase of the plot. He has listed a series of "horror stories" as evidence of worse things to come.

Many familiar with the course Governor Dixon has followed have thought that possibly he was suffering from a sincere obsession, since there are very few thinking citizens of the State who agree with the import of his private conversations on the matter. Others, familiar with his bitterness toward everything connected with the Roosevelt administration, have assumed that he, in company with other forces in the State, was engaged in a carefully planned political maneuver.

Since Governor Dixon has pitched his public views on the race issue on a specific point, it might be well to examine his case. He refuses to permit signing of the routine contract for prison-made goods unless this clause is deleted:

"The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race creed, color or national origin."

Governor Dixon might better have begun his fight by refusing to take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States until the 14th and 15th amendments were deleted!

When the clause in question was written into government contracts as a routine some 18 months ago, there were unemployed Negroes in Mobile who could not get jobs in shipyards because either employers or unions barred them—this, despite the urgency of ship production. There were airplane plants in New Haven, Connecticut, and Los Angeles, California, which were operating at less than capacity because they refused to employ available Negroes. Indeed, those who have made a study of the situation as it affects Negro employment say that the bars were more rigid and unreasonable on the West Coast and in New England than in the South. Work is not on the forbidden list for Negroes in the Southern pattern of living. On trains, on construction jobs, on farms, on trucks, in the mines—there are few whites in the South who do not work within sight of members of the Negro race.

In other sections of the nation there were bars to employment of other racial or religious groups.

If one is inclined to consider only the welfare of the Anglo-Saxons of this globe, there is the unmistakable fact that somewhere on some front a person of Anglo-Saxon extraction was dying for the want of a gun. It seems illogical to proclaim an interest in persons of Anglo-Saxon blood without being concerned about a condition leading to the spilling of an unnecessary amount of it.

Considering the war in its larger implications there is still the necessity for a unified front of all peoples, brown men, yellow men, black men, as well as white. To bar a trained Negro from working to produce the potatoes, guns, planes, ships needed to defeat Hitlerism is a contradiction. If by reason of color a man is denied such an elementary opportunity as helping to produce for the United States, then the issue of the war has been mis-stated.

But Governor Dixon does not see the issue as one involving maximum use of natural resources for production. He sees the contract clause as an effort to destroy segregation, to force "intermingling," to destroy white supremacy. He says that if he sells the Army osnaburg, the federal government might force him to employ Negroes in supervisory capacities in the State Department of Prisons!

There is the inescapable fact that some Negro leaders have also been under the impression that the Fair Employment Practices Committee might be used to destroy the things which Governor Dixon says he is protecting.

The question, however, is not whether Governor Dixon or Walter White has such an opinion. The questions to be considered calmly and without fanciful flights into the realm of imagination are:

1. Has there been any evidence that the clause has had any effect in breaking down social segregation, or white supremacy? If there is any such evidence let it be produced with the names of the individuals and persons whose lives have been affected.

2. Is there any possibility that such an eventuality might come to pass?

The best answer to both questions comes again from Mark Etheridge, the first chairman of the committee and a man whom Governor Dixon implied improperly as sharing his own views. Says Mr. Etheridge:

"All the armies of the world, both of the United Nations and the Axis, could not force upon the South an abandonment of racial segregation."

Racial segregation is not an issue for debate in Alabama; it is not an issue which can be settled by 2,400 armed Negro troops or 2,400,000 troops of any color.

The federal government could not in the past, nor can it in the future, impose any change which men oppose intellectually and emotionally with the unanimity prevailing in the South. The damage to the South in the field of race relations has not come from governors who failed to fight with vigor against federal encroachment. The damage has come from a long line of well-known Southern governors such as Cole Blease, Theo Bilbo, James K. Vardaman, and more recently Eugene Talmadge. These are the men who have injured the South's pattern of living.

Alabama to date has had incompetent governors, greedy governors, good, bad, and indifferent governors. But it has been spared the shame of having a vicious governor or one willing to exploit the Negro issue.

The Advertiser has had many occasions to praise Frank Dixon, whom it helped to elect. The machinery of government under his guidance has been overhauled and modernized.

The Advertiser has on occasion felt pride when some act of Frank Dixon's has reflected credit on Alabama.

The Advertiser hopes that Frank Dixon will see the wisdom of re-examining calmly and dispassionately this most vital issue. The war in which we are engaged is too perilous to permit this State to be torn by the ghastly experience of a fight over an issue which is no issue at all among us.

JUL 2 1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ALABAMA SOLON READS HOT ANTI-NEGRO AND ANTI-COFEP EDITORIAL INTO RECORD

Says White Boys in South Are Forced to Sleep in the Same Bunk and Eat at the Same Mess Table With Negro Boys

ACTION IS HUMILIATING TO WHITE WOMEN

472

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Introducing Carter Manasco, congressman from Alabama, who in the Congressional Record last week had an editorial from the Gadsden (Ala.) Times entitled "Time for Real Thinking By People of the South" inserted into the Record, as part of the efforts to discredit the recent CoFEP hearing in Birmingham.

"Well, it is high time that the native-born white man and woman of the south began to do a lot of serious thinking for themselves," the editorial says. "They should begin to ask of their congressmen and their senators, yes, even of their governors, this question, 'Are we trying to win a foreign war or are we, under the guise of the war effort, trying to overthrow our form of government from within?' Numerous signs indicate that alien groups in charge of many bureaus in our government are bent on destruction from within.

JUL 8 1942

"Let us be specific. Fortune magazine carries a lengthy article in its June issue describing in detail the efforts to break down the sentiment of race segregation in the south. With evident glee it tells of the forcing of white boys at the Camp Benning Officers' Candidate school in Georgia, to sleep in the same room with Negroes and to eat at the same mess table.

"Under the guise of a Presidential order, a committee has just met in Birmingham to hear expert testimony concerning what it terms 'radical discrimination' in war industry. No skilled Negro workers, or colored executives, no colored foremen, no colored stenographers, they allege, are employed in southern industry and they cite the executives of certain of these companies to appear before the committee to show cause why this discrimination.

"The Saturday Evening Post, which has thrown Benjamin Franklin's picture from its pages and which seeks to curry favor with the radicals by libeliing, ridicule and villifying everything in the south, makes a studied effort to portray the governor of Georgia and his wife to the nation as crude yokels, illiterate and held in power with the vote of white trash in Georgia, which it speaks of as the wood-hat boys.

"Life magazine carries on out of its late issues a picture of Rochester, the Negro comedian of the Jeoll program, together with his Negro foreman and white and Negro girls working in a parachute factory Rochester is operating for the government.

"In Birmingham, perhaps in other southern cities, dodgers have been thrown on the street demanding that certain of the schools be thrown open to Negroes as well as to whites.

"Why all this, we ask you? It all dovetails into one definite sceme to humiliate the white woman, to do away with the color line and make a race of mongrel people for this foreign bunch to lord it over and govern.

"We believe that nowhere else in the United States is the Negro treated as well and so sympathetically as here in the South. The relations between the races are predominantly harmonious and pleasant. Certainly nowhere in the country are Negroes employed in such high proportion to white employees as here in the South.

"Try to find a colored waiter, or bellboy or maid in a New York hotel. The jobs are all preempted by foreign whites. Did you ever see a colored barber in a shop patronized by white trade in New York? How many Negro coal miners are there in the Pennsylvania mines? In New Jersey, even in truck gardens, colored workers were stoned and run out because Italians would not have them competing in this type of work.

"Whether the radicals know it or not, this country is engaged in what bids fair to be the most desperate war of all history. In the word of Congressman Rankin, 'The people of the south are behind every effort to aid this war, and they resent these attempts on the part of Communists, politicians and others to stir up race trouble from which the Negro ultimately will be the greatest sufferer."

47d-1942 FEPC (BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

South Gags but Yields to Roosevelt in Employing Colored in War Plants

[Excerpts of testimony at FEPC hearings, Birmingham, Ala., held June 18-20. Committeemen who put the questions were Dr. Malcolm Mac Lean, president of Hampton Institute, chairman; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Milton P. Webster, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; David Sarnoff, president, RCA; Mark Ethridge, publisher of Louisville Courier-Journal; Frank Fenton, A.F. of L. John Brophy, CIO, was absent. Dr. G. V. Trimble was interviewer.]

* * *

Vultee Aircraft Co.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Engaged in assembly of aircraft for U.S. Army. Employs only twenty colored as janitors.

One thousand white employees are getting in-plant training, but no colored. Company has preferential hiring agreement with Local 735, International Association of Machinists, A.F. of L., which refuses to admit colored.

J. M. SHELTON—

Representative of International Association of Machinists:

Q.—If colored were employed on production line and it came to knowledge of your union, what would be your reaction?

A.—I couldn't say. We don't have a closed shop agreement.

Q.—Would you walk off?

A.—No.

MARK M. LATTING, 39, Nashville—

A mechanic of twenty years' experience, educated at Langston University and A. and I. State University. Former employee of Ford and Chrysler Companies.

"I applied June 1, as a bench mechanic at the Vultee plant and was told I didn't have 'enough training.' I presented my credentials and was told they were good but I still did not have 'enough training.'"

GEORGE S. HASTINGS—

Manager of industrial relations:

Q.—Wouldn't you say a man with twenty-two years' experience as a mechanic could in two or three weeks catch on to airplane riveting?

A.—No.

Q.—Suppose he applied now would you give him a chance?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you accept his application now for the first opening?

A. Yes.

FENTON—Prepare the application now so you can give it to him.

Testimony of Dr. Emory Hawk, of the Regional Labor Supply committee; W. H. Day, editor, Nashville Globe; S. E. Freedman, State director, vocational education, showed that superintendent of Nashville schools refused for the past two years to put airplane riveting and mechanics and blue print reading in defense schools. Colored could only get blacksmithing, molding and auto mechanics.

* * *

Gulf Shipbuilding Co.

MOBILE, Ala.

NEWMAN BRAZIER—

Machinist's helper for sixteen years, a former employee of the Alabama Drydock Company:

"I applied at Gulf on April 16 and was told by a personnel officer that the company did not hire colored. When I asked for an application blank, I was denied and the interviewer told me an application didn't mean a thing."

22 Colored Out of 9,600

HARRY HILL—

Vice president and general manager of Gulf:

Q.—What is your policy?

A.—The company is owned by the Waterman's Steamship Company. The question of hiring colored is a sociological matter. It ceases to be a question of management or labor unions but one which must be handled by the individual members themselves. We have twenty-two colored out of a total of 9,600.

Q.—Do you hire colored workers?

A.—No. We have no segregated facilities for hiring colored. It presents a number of problems.

Q.—If you needed twelve mechanics, would you then hire the twelve men who trained at Tuskegee?

A.—I'd be fearful of the consequence.

Q.—Have you read the Executive Order 8802 recently?

A.—No.

Q.—Discrimination is an ordinary word, meaning to prefer one over the other in hiring for certain reasons. Suppose you need 200 workers, 75 white and 25 colored apply. Would you hire the 75 white and refuse the 25 colored?

A.—Yes.

To Follow Order

LEO CARTER—

Representative of the Metal Trades Council:

"We're going to comply with the President's order. We're willing to place workers, if we can get the training courses, but the U.S. Government is participating in the worse case of discrimination I know of anywhere. It refuses to do at Brookley Field where it employs as many as Gulf, what it wants employers to do. The only colored at Brookley Field are the classified laborers."

SARNOFF—It is not the purpose of this committee to leave government plants out where discrimination exists and bring in private employers.

* * *

Ala. Drydock and Shipbuilding Corp.

MOBILE, Ala.

E. G. SMITH—

Mobile licensed electrical contractor for thirteen years, trained at Tuskegee and electrical schools in Philadelphia and Providence, R.I., applied for a job on May 27. W. T. Daly, personnel manager, told him that it wasn't traditional to hire colored skilled men.

J. M. GRISER—

Vice president of the Alabama Drydock:

Q.—What is your policy concerning employment of colored?

A.—The company's policy has always been to use colored wherever we could use them.

Q.—Do you have any skilled men?

A.—No, we don't have any electricians or machinists.

Q.—Do you have any upgrading procedure?

A.—No, no procedure at all. It just has never been the policy to upgrade colored.

Q.—Would you give Mr. Smith a chance if he applied?

A.—Yes, if he qualified.

* * *

Honeycutt Co., Inc.

Birmingham contractors, relative to Brookley Field Construction at Mobile.

Complaint is that this company refused to hire qualified colored carpenters.

J. L. GILCREASE—

Member of Local No. 92, A.F. of L.:

"I, a carpenter of twenty years' experience, applied at Honeycutt on May 5 and was told by personnel manager that the company didn't hire colored but that if I secured permission of white carpenters' union I would be hired. White carpenters' union refused permission."

T. C. WELLS—

Office manager, Honeycutt:

"The policy of the company is to hire colored skilled and unskilled wherever they are available. We draw our labor through the A.F. of L. The union would not permit us to hire colored unless they worked on a separate project and it would have cost us too much to operate two separate projects.

"We were willing to let the colored and white carpenters work together but the refusal of the union forced us to look for other men. We still have a large turnover and can still use them. We use colored on all types of work."

DICKERSON—"We have just ruled in the case of the steamfitters in Chicago that responsibility of hiring persons, regardless of race and color, regardless of any exclusive agreement, implied or written, with the union, is up to the employer."

L. M. COOPER—

Business manager, Carpenters' Local No. 89 (white), A.F. of L., has 1800 members:

"I told Honeycutt we'd be willing to work with them but in segregated buildings."

WEBSTER — "The national president of your union, during hearings in Los Angeles, said he would see that all work together."

* * *

Bell Aircraft Co.

And the Atlanta National Defense Training Program, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSWELL JACKSON—

"I sought defense school training in welding, was told there were courses at Washington High, the colored school, but I found only auto mechanics and woodwork. Visited school officials but still have been unable to obtain training."

E. A. ADAMS—

Acting director, U.S. Employment Service:

There are 15,140 applicants on the active files of the USES and 36 per cent are colored. Bell will probably hire fifteen to eighteen thousand when the plant opens.

Q.—Will you be able to supply the needs of the Bell Company without including colored?

A.—I can't say.

* * *

Delta Shipbuilding Co.

NEW ORLEANS, La.

LOUIS B. DAPREMONT—

Carpenter of twenty-seven years' experience:

"I was at first registered as white and hired and when I discovered this I returned and asked that the race be changed. The union said that I was fired."

PAUL DIXON—

Shipbuilder of twenty-two years' experience:

"I applied at Delta for job for myself and 1000 members of a colored union I organized. I was told by personnel man that I might as well get my mind off the Delta Shipyard.

"My organization is an auxiliary of the International Boilermakers,' Shipbuilders' and Welders' Association. We pay dues to the national body but have no vote. In the last war I was a quarterman in charge of 600 men and 22 foremen in a shipbuilding yard."

R. B. ACKERMAN—

Vice president of Delta:

"The policy of our company is determined by the traditions of the South. We're from Cleveland and we rely upon the South because this is a problem and we don't know how to handle it.

"Five per cent of 6,250 of our employees are colored janitors, chauffeurs. We have been open a year."

Q.—Do you feel that you're complying with the President's order if you employ colored solely as laborers when there are colored skilled men available?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you read into this order any tradition of the South?

A.—No.

Q.—Will your company put this order into effect?

A.—We'll try to.

ROBERT QUIN—

President, New Orleans Metal Trades Council, A.F. of L.:

"The introduction of colored skilled men into Delta would cause friction which wouldn't be worth the company's trouble."

Q.—Why would colored workers cause friction?

A.—I've lived in New Orleans since 1907 and that's my feeling and the feeling of most of the people in New Orleans.

Q.—Don't you know that the president of the bricklayers' union in New Orleans is colored and that the treasurer of the council is also colored?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Don't you know colored and white bricklayers in New Orleans work together and without friction?

A.—Yes

JOSEPH P. McCOLLUM—
International representative of Boilermakers' Union, A.F. of L.:

"The policy of our union is no discrimination."

Q.—If your organization has no prejudice, why set up colored in a separate unit? Isn't it a fact that there's a clause in your constitution barring colored members?

A.—Yes, that's right.

WEBSTER—"I want the record to show that I am opposed to the segregated policy of the A. F. of L.

* * *

Birmingham National Defense Training Program

EMORY Q. HAWK—
Member of regional labor supply committee:

"The population of Birmingham is 267,000 and colored form 40.5 per cent."

AUSTIN BENNETT—
Manager USES:

Q.—What would you do if someone sent for ten whites?

A.—If he insisted, we'd send them according to our regulation.

SARNOFF — "I've read the USES regulations, and they specifically forbid you to do that."

CRAMER—"That applies only to New York. The national office doesn't send such orders out to the Southern USES."

V. J. DOUGLASS—
Director of defense training, Birmingham:

"Alabama's allotment for training has not been adequate."

Q.—Assuming that $100,000 is allocated for training in Birmingham, on what basis do you allocate funds for colored?

A.—On the basis of need for training.

Q.—Then if a company fails to hire colored, you refuse to train colored, is that it?

A.—Yes, that's the present policy.

* * *

MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corp.

SAVANNAH, Ga.

HENRY MILLER, JR.—
Electrical contractor of ten years' experience:

"I applied on June 1 for job as electrician at MacEvoy through W. L. Ferrell, Local 508, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and was told that no provisions were made for taking in colored."

WEBSTER—"The A.F. of L.'s electrical workers' unions have always refused to allow colored to work excep by what we call in Chicago the 'back-door method.' That is, they can only work with colored contractors, in colored neighborhoods, on a colored job. We need no extra proof on this matter."

Southeastern Shipbuilding Co.

SAVANNAH, Ga.

THAD EUBANKS—
President NAACP, Savannah:

"The total population of Savannah is 94,000, of which the colored form 46 per cent. An estimated 42 per cent of the labor supply is colored, but only 116 colored are enrolled in defense training compared to 1800 whites."

William H. Smith, president of the company, was not present, but a letter was read from him stating that the company will not discriminate and stating that colored have not been hired because of lack of training.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

DIXON CHARGES U. S. INJECTING RACIAL POLICIES

Cloth Contract Rejected When Agency Insists On Work Clause

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23—(AP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, Thursday charged that federal agencies had adopted policies "to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and Negro races have lived in peace together in the South since Reconstruction," and criticized "those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

The executive's accusations, including one that the Fair Employment Practice Committee had intimated the U. S. government would force abandonment of race segregation, were included in his refusal to sign a contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation for 1,750,000 yards of convict-made osnaburg cloth so long as it contained a non-discrimination clause to which he objected.

The clause as set out in Dixon's letter to Ralph D. Williams, New York agent for the corporation, reads:

"'The seller, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin'."

Objections Stated

Dixon told newsmen his primary objection to the clause was "the effect it would have under announced federal policy," and said in his letter to Williams:

"Should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that (Corrections and Institutions) department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal agency, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs."

Release of Dixon's letter followed by one day a statement by Horace Wilkinson, a Birmingham attorney long at political odds with the governor, that "a Herculean effort is being made to break down and destroy segregation."

Wilkinson, speaking to a Bessemer civic club, said: "If there is room in this country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is need of a league to maintain white supremacy."

Declaring he told a Defense Supplies Corporation agent he would sign no contract for the state's prison cotton mills which contained the "discrimination by seller" clause, Dixon addressed this explanation to Williams, "In order that our position may not be misunderstood or subject to misinterpretation:

"Under executive order 8802 of the president of the United States, which is built around the same principle enunciated in this clause, the United States Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board has adopted policies, the effect of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which the white and the Negro races have lived in peace together in the South for all the years since Reconstruction.

"Under cover of this particular clause contained in contracts, the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of the races, to force Negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employes will have to work under Negroes. A careful study of the record of the Fair Employment Practice Committee [illegible] recently held in Birmingham disclosed that, however sincere the protestations of the committee members to the contrary, actually there was placed on trial the entire system of race segregation of the South, and that with the single exception of Mr. Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., there was no realization in the minds of any of the committee members of the basic necessity for any such system.

"The clear intimation was that unless the Southern people changed their way of living and abandon the principle of segregation, they would be forced so to do by the federal government. Unfortunately, the issue seems to be clearly drawn.

"The thinking white people of the South want the Negro educated and trained. They realize that by this process the per capita wealth and income of the region can be increased, the services of the local governments to their people made greater, the economic difficulties brought about largely by freight rate differentials be made less serious. They want the Negro race to be used, as it is willing to be used, to supply part of the necessary manpower for war and industry. They realize, however, from their familiarity with the problem which has been theirs for years, that these things must be done and can be done within the framework of the existing social structure. The present emergency should not be used as a pretext to bring about the abolition of color lines in the South.

"I regard it as extremely unfortunate that this issue should be forced upon the Southern people in a time when the very life of the nation is at stake. By every act and expression of theirs they have now, as always, proven their intense patriotism. In proportions that largely exceed those in every other section of the country they have voluntarily entered the armed services. If you will examine the casualty lists to date, you will find that a large proportion of them are Southern men. There should be no attack on the long-established institutions of any section of the country at a time when our sons are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with [illegible] the democratic way of life.

"Those of us who have long been friends of the Negro race regard the present attempt to abolish the segregation of the races as disastrous. The Negro has progressed only by the help of his white friends in the South. He can progress only by their help. The federal government in the past engaged once in the experiment of forcing Negro domination on the Southern people.

"It succeeded only in making the lot of the Negro far harder than it would otherwise have been, and to many of us it seems that the net result of the present attempt will be the same. When the lines are drawn, as inevitably they must be, unless this projected social reform is abandoned serious injury will be done to the whole cause of advancement of the Negro race, in which so many of the best men of the South have had such an intensive interest for so many years.

"The Democratic party in Alabama has as its motto 'White Supremacy.' I know of nothing which will wreck the Democratic party quicker in this state than any effort the result of which is to abolish segregation. As a Democratic governor, proud of the long traditions of the Democratic party, I am greatly concerned.

Problem Different In South

"The problem presents very different aspects in the South from any other section of the country. In the North there are comparatively few Negroes. But for us in the South the picture is greatly complicated by the large proportion of Negroes.

"In still another way injection of the racial issue at this time is unfortunate. Maximum production is the desire of all of us. It can be obtained only by permitting those experienced in production to run their plants in the way they have found best. Attempts to interfere by bringing in social issues and attempted reforms at this time can only have the effect of causing bitterness and confusion, slowing down the production of the country, taking from the hands of the very men on whom we must rely to the plants their ability to run them efficiently.

"Under the circumstances such as outlined above, as anyone I hope can clearly see, it is impossible for the state of Alabama to sign any contract containing the clause set out above. The employes of the Department of Corrections and Institutions in Alabama are white employes. Based on past experience, should we sign the contract with this clause included, we can expect the Fair Employment Practice Committee immediately to descend upon the state with the demand that Negroes be put in positions of responsibility in that department in approximately the same proportion that the Negro race bears to the white race in Alabama. I will not permit the state of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any federal committee, and I will not permit the employes of the state to be placed in a position where they must abandon the principle of segregation or lose their jobs.

"The cotton mills owned by the state and operated by the Department of Corrections and Institutions are not operated primarily for the purpose of making money, but for the purpose of supplying useful work for the convicts. The sovereignty of the state over the operations of this department cannot be waived, nor can it be shared with the federal government or with any committee of the federal government. We are perfectly willing to enter into a contract for the production of goods, but the method used, the control of our employes and convicts, the housing and sleeping arrangements and all other matters in connection with the production of those goods must remain in the hands of the state.

"Please understand that the state wants to do everything that it can in the war effort. We will sign any reasonable contract with this clause eliminated and will do everything else on earth that we can to aid in this war. But we will not place ourselves in a position to be attacked by those who seek to foster their own pet social reforms in a time of national crisis."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

12 War Producers To Face Racial Discrimination Charges

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 17.—(AP)—Charges of racial discrimination against 12 Southeastern producers of war materials, defense training authorities and labor organizations will be heard by the President's committee of fair labor practices here tomorrow, Friday and Saturday.

The committee, announcing the list today, will investigate complaints that negroes have not been given equal opportunity with whites in war work.

Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, Hampton Institute president and committee chairman, notfied each concern or organization affected several weeks ago and each was asked to be represented here by counsel.

First on the docket for hearing is a complaint against Vultee Aircraft, Inc., and the National Defense Training Authority, both of Nashville, Tenn., set for tomorrow afternoon.

The Friday schedule calls for hearings of similar complaints against:

Gulf Shipbuilding Corp., Mobile, Ala.; Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile; a labor organization and contractor at Brookley Field, Army air base at Mobile; Bell Aircraft Corporation and National Defense Training Authority, both of Atlanta, Ga., National Defense Training Authority, Macon, Ga.

Set for Saturday are complaints against National Defense Training Authority, Birmingham; MacEvoy Shipbuildings Corporation and Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, both of Savannah, Ga., and Delta Shipbuilding Corporation and labor organization, New Orleans, La.

The hearing here is the group's first in the South. Others have been held in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York.

A spokesman for the committee said complaints were made against the various firms and organizations by negro employes or negro organizations. Most of the complaints, he said, allege that negroes are not given employment or are not given instruction because of their race.

Several complaints made against Southern firms have since been adjusted, he said, and these cases have been dropped.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SHIPYARDS FACE MAN SHORTAGE

Need Of 15,500 Workers At Mobile Pointed Out At Hearing

HIRING OF NEGROES SEEN AS SOLUTION

President's Committee On Fair Employment Studies Problem

Necessity of importing 15,500 additional workers and their families into already over-crowded Mobile by the end of this year is foreseen unless every available Negro in the city is put to work.

This conclusion was presented in evidence before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices during hearings on cases involving the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation and the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Corporation Friday.

The three-day hearings, being held at the Federal Building, will close Saturday with cases including that of the national defense training authorities in Birmingham and shipbuilding corporations of Savannah and New Orleans. Purpose of the sessions is to make full use of all Southeastern manpower in the building of the war machine.

Few Negroes Used

The Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation was charged with having refused to employ Negroes in any capacity—even as manual laborers—with the exception of a small number of janitorial work, despite the fact that Negroes are being successfully used by other shipbuilding companies in Mobile and that more than half the available labor supply as yet unemployed are Negroes.

The Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Corporation in the hearing received recognition for the fact that approximately 20 per cent of its employes are Negroes in unskilled and semi-skilled positions. Only charges of discrimination brought against the company was that so far no Negroes have been given opportunity to move into skilled positions as electricians, machinists, etc.

Harry Hill, vice president and general manager of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, admitted that Negroes were not employed in any production job at the plant, but stated:

"I am inclined to doubt that discrimination could be done away with because of the attitude of the white workers."

World War Site Used

The Gulf plant stands at Chickasaw on the site of a first World War shipbuilding plant which employed numerous Negroes in skilled positions.

Hill testified that his company is interested "only in making maximum possible contribution to the defense program" and added that if the need for Negro workers "is actually demonstrated to the workers, I believe it can be done."

John Beecher, field representative for the president's committee, testified that Mobile is already swelled to the danger point by its population growth from 114,000 to 145,000 during the emergency.

Employment in defense industry had grown from 4,000 workers to 18,000 since 1940, and by December, 1942, this number will have leaped to 33,400.

Consequently, Beecher pointed out, unless all available Negro labor is used, employers will have to import an additional 15,000 workers and their families into already overcrowded Mobile.

There has been little or no emigration of Negroes since the emergency. The Negro labor has been available since beginning of the emergency.

The Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Corporation was charged with discrimination in upgrading its Negro employes which form about 20 per cent of company rolls.

J. M. Griser, vice president, frankly admitted that Negroes had not been advanced beyond semi-skilled positions but stated that it was because "they have not applied for further training and advancement through their supervisors."

"However, it will be the company's policy," he promised, "to see that they are upgraded from now on."

Launched Thursday by addresses by Dr. Malcolm MacLean, committee chairman, and Mark Ethridge, committee member and manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal, the hearings cover 12 Southeastern war industries, national defense training authorities and labor unions, and will continue through Saturday afternoon.

Single purpose, as Committee Chairman MacLean reiterated Friday, is to see that every available man and woman in the United States — regardless of color or creed—be employed or trained for employment in war industry. He reminded the committee and the general public that by 1944, every man and woman down to the 16-year-level will be needed for war industry.

Other Cases Heard

Afternoon session included hearings of the cases of the Honeycutt Company, Inc., of Birmingham, in which a white local carpenters' union in Mobile was charged with having prevented Honeycutt from employing Negro carpenters on the Brookley Field barracks project, and the cases of Atlanta national defense training agencies and the Macon training agencies.

According to the testimony of William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, two years of constant petitioning to the City School System of Atlanta, the State Vocational Education Department, the County School System and the State Department of Education, proved fruitless in the effort to obtain defense training courses for Negroes.

"Each," he stated, "passed the buck to the other."

Of 55 national defense training courses set up in Atlanta during the emergency, only four were open to Negroes and these could not be considered of a defense nature, testimony showed. The courses open to Negroes were largely devoted to wood work and automobile mechanics.

Later, the city school system officials stated that Washington had not approved courses for which they had applied.

Courses Not Approved

"But these courses," Bell offered in testimony, "were not approved because they could not have been considered important to defense. They were in tailoring, laundering, cooking and the like."

Both the city system and state vocational division gave as reasons for not instituting defense courses for Negroes that Georgia defense industries—Bell Aircraft in particular—would not hire Negroes even though trained.

"But the federal order from Dr. Studebaker," Bell pointed out, "specifically stated that Negroes should be given defense training."

Finally in April, 1942, the defense training authorities agreed to install defense courses for Negroes. These courses have not been installed yet because priorities are holding up equipment which could have been obtained had the order been placed when first requests for such courses were made.

Other Witnesses Heard

Other witnesses heard Friday afternoon were James V. Carmichael, attorney for Bell Aircraft Corporation; E. A. Adams, acting state director, Employment Service, and M. D. Mobley, state vocational education director.

Witnesses in the case involving the Macon national defense training program were Cy W. Record, WPB field representative; Roy Bethune, U. S. E. S. manager; Mobley, and as complainants, Mrs. P. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. M. Johnson and Miss Allene Johnson.

Saturday cases will be that of the Birmingham national defense training program, the MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah; Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, and the Delta Shipbuilding Corporation, New Orleans, La.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Our Common Aims

The broad purposes of the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, in its general efforts throughout the nation and, particularly, in the hearings to be held in Birmingham, beginning tomorrow, surely must command the active support and concern of the American people. For those purposes are of major importance in the prosecution and winning of the war, in the attainment of the human progress and peace for which we all hope after the war. And those purposes are urgent, as anyone familiar with the world situation and our national needs must readily realize.

The committee's objectives, which certainly are the nation's objectives, may be briefly summarized, we think, as seeking the full utilization of the human resources and power of all our people, and the maximum fidelity to the fundamental ideals of this country—the fundamental ideals for which the war is being fought.

These two outstanding purposes, obviously, are closely related. If we are to develop our full strength, we must overcome the discrimination against minorities in employment practice, which makes for disunity and weakness.

Such discrimination against any minority among us must be vigorously, forthrightly, combated.

Such discrimination must be dealt with, wherever it exists.

Such discrimination must be fought, whoever is guilty of it, deliberately or unconsciously.

* * *

The broad purposes of the committee, which are the purposes of the president, are unqualifiedly endorsed by this newspaper. In our opinion they are, we repeat, strongly supported by the American people. Yet it remains a fact—a disquieting fact—that discrimination does exist in a disturbing degree against minority groups in war work employment practice, in the provisions for training for war industrial service. It exists, in unfortunate measure, for example, against Negroes.

JUN 17 1942

This discrimination, in part at least, may be due to persons who unquestionably support the broad, general purposes of the committee and the national government. Such citizens may not even see the contradiction between their practices and their desire to enhance national strength and further the orderly attainment of the nation's basic ideals.

Nor is the practice of discrimination confined to any one group. Employers, organizations of other workers, officials, other groups, have been involved.

In some instances, honest perplexity about difficult problems in human relations is responsible for action, or lack of action, that, however well intended, means discrimination. In some instances, timidity is responsible. In others selfishness. In still others plain prejudice.

* * *

Now, in our opinion, this situation is not desperate or hopeless. There are many encouraging aspects of it. Here in Birmingham, for instance, we have in recent years made fine progress in such matters, although we are far from solving all our problems. The national situation, however, *is* serious and important enough to call for active, courageous and determined efforts to improve it. That is the job of this committee.

In view of the world situation, and the increasing importance of racial relations generally, and in view of our urgent national needs, this job is clearly one of primary significance and importance.

JUN 17 1942

As a nation, as a people, we certainly must face these inescapable problems squarely, creatively, if we hope to prevent more serious problems to come. The committee is our agency for taking the lead in this work, although all citizens have a clear responsibility to contribute to it, through their thinking, their attitudes, their actions.

The job of the committee is complex and difficult, even under, relatively, the most favorable conditions. It can be made much more difficult, of course, and the welfare of the nation—indeed of the entire world—can be further hazarded, when world crisis is already so tragically acute, by misunderstanding and misconception of the purposes of the committee.

The circulation of irresponsible reports and ideas about the committee's work, its methods and its aims, can do great damage to the entire undertaking. It can needlessly arouse old fears, incite old prejudices. Let any and all who might unwisely or heedlessly contribute to any such influences be on conscientious and patriotic guard against so doing.

The best antidote for that sort of disservice to the nation is a clear understanding of the basic purposes of the committee.

* * *

The Age-Herald has full confidence in the basic aims of the committee. It believes that it is seeking the broad purposes we have outlined. Of course, the committee may make some mistakes in dealing with such a complex problem. But if it has, or if it does, it should not be judged on those alone, but in the light of its full record.

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The committee is not, in our opinion, trying to tell employers and unions and local officials and groups just how to run their respective affairs in detail. But it must, in fidelity to duty, pursue resolutely and forthrightly its central purposes.

That calls for inquiry into cases where discrimination, deliberate or unintended, is alleged to exist.

That calls for the promotion of understanding and cooperation.

In dealing with these intricate and pressing responsibilities, the committee is entitled to an earnest, fair, thoughtful effort on the part of all citizens to understand what is being sought—what must be sought—and to help in the achievement of the momentously important purposes, which are not only this committee's, but should be the urgent concern of us all—every last one of us who strives for victory in this war and triumph in subsequent peace and progress.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Axis and Allied—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation . . ."

JUN 17 1942

* * *

It is Mark Ethridge speaking, the New Dealer, one of the president's two favorite Southerners, member of the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. It is Mark Ethridge, famous friend of the Negro, manager of the New Dealing, Negro-befriending Louisville Courier-Journal. It is the best type of friendship the Negro can hope for from white men in the South reporting a fact.

* * *

What this column has been saying over and over for more than a year was said by Mr. Ethridge with so much more of eloquence and authority at the Fair Employment Practices Committee hearings last Thursday morning that we want to make his words on the subject our own last ones for some time to come. His statement belongs with the historic documents of the South. It calms and clarifies a situation whose growing intensities have already been seized on greedily by politicians and industrial disputants for ulterior purposes.

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"There are hyper-tensioned men and demagogues in both races, political and otherwise," Mark Ethridge declared, "who have undertaken to write a meaning into the effort to obtain employment for, and use of, skilled Negroes which is not there. It is a trait of human nature, and inherent in all pressure groups, whether white or black, employer or laborer, to capitalize upon the moment and the situation to make gains."

* * *

"It is perfectly true that some Negro leaders have adopted the 'all or nothing' attitude. Too many of the leaders have professed to see in Executive Order 8802 (against war job discrimination) a new 'Emancipation Proclamation' and have magnified its import and its possibilities. Too many of them ignore the history and tradition of this section and take refuge in the wholly unrealistic idea that the federal power can be invoked to perform some magic to convert human nature from what it is. We ought to have sense enough by now to know that the federal government has only such power as we freely accord it."

* * *

"So, I repeat, those Negro leaders and those Negro editors who demand 'all or nothing' are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people; worse than that, they are playing into the hands of the white demagogues who two or three times have piled up tragic consequences by playing upon the emotions of a people. Their breed is not dead; it still flourishes in the South; it can bring a reaction that will destroy many of the gains that have been made by Negroes . . ."

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* * *

"The Negro must realize that although it is slower and more painful to him, the educational process, coupled with economic security and the implementation of his civil rights, is the only sure cure in the long run for our national ills. Democracy is not a perfected state of Utopian government; its strength lies in the fact that it has at least the disposition to continue to cure its ills. The educational process and its accoutrements bring a more intelligent approach and an awakened sense of justice on the part of the white man, without which the Southern Negro cannot ever advance much . . ."

* * *

"The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

* * *

"It is a cruel illusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for their leaders in the North to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war. They would do better to learn and to tell plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogue and challenge the admiration of decent white people . . ."

* * *

Mark Ethridge does not hesitate to disassociate himself from the views of his Louisville editor, Herbert Agar. He does not hesitate to take the only possible Southern viewpoint against the uncomprehending activities of Mrs. Roosevelt and those whom she has so harmfully encouraged. His statement can mean salvation from a threat of Communism and Ku Kluxery that would destroy the peace and well-being of us all. There is no reason for the South to go through another Gethsemane of race agony. There is no reason for the hope of this region, white and black, to be crucified now by demagogues, professional agitators, timidly muddling sentimentalists, uncomprehending theorists and ruthless manipulators.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Head Of Nashville Schools Held Foe Of Negro Training

JUN 26 1942

Roosevelt's "Fair Practice" Committee Vigorous In Probe Of Race Discrimination In Tennessee And Other States

By Cliff Mackay

BIRMINGHAM, June 25 — (ANP) — Two barriers to full participation of Negroes in southeastern war industries were lowered Thursday almost before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices had opened its scheduled hearing at the federal courtroom here.

They were (1) The Bracken Bag Loading corporation, a subsidiary of the Coca Cola company, Atlanta, termed one of the most vicious in its denial of employment and training opportunities to Negroes, which in a closed executive session signed an agreement with members of the committee that these practices would be immediately abandoned.

And (2) the pledge of James H. McGinnis, chairman of the Regional Labor Supply committee, Birmingham, that directives will be sent to all representatives of the United States Employment Service to recommend men to employment without reference to race.

JUN 26 1942

The move of the Bracken corporation was made, it was believed, to prevent public testimony against the company which has persistently refused to employ Negro women although thousands were available in the community.

Under the leadership of President Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, more than 200 witnesses who had been denied employment arrived to testify. One of the witnesses was said to have been the sister of the first Alabaman to lose his life in World War II, a skilled power machine operator.

The formal taking of testimony began Thursday afternoon when witnesses in the case of the Vultee Aircraft corporation, Nashville, were called. Cy W. Record, who had been loaned from the War Production Board to investigate for the CoFep, outlined what he termed a "vicious situation" at the Nashville plant where out of the thousands of persons employed, Negroes were limited to about 20 jobs as janitors, porters, and maids.

Mark M. Lattings, a mechanic of 2 years experience, told how he was turned down because he "lacked training" although he had worked for both the Ford Motor company and the Chrysler corporation at Detroit.

The matter of training opportunities was pointed to as the bottleneck and W. A. Bass, superintendent of schools, Nashville, was called "positively hostile to the idea of training Negroes for war industries," by Dr. Emory O. Hawk, member, Regional Supply committee, who told of his efforts to have Negroes integrated in the training program.

George S. Hastings, industrial secretary, who appeared in defense of Vultee, claimed that it was living up to the Presidential order 8802 and brought J. M. Shelton, representative of the AFL International Machinists' union, to support the claim, though both under the sting of vigorous cross examination by Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago alderman, admitted that Negroes formed only eight-tenths of one per cent of the whole plant personnel. Negroes form 28 per cent of Nashville's population.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on Defense Training for Negroes, was the principal witness Friday and clearly outlined the fight being made in Atlanta to get training programs and job opportunities for Negroes open at the huge new Bell Aircraft plant being erected near Atlanta. More than 40,000 are to be hired at the plant and at present no Negroes are being trained for these positions. M. D. Mobley, Georgia Director of Vocational training, sought to justify their failure to set up defense courses for Negroes on the assumption that none could secure employment. The courses being offered are financed wholly by the federal government under an act which forbids discrimination between races in the setting up of the courses.

The hearings, the first of their kind ever held by the committee in the deep south, went off without incident. Negroes were seated on one side of the courtroom and whites on the other. M. P. Webster and Earl Dickerson, only Negro members of the committee, were most active in the cross examination of the witnesses.

Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, who opened the hearing Thursday, asserted the purpose of the committee was "to obtain full use of the full manpower of the United States in the making of planes, guns and ships."

An embarrassing moment came up in the Thursday session when Dave Sarnoff, president of RCA corporation, asked Mr. Hastings of Vultee, just what was the objection to hiring skilled Negroes. Hastings, turning a deep red, asserted, "It just might be embarrassing."

Denial of training opportunities in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida were thoroughly probed and the findings after the testimony has been reviewed by the committee in executive session will be released to the public, it was announced by Lawrence Cramer, the committee's secretary.

The hearings were brought to a close late Saturday afternoon.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JOB DISCRIMINATION DEBATED IN SOUTH

Fair Employment Practice Hearings Conducted Without Disturbing Incident

SEGREGATION A BIG ISSUE

Whites and Negroes Working Together With Minimum of Friction in Many Plants

By BROOKS ATKINSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1— Nothing of a disturbing nature happened during the recent Birmingham hearings of the President's committee on fair employment practice and nothing disturbing to local morale has happened since.

Many people regarded the prospect of a public inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in the war industries as dangerous, and there is still some headshaking about it in retrospect. But the apprehension was unnecessary, no doubt because the modern South is well supplied with liberal people who are interested in giving the Negro his civic rights and broadening his economic opportunities.

The constructive leadership of The Birmingham News and Age-Herald, The Louisville Courier-Journal, The Montgomery Advertiser and other progressive newspapers reflects the attitude of the modern South, which is almost over-aware of its own problems and would be better satisfied with the sympathy and support than the criticism of the rest of the country.

During the excitement of the hearings a white man on the witness stand found himself saying, "Yes, sir," to a Negro inquisitor. This incident has been a source of innocent merriment to many liberals here, and perhaps balances another man's condescending remark that he understood the hearings were for the purpose of "seeing that little Sambo gets his rights."

Problem of Wide Scope

Discrimination against the Negro in industry is no monopoly of the Old South. The F. E. P. has previously held hearings in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Washington where discrimination against the Negro or other minority groups has been flagrant, to the detriment of war production. And as far as Birmingham is concerned, most of the C. I. O. unions, which were organized by William Mitch, now district leader of the U. M. W. A., have had whites and Negroes working together with a minimum of friction for several years. Although public discussion of discrimination against Negroes is naturally a touchy subject in the South, the fact remains that the F. E. P. has managed it with the active approval of many Southern people.

But it would be a mistake to imply that the hearings have not also renewed old tensions between the two races. Some of the old guard have long regarded New Deal policies in general in the South as a recrudescence of post-Civil War reconstruction and car-

pet-bagging designed to impose alien principles on the South.

While the hearings were going on "Alabama," a political trade journal published in Birmingham, declared portentously: "Whether the creators of F. E. P. committee realize it or not, there exists in this part of the country a resolute committee for the preservation of honorable traditions, and its members are legion."

The same editorial accused "reformers" of trying to turn the South upside down under the cloak of necessity brought on by the war emergency.

Rumors in Circulation

Before the hearings began all sorts of rumors flew around town. It was rumored that the government was going to abolish separate drinking fountains for the two races and compel employers to employ one Negro stenographer to every two white. "Social equality," which means anything from intermarriage to abolishing "Jim Crow" laws and customs, is the bugaboo that haunts every discussion of racial problems.

During the past few days this correspondent has had an opportunity to talk casually with a number of Negroes and to interview formally at least three who are in a position to represent Negro thought. None of them believes that the Negroes of this region are asking for or expecting social equality within the lifetime of any one who is now alive. All of them regard Walter White and the board, generalized policies of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as lacking in realistic understanding of the racial situation here and as possibly injurious to the Negro cause.

Since the immediate needs of the race are work, food, shelter and civil justice under the Constitution they think that working for socia equality would be like chasing : will-o-the-wisp in the South today

All but one of them also think that the position of the Negro i respect to the white race has bee slowly deteriorating since the wa industries have been developin They feel that opposition to Negr improvement has been stiffenin and that the Negro is being de prived of some of his traditiona opportunities as a worker.

Modern industry needs traine workers; the Negro has compar tively few opportunities to g training in new industrial skill Within the past few months, the Negroes also say, Jim Crow reg lations have been enforced wit more severity than usual.

Of late it has also become diff cult for white and Negro colleg students to meet as groups. A "r ligious retreat" planned for th students of Birmingham Southern College (white) and Miles Memorial College (Negro) had to be cancelled last Spring when parents of some of the white students began to make an issue of it.

Negroes in general and some white liberals have also taken exception to one aspect of the recent F. E. P. hearings. In his preliminary speech, Mark F. Ethridge, a member of the committee, took special pains to point out that the discussions were to be confined to the industrial aspects of the race situation. No doubt hoping to dispel some of the nervousness that had arisen about the hearings in advance, he labored the point that "there is no power in the world which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

Although no one doubts the truth of Mr. Ethridge's assertion, the emphasis he placed on it made many Negroes think he was saying in effect:

"We need your help in wartime, but don't imagine that you can expect to get permanent improvement out of it."

One of the Negroes just interviewed is afraid that the Negroes he knows lack enthusiasm for the war.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The CoFEP Hearings

We hope that genuine cooperation and full information that will stand up will be given to those charged with presenting evidence of unfair labor practices to the Committee on Fair Employment Practices opening hearings in Birmingham Thursday.

No matter what is said about the race relations in Birmingham, the WORLD, as well as the general masses of Negro people know that racial discrimination exists in nearly every field of human endeavor in Birmingham. Fine race relations which permit racial discriminations, in the concrete, are not fine in a more realistic sense. Comparatively speaking, there is much improvement in racial understanding in Birmingham.

Then, what is fine or fair about discriminations, based on race and color, in labor unions, in industrial employment, in federal jobs, in the educational pursuits, in the political life? These are things needing not only investigation, but elimination. We need to move from fine race relations to fair race relations.

Some may differ as to how to get about removing these discriminations, but none can successfully deny their existence. Some may differ as to the appropriate time to begin.

One group argues that this is no time to "stir up" the race question, that it should be "let alone" until the war is over. Foolish is that kind of argument. Industry has been converted, the national economy has been revised, but they insist that the Negro status should remain as in pre-Pearl Harbor times. Any question that tends to gum up the war effort needs to be rooted up.

Race discriminations are unfair in peace times and harmful in war times. This new war more than any other time in history touches basically upon the race question. Hitler launched the war upon a blood and race theory.

America needs the full energy of all its people to turn the tide of war. It needs the full spirit and heart of all its people. It needs all of its available manpower where ever it is can be fit. Race is no yardstick for measuring Hitlerism.

In the investigation, America, Birmingham and the South particularly, will be measured either by the American yardstick of "without race, creed, color, or national origin," or by the Hitlerite yardstick of "only Germans and Aryans." Those found conforming to the Hitlerite yardstick, no matter what their standing or influence, must be classed accordingly. That's why we welcome the COFEP investigations so as to detemine the quality of Americanism we have in our labor unions, in our industry, in our federal jobs. and in our war ways.

If Americanism in Birmingham is unpopular, the WORLD is willing to risk being unpopular with it. We will never turn our back on democracy. We cater to no approval seeking to divert us from our task as a forthright newspaper ever vigilant of the hard-won rights of Negro and other oppressed people.

The so-called "race-question" is being labeled as dynamite to scare Negro editors off discussing the problems of existing racial discriminations in Birmingham and elsewhere. Some editors have apparently caved in that direction. If the race question is "dynamite" it should be used to blast Hitlerism from all walks of our American life.

We are civilized in Birmingham and can live together in peace, goodwill, and prosperity without racial discrimination. This is our challenge and our hope. We can make this a democracy without racial or religious discrimination. Let's do it.

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Ga. Director Denies Bias

Mobile Labor Leader Says Whites Won't Work With Race

BY CLIFF MACKAY
(World Managing Editor)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—The decision of one big Gulf ship builder to renounce discriminatory labor policies, denial of Georgia's vocational educational director that he was discriminating although admitting there were only 12 out of 147 defense courses available to Negroes in his state and the adamant stand taken by a Mobile union leader that his white members were not going to work beside Negroes no matter how great the demand created by the war emergency, marked the second day's testimony Friday in the hearing being conducted by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices at the Federal Building here.

J. M. Griser, vice president in charge of operations at the Alabama Dry Dock and Ship Building Corporation, Mobile, after admitting his company's labor policies had been discriminatory, promised that instructions would be sent to all of his foremen as soon as he got back to his plant to abandon these policies as being contrary to the President's Executive Order 8802.

Though it was brought out that the company did employ as high as 30 percent Negro, it was developed that most of those men had refused promotion, staying as long as fifteen years in the same position.

Griser blamed the usual "Boogey men and scarecrows of racial tension" for not up-grading his Negro workers, whom he termed some of the most efficient in the plant.

Complaint was filed against the company by B. G. Smith, a skilled electrical engineer of 13 years' experience, who had been denied employment.

Evidence showed that no Negroes were allowed to fill these higher skilled occupations and that in—plant training opportunities had been denied them.

ONLY JANITORS EMPLOYED

The investigation into the Mobile situation also included a searching probe of the Gulf ship building corporation, which out of thousands of workers, employs only 22 Negroes as janitors.

Harry Hill, vice-president and general manager, testified that it was not the company's desire to discriminate against any group, but expressed the opinion that he "thought it very foolish" to use Negroes building ships when they were badly needed to work on the docks as stevedores.

He added that the employment of Negroes in his plant also raised sociological, problems for which he has not yet found the answers. Dave Saranoff, president of RCA corporation, a member of the committee, challenged Hill's conclusion, pointing out that the Gulf company had a tradition during the last war of employing Negroes along with whites, and the only course left for him in light of the National policy was to hire Negroes.

WARNED ON FRAME OF MIND

"You should first get yourself, into the proper frame of mind on this question," Saranoff warned, "This is a new world and lot of things we have been doing must go. It's time you realize that."

Unconvinced, Hill, in his parting shot, still contended that he "was fearful of the consequences" if Negroes were employed on equal basis with white workers.

A background of the Mobile situation was presented by John Beecher, field representative of the FEP, who pointed to the crowded conditions resulting from the in-migration of white workers while Negro residents were being denied employment.

Though the demand for workers will be doubled within a few months, no provisions have been made for the training of the thousands of Negroes in the area, it was testified.

NO AVAILABLE JOBS

E. R. Plowden, state director of vocational training, on cross-examination said he "was looking for every opportunity to train Negroes" but felt that no one should be trained where there is no available jobs.

The same contention was voiced by M. D. Mobley, Georgia Vocational Education Director, when he was called to the stand to answer the charges made by W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on Defense Training for Negroes.

Mr. Bell presented an exhaustive report of the "buck-passing" experience members of the Atlanta Council had in attempting to secure defense courses for Atlanta's thousands of Negro workers, in preparation for the opening of the Bell Bomber Plant.

RESPONSIBILITY PLACED

He attributed the responsibility for the present lack of training opportunities for Negroes to the United States office of education, Mr. Mobley's state department and to the Atlanta Defense training authority.

Two witnesses, Roswell Jackson and Joseph C. Smith, testified of their unsuccessful attempts to secure defense training. James V. Carmichael, representative of Bell aircraft, cleared up the point about employment policies, contending that only one standard would be used in the selection of workers and that was "skill, ability and physical fitness." He said race would not enter the equation.

Mobley taking the stand, responding to pointed questions with "I don't know" and "I don't remember," sought to gloss over the inequality of the state's training program as between Negroes and whites. He charged that this was due to local authorities, who refused to sanction these courses for Negroes.

AGREES WITH REFUSAL?

That he more or less agreed with this refusal was shown in his last statement that "he did not want to be a party to wasting a lot of public money training folks who would never get jobs."

The hostility of certain unions toward Negro workers affiliated with their own international brotherhood was shown in the testimony of L. M. Cooper, business representative, AFL carpenters, Mobile, who admitted under cross examination that he would not certify Negro members for work on the same project with whites, in the face of an acute shortage of skilled workmen.

"We just ain't goin' to work on the same job with Negroes" he determinedly asserted.... The hearings will continue through Saturday.

Director M. D. Mobley, of the state's vocational training program, said the President's committee had informed him it had received "complaints alleging that your agency has failed to provide equitable opportunities for Negroes in connection with the national defense training program."

Mr. Mobley said he had been requested to attend the hearing.

The committee, in answer to a query by Mr. Mobley, said the complaints were that Negroes were not provided with training programs comparable to those offered whites in aircraft, shipbuilding and other trades.

Mr. Mobley denied the charges and said "there is no attitude whatsoever, on the part of local or state school officials, to try to prevent the training of Negroes."

The committee said the charges had been received from the Urban League and Negro committee on defense training in Atlanta, a committee of Negro citizens of Macon and the Savannah branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 17, 1942

NEGROES TO GET BOARD HEARING

Three-Day Session At Birmingham to Consider Complaints

By the Associated Press

The President's committee of fair employment practices, beginning a three-day public hearing at Birmingham Thursday, will inquire into complaints filed by Negroes that they have been discriminated against in Georgia in the training of workers for war industries.

The complaints were made by Negroes of Macon, Savannah and Atlanta and were disclosed after Attorney General Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, advised the State Department of Education that the state constitution prohibits use of white schools for vocational training of Negroes.

Savannah, Ga., Press
June 17, 1942

GEORGIA TO DENY UNFAIR PRACTICE

IT IS CLAIMED THAT NEGROES FAILED TO GET FAIR CHANCES

ATLANTA, June 17 (UP).—The State of Georgia today prepared to send a delegation before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices to deny that Georgia had failed to provide "equitable opportunities" for negroes in the denfense training program.

M. D. Mobley, state director of vocational education, will head the Georgia delegation slated to appear before the committee in Biringham, Ala., Friday. The seven-man employment group includes two negroes.

Mobley said that 12,000 negroes had been enrolled in the training program for defense workers in Georgia since its inception in July, 1940. During the same period, 60,000 whites were enrolled. The federal government has spent $2,000,000 on the training program in Georgia.

"This in no way reflects an unwillingness on our part to train negroes," Mobley said, "but before we start to train them. we must find what types of work they will be accepted in. So far wev'e been unable to find out—even the War Production Board won't tell us."

Georgia was summoned to answer charges filed with the committee by "(a) The Urban League and Negro Committee on Defense Training in Atlanta; (b) a committee of negro citizens in Macon; and (c) the Savannah Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FEPC GETS RESULTS IN DIXIE; 'JOBS WILL BE OPEN'-MacLEAN

Chairman Sees Thousands of Jobs for Negroes.

Two Barriers Disappear at Opening of Hearings.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices threw fear into the hearts of southern industrialists who have refused to hire colored workers on skilled war production work, and last week before the scheduled hearings were opened, two barriers were voluntarily lowered. The hearings were held in the Federal courthouse here last Thursday through Saturday with over 200 witnesses appearing.

The Bracken Bag Loading Corporation, a subsidiary of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., and termed one of the most vicious in the denial of employment to Negroes, signed an agreement with members of the committee in private session that they would immediately drop their race practices.

JUN 27 1942

DROPS RACE REFERENCES

The other victory came in the announcement from James H. McGinnis, chairman of the Regional Labor Supply committee, Birmingham, that directives would be immediately sent to all representatives of the U. S. Employment Service to recommend workers to employers without reference to race.

Denial of training opportunities in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida were thoroughly probed by the committee and the findings after the testimony has been reviewed in executive session will be released to the public, it was announced by Lawrence Cremar, committee's secretary.

BOTTLENECK IN TRAINING

The hearings, the first of their kind ever held in the South, went off without incident. Negroes were seated on one side of the courtroom and whites on the other. Milton P. Webster and Earl Dickerson, colored members of the committee, took an active part in the cross-examination of the witnesses.

School authorities at Nashville, Tenn., were criticized Thursday as constituting a bottleneck in efforts to train colored workers for war employment by witnesses.

This testimony followed a lengthy inquiry into employment practice at the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Nashville Division plant, during which witnesses declared no colored persons were qualified for production jobs at the plant because they lacked pre-employment training.

Such training, they said, was not available in Nashville.

SCHOOL HEAD HOSTILE

Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, economist and member of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply committee which made a study of the Nashville problem, said it was his opinion that "the city officials form the chief bottleneck."

He charged that W. A. Bass, Nashville city school superintendent, was "hostile in his attitude" toward the training of colored persons for war work. Dr. Hawk's survey, placed in the record, listed 1500 Nashville colored men, all between 18 and 35, as eligible for pre-employment training for aircraft production.

G. E. Freeman, Tennessee state director of vocational education, outlined methods of determining vocational courses in Tennessee schools, saying they were instituted at the request of some particular employer or at the suggestion of the U. S. Employment Service.

VULTEE DROPS BAN

He said there had been no demand in Nashville for pre-employment training for colored persons for aircraft production work. Other defense courses, including sheet metal work and welding, have been started in Nashville this year, he said, although enrollment is small.

The committee's hearing of complaints against Vultee brought a statement of company policy from F. C. Bryan, Vultee spokesman for the case, that "Negroes will be given equal opportunity with all other persons on future openings and those qualified will get jobs."

Mark M. Latting, one of the colored complainants against Vultee from Nashville, testified he was informed he lacked proper training when he applied for a job at the Nashville plant as a bench mechanic.

Latting said he was a graduate of the Agricultural and Industrial College at Nashville and had 20 years' experience as a mechanic.

George Hastings, Vultee's industrial relations manager, agreed that there were no colored production workers in the aircraft plant, but said 16.5 per cent of the colored persons who made applications had been given jobs, while only 13.2 per cent of the whites had been employed.

Exact employment figures were not listed after Hastings said the Army authorities had instructed him such figures must not be made public. He said eight-tenths of one per cent of all Vultee employes are Negroes, all rated as janitors, cleaners and maids.

NO TRAINEES IN GEORGIA

The committee was told by its field investigator, C. W. Record, that another obstacle to employment of colored persons was the refusal of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), which has a preferential hiring agreement at Vultee, to admit colored workers.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on Defense Training for Negroes, was the principal witness Friday and clearly outlined the fight being made in Atlanta to get training programs and job opportunities for Negroes open at the huge new Bell Aircraft plant being erected near Atlanta. More than 40,000 are to be hired at the plant and at present no Negroes are being trained for these positions. M. D. Mobloy, Georgia director of vocational training, sought to justify their failure to set up defense courses for Negroes on the assumption that none could secure employment. The courses being offered are financed wholly by the Federal government under an act which forbids discrimination between races in the setting up of the courses.

The hearings closed Saturday.

MacLean Scoffs at Georgia Ruling

HAMPTON, Va., June 25—Dr. Malcolm MacLean discounted reports from Georgia that Negroes could not be trained in white vocational schools. He states there was no law to prevent white teachers from training Negroes or prohibit them from being trained in white schools.

Attorney General Ellis Arnall, candidate for Governor of Georgia, in a formal opinion last week said school buildings erected for whites may not be used to train colored industrial workers.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 14, 1942

Birmingham Gets Race-Job Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13.—(AP)—John Beecher, field representative of the President's committee on fair labor practice, disclosed today that the committee would investigate approximately a dozen cases involving charges of racial discrimination against defense workers during its three-day hearing starting here Thursday.

"These cases involve war industries or labor organizations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana whose policies have been complained against," Beecher said. "They will be given opportunity to answer charges filed against them and to cross-examine witnesses."

A staff of six field representatives has been conducting preliminary investigations here for presentation before the full committee headed by Chairman Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

What About Mark Ethridge? Astounding Speech Made By Fair Employment Official!

Ex-Mississippian Causes Rumpus in Washington by His Lecture Upholding Segregation; Tries to Sooth Conflicting Groups

JUL 10 1942

Washington, July 9—(ANP)—Following the release of Mark Ethridge's speech in Birmingham thinking Negroes are beginning to see in it the first signs of weakening in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

There are those who say the speech was inspired because some of the White House advisers believe Mr. Roosevelt made a grave mistake in signing Executive Order 8802 and later creating the committee which was to attempt the enforcement of that order.

They see in the plans for expansion of the committee an effort to spread it thin over a large territory. Without any real punitive power, the committee will thus be enfeebled to such an extent it will be only a name group.

It has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the committee that something was amiss, but when Ethridge, long regarded as an outspoken liberal, made his utterance with the approval of Dr. Malcolm MacLean at the Birmingham hearings, it was evident that something had happened to the group that was not known to the two Negro members.

JUL 10 1942

It is significant that Dr. MacLean and Lawrence Creamer, the chairman and executive secretary respectively, had long visits at the White House while no other members of the committee attended. This was pointed out by a member of the group, David Sarnoff of Radio Corporation of America, who is said to have suggested taking one of the colored members ot the group.

In view of the fact that the office personnel of CoFEP is entirely colored, with white field workers and Negro field workers, it is significant that no Negroes have accompanied the leaders of the group on their visits to the White House.

On the other hand, the CoFEP is struggling to get organized under the new plan, sabotage or no, and to get working. The chairman fought every attempt to get the committee under the new Man Power commission where it would have had to function under Arthur J. Altmeyer, whose attitude on Negroes was volubly expressed last year.

Under that proposal the committee could make no investigation, could not enter a plant, could not hold hearings, could not make reports nor findings unless with the personal signature and consent of Altmeyer.

This was one of the points to which the committee objected, preferring to go under the executive branch of the government rather than the new Man Power commission.

At the same time, rumors are persistent that the CoFEP will be moved from its present location in an old bank building at 14th and G Sts., to the former Masonic temple at the corner of 10th and You St., a Negro neighborhood.

Moving into this building, until recently occupied by the Railroad Retirement board, would solve many problems for the colored personnel. In this there are some 12 stenographers employed in the office. This does not include the assistant secretary, nor the four or five colored field workers.

However, Negroes look with suspicion on the changes occurring in the committee and hope for the best despite the general outlook, which at present is not so good. Some are outspoken enough to say the change is at the direction of the White House, which realizes after terrific pressure from certain politicians, Executive Order 8802 was not what was needed after all. Reading excerpts from southern newspapers anent the Birmingh'm hearing, when members of the committee were constantly referred to as "President Roosevelt's starry-eyed black and tan snoopers" the unpopularity of the committee, especially in darkest Dixie, was something at which to marvel. And Dixie rides high in the saddle of government these days.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FEPC GETS RESULTS IN DIXIE; 'JOBS WILL BE OPEN'-MacLEAN

Chairman Sees Thousands of Jobs for Negroes.

Two Barriers Disappear at Opening of Hearings.

JUN 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices threw fear into the hearts of southern industrialists who have refused to hire colored workers on skilled war production work, and last week, before the scheduled hearings were opened, two barriers were voluntarily lowered. The hearings were held in the Federal courthouse here last Thursday through Saturday with over 200 witnesses appearing.

The Bracken Bag Loading Corporation, a subsidiary of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., and termed one of the most vicious in the denial of employment to Negroes, signed an agreement with members of the committee in private session that they would immediately drop their race practices.

DROPS RACE REFERENCES

The other victory came in the announcement from James H. McGinnis, chairman of the Regional Labor Supply committee, Birmingham, that directives would be immediately sent to all representatives of the U. S. Employment Service to recommend workers to employers without reference to race.

Denial of training opportunities in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida were thoroughly probed by the committee and the findings after the testimony has been reviewed in executive session will be released to the public, it was announced by Lawrence Cremar, committee's secretary.

BOTTLENECK IN TRAINING

The hearings, the first of their kind ever held in the South, went off without incident. Negroes were seated on one side of the courtroom and whites on the other. Milton P. Webster and Earl Dickerson, colored members of the committee, took an active part in the cross-examination of the witnesses.

School authorities at Nashville, Tenn., were criticized Thursday as constituting a bottleneck in efforts to train colored workers for war employment by witnesses.

This testimony followed a lengthy inquiry into employment practice at the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Nashville Division plant, during which witnesses declared no colored persons were qualified for production jobs at the plant because they lacked pre-employment training.

Such training, they said, was not available in Nashville.

SCHOOL HEAD HOSTILE

Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, economist and member of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply committee which made a study of the Nashville problem, said it was his opinion that "the city officials form the chief bottleneck."

He charged that W. A. Bass, Nashville city school superintendent, was "hostile in his attitude" toward the training of colored persons for war work. Dr. Hawk's survey, placed in the record, listed 1500 Nashville colored men, all between 18 and 35, as eligible for pre-employment training for aircraft production.

G. E. Freeman, Tennessee state director of vocational education, outlined methods of determining vocational courses in Tennessee schools, saying they were instituted at the request of some particular employer or at the suggestion of the U. S. Employment Service.

VULTEE DROPS BAN

He said there had been no demand in Nashville for pre-employment training for colored persons for aircraft production work. Other defense courses, including sheet metal work and welding, have been started in Nashville this year, he said, although enrollment is small.

The committee's hearing of complaints against Vultee brought a statement of company policy from F. C. Bryan, Vultee spokesman for the case, that "Negroes will be given equal opportunity with all other persons on future openings and those qualified will get jobs."

Mark M. Latting, one of the colored complainants against Vultee from Nashville, testified he was informed he lacked proper training when he applied for a job at the Nashville plant as a bench mechanic.

Latting said he was a graduate of the Agricultural and Industrial College at Nashville and had 20 years' experience as a mechanic.

George Hastings, Vultee's industrial relations manager, agreed that there were no colored production workers in the aircraft plant, but said 16.5 per cent of the colored persons who made applications had been given jobs, while only 13.2 per cent of the whites had been employed.

Exact employment figures were not listed after Hastings said the Army authorities had instructed him such figures must not be made public. He said eight-tenths of one per cent of all Vultee employes are Negroes, all rated as janitors, cleaners and maids.

NO TRAINEES IN GEORGIA

The committee was told by its field investigator, C. W. Record, that another obstacle to employment of colored persons was the refusal of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), which has a preferential hiring agreement at Vultee, to admit colored workers.

W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta Council on Defense Training for Negroes, was the principal witness Friday and clearly outlined the fight being made in Atlanta to get training programs and job opportunities for Negroes open at the huge new Bell Aircraft plant being erected near Atlanta. More than 40,000 are to be hired at the plant and at present no Negroes are being trained for these positions. M. D. Mobloy, Georgia director of vocational training, sought to justify their failure to set up defense courses for Negroes on the assumption that none could secure employment. The courses being offered are financed wholly by the Federal government under an act which forbids discrimination between races in the setting up of the courses.

The hearings closed Saturday.

MacLean Scoffs at Georgia Ruling

HAMPTON, Va., June 25—Dr. Malcolm MacLean discounted reports from Georgia that Negroes could not be trained in white vocational schools. He states there was no law to prevent white teachers from training Negroes or prohibit them from being trained in white schools.

Attorney General Ellis Arnall, candidate for Governor of Georgia, in a formal opinion last week said school buildings erected for whites may not be used to train colored industrial workers.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 14, 1942

Birmingham Gets Race-Job Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13.—(AP)—John Beecher, field representative of the President's committee on fair labor practice, disclosed today that the committee would investigate approximately a dozen cases involving charges of racial discrimination against defense workers during its three-day hearing starting here Thursday.

"These cases involve war industries or labor organizations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana whose policies have been complained against," Beecher said. "They will be given opportunity to answer charges filed against them and to cross-examine witnesses."

A staff of six field representatives has been conducting preliminary investigations here for presentation before the full committee headed by Chairman Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

What About Mark Ethridge? Astounding Speech Made By Fair Employment Official!

Ex-Mississippian Causes Rumpus in Washington by His Lecture Upholding Segregation; Tries to Sooth Conflicting Groups

10 1942

Washington, July 9—(ANP)—Following the release of Mark Ethridge's speech in Birmingham thinking Negroes are beginning to see in it the first signs of weakening in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

There are those who say the speech was inspired because some of the White House advisers believe Mr. Roosevelt made a grave mistake in signing Executive Order 8802 and later creating the committee which was to attempt the enforcement of that order.

They see in the plans for expansion of the committee an effort to spread it thin over a large territory. Without any real punitive power, the committee will thus be enfeebled to such an extent it will be only a name group.

It has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the committee that something was amiss, but when Ethridge, long regarded as an outspoken liberal, made his utterance with the approval of Dr. Malcolm MacLean at the Birmingham hearings, it was evident that something had happened to the group that was not known to the two Negro members.

It is significant that Dr. MacLean and Lawrence Cramer, the chairman and executive secretary respectively, had long visits at the White House while no other members of the committee attended.

This was pointed out by a member of the group, David Sarnoff of Radio Corporation of America, who is said to have suggested taking one of the colored members of the group.

In view of the fact that the office personnel of CoFEP is entirely colored, with white field workers and Negro field workers, it is significant that no Negroes have accompanied the leaders of the group on their visits to the White House.

On the other hand, the CoFEP is struggling to get organized under the new plan, sabotage or no, and to get working. The chairman fought every attempt to get the committee under the new Man Power commission where it would have had to function under Arthur J. Altmeyer, whose attitude on Negroes was volubly expressed last year.

Under that proposal the committee could make no investigation, could not enter a plant, could not hold hearings, could not make reports nor findings unless with the personal signature and consent of Altmeyer.

This was one of the points to which the committee objected, preferring to go under the executive branch of the government rather than the new Man Power commission.

At the same time, rumors are persistent that the CoFEP will be moved from its present location in an old bank building at 14th and G Sts., to the former Masonic temple at the corner of 10th and You St., a Negro neighborhood.

Moving into this building, until recently occupied by the Railroad Retirement board, would solve many problems for the colored personnel. In this there are some 12 stenographers employed in the office. This does not include the assistant secretary, nor the four or five colored field workers.

However, Negroes look with suspicion on the changes occurring in the committee and hope for the best despite the general outlook, which at present is not so good. Some are outspoken enough to say the change is at the direction of the White House, which realizes after terrific pressure from certain politicians, Executive Order 8802 was not what was needed after all. Reading excerpts from southern newspapers anent the Birmingh'm hearing, when members of the committee were constantly referred to as "President Roosevelt's starry-eyed black and tan snoopers" the unpopularity of the committee, especially in darkest Dixie, was something at which to marvel. And Dixie rides high in the saddle of government these days.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEP Investigation Of Job Training To Begin This Morning

Dr. MacLean In Birmingham For Hearing

Atlanta Group To Present Bell Bomber Complaint

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—With Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman, arriving here Wednesday night, accompanied by Lawrence Cramer, secretary, everything was in readiness for the opening Thursday of the three-day public hearing into charges of widespread discrimination in the South in the matter of training opportunities for Negroes in war industries

The hearings, scheduled to begin at ten o'clock Thursday morning, are to be held in the Federal Building here.

Dr. MacLean, who is also president of Hampton Institute, has announced that witnesses from Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama are to be heard during this, the first hearing conducted by the committee in the deep South.

MOBLEY ACCUSED

Most important charge to be investigated is that made by the Council on Defense Training for Negroes, an Atlanta organization that M. D. Mobley, director of Georgia's vocational training program has persistently refused to abide by the federal statute, making it mandatory that he provide equitable training facilities for whites and Negroes.

Chief complaint centers around the failure of Mobley to provide thus far any facilities for the training of Negro workers in the Bell Bomber plant program. This one plant, to be located near Marietta, plans to use 40,000 workers and no provisions have been made for the training of a single Negro worker although Negroes form more than 40 per cent of the available local labor supply.

Mr. Mobley has been directed by the committee to appear at the hearing to answer not only the charges made by the Atlanta group, but complaints of similar nature coming from Macon, Savannah, Milledgeville and Brunswick, where large war industries are located.

TO PROBE OTHER STATES

In addition searching investigation into the training practices in Florida, Alabama and Tennessee are to be made. Witnesses and schools from each of these states have been ordered to appear.

Dr. Ira DeA Reid, executive consultant, United States Employment Service, who is on leave from Atlanta University, is scheduled to open the government's case Thursday at ten o'clock.

The charges lodged by the Council on Defense Training for Negroes will be outlined to the committee by W. Y. Bell, chairman of the Atlanta group. Several members of the council are planning to attend the hearing including Dr. William Dean, C. A. Scott, and Cliff Mackay.

Two witnesses, who had been denied defense training are also scheduled to testify. They are Joseph Smith and Roswell Jackson, both students at Morehouse College.

Discrimination Bared In F.E.P.C. Hearing

Girl at Talladega Employed As Outcome

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice opened its hearings on Thursday morning in the Federal building, with Chairman Malcom McLean opening the public meeting of the body. In his opening remarks Dr. McLean, president of Hampton Institute made it clear that this Committee's work was solely to look in the fairness of employment as regards industry without regard to creed, color or natural origin. He made it clear that this was not a social argument.

At the conclusion of Dr. McLean's remarks James H. McGinnis, Chairman, Regional Labor Supply Committee, Birmingham, took the floor giving facts and figures on the ratio of Negro and white employees in defense industries in the southeastern section: Kenneth Weinfer, Consultant, Minority Group section, War Production Board, said that an effort was being made to hire as many capable Negroes as possible. Ira Reed, professor of Grewlogy, Atlanta University gave facts and figures on the sociological aspect. John Busby, Vice President, Teamster's Union, A.F. of L. testified that his organization had practiced no discrimination as regard membership. William Mitch President District 20, United Mine Workers testified in the same vein as did Mrs. Lucy Randolph Mason, Relation representative C.I.O.

At the afternoon session, the case of Mark Lattings, young Negro vs. the Vultee Aircraft Company of Nashville, came up. Young Latting testified that he had had many years experience as an Automobile machinist, but was refused employment in the above named plant. It was shown that he was barred from employment there solely because of his color. G. C. Hastings, empoyment agent of the company testified that the company employed very few Negroes and those only as maid or porters.

The members of the President's Committee here for the meeting are: Dr. Malcom McLean, M. C. Webster, Sleeping Car Porter Representative; Searl B. Dickerson, Chicago Councilman; Frank Fenton, A.F. of L.; David Sarnoff, R.C.A.; John Brophy, C.I.O., and Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal. Lawrence Cramer is Executive Secretary.

Something good did come out of Thursday's meeting. The Grecon Loading Company, Talladega, had absolutely refused to hire a perfectly qualified young college woman in the operation of machines in that plant. We are pleased to report that the young woman will be employed.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Racial Bias Complaints Unsupported

3 Witnesses Fail To Press Charges

Airing of complaints of race discrimination in Macon defense plants failed to materialize yesterday at the Birmingham session of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practices. Earlier in the week it had been announced that complaints from Macon would be heard at the meeting yesterday.

When counsel for the committee called for the Macon witnesses no one responded and there was no testimony offered of any racial discrimination in local defense plants. Thr persons who had filed affidavits had been scheduled to appear but they did not answer when their names were called.

COMPLAINTS PASSED

While these charges had been filed formally and set for hearing, they were passed over as the committee turned to other complaints in support of which witnesses appeared.

The committee heard charges from William Y. Bell, chairman of the council on defense training for Negroes, that Georgia Negroes are barred systematically from participation in the defense training courses. He said that only 12 of the 147 courses are open to Negroes in Georgia, and that only four are offered in Atlanta.

M. D. Mobley, Georgia state director for vocational training, declared, however, that 90 courses for Negroes are now in operation although the entire program, for both whites and Negroes, was hampered considerably by the failure to obtain equipment which had been ordered through the office of education in Washington.

TWO TELEGRAMS SENT

Asked by Chairman MacLean if he could explain two telegrams sent to the committee by S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the Georgia University System, and Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah, Mobley replied: "I think there is a little row on there as to where the school for Negroes is to be set up." He did not elaborate.

Sanford's telegram urged that the war industry training courses for Negroes be offered at Georgia State College near Savannah and added "I hope that there will not be set up another unit in Savannah."

Mayor Gamble's telegram said in part: "I see no earthly reason why it [Georgia State College] should not have charge of the training of Negroes. No good end can be served by setting up an additional project to that end."

Nashville Schools Are Blamed For Lack of Trained Negroes

Birmingham, Ala., June 18 (AP) School authorities at Nashville, Tenn., were criticised today as constituting a bottleneck in efforts to train Negroes for war work by witnesses testifying before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

This testimony followed a lengthy inquiry into employment practice at the Vultee Aircraft, Inc., operations at Nashville, during which witnesses declared no Negroes were qualified for production jobs at the plant because they lacked pre-employment training, and such training was not available in Nashville.

City Officials Blamed.

Dr. Emory Q. Hawk, economist and member of the Seventh Regional Labor Supply Committee which made a study of the Nashville problem, said it was his opinion that "the city officials form the chief bottleneck."

He said W. A. Bass, Nashville city school superintendent, was "hostile in his attitude" toward the training of Negroes for war work. Dr. Hawk's survey, placed in the record, listed 1,500 Nashville Negro males, all between 18 and 35, as eligible for pre-employment training for aircraft production.

Ethridge Queries Witness.

M. H. Day, editor of the Nashville Globe, Negro newspaper, declared a Negro committee had been seeking defense training courses for Negroes since October, 1940, but that the only courses instituted were for training blacksmiths and auto mechanics.

Mark F. Ethridge, general manager of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, and a member of the committee, questioned several witnesses concerning the courses in blacksmithing and auto mechanics, and inserted the statement that unless "there is a legitimate demand in Nashville for blacksmiths and auto mechanics, this sort of training is destructive and tends to hinder the war effort."

G. E. Freeman, state director of vocational education, outlined methods of determining vocational courses in Tennessee schools, saying they were instituted at the request of some particular employer, or at the suggestion of the U. S. Employment Service.

He said there had been no demand in Nashville for pre-employment training for Negroes for aircraft production work. Other defense courses, including sheet metal work and welding, have been started in Nashville this year, he said, but enrollment is small.

Vultee Willinf to Hire Negroes.

The committee's hearing of complaints against Vultee brought a "statement of company policy" from F. C. Bryan, Vultee spokesman for the case, that "Negroes will be given equal opportunity witha ll other persons on future openings and those who qualify will get jobs."

Mark M. Latting, one of the Negro complaintants against Vultee, testified he was informed he lacked proper training when he applied for a job at the Nashville plant as a bench mechanic.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

As the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice concludes its hearings it is to be hoped that it has discovered how tragically here in the Deep South the most delicate and difficult race problem with which any people ever had to deal is being moved towards a ghastly mess of Communism and Ku Kluxery by agitators of the white man against the black and the black man against the white in the midst of a war which can endure nothing but the status quo. And how impossible it is to force on the South a settlement from outside.

* * *

It is to be hoped, also, that all of us who will be here long after the committee goes will take the fine suggestion of The Montgomery Advertiser: "The war is too vital to all of us, and the subject of race relations too super-charged with emotion, to permit extremes of the Alabama Magazine type or Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. to take charge of this issue. The great group of us who are in the middle of the road will have to assert ourselves.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

PROBE IN JOB DISCRIMINATION MOVES FORWARD

Vultee And Gulf Shipping Complaints Heard By Federal Committee

Having opened Southeastern hearings yesterday with investigation of a complaint against the Vultee Aircraft Corp. of Nashville, Tenn., the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices today continued its inquiry at the Federal Bldg. with takin gof testimony in the case of the Gulf Shipping Corp. of Mobile. A total of 12 Southeastern corporations and defense training agencies are involved in the complaints.

Questions brought out by Dr. E. G. Trimble, field representative of the committee to complainants and witnesses and counter-questioning of Vultee representatives, constituted the testimony presented yesterday. Committee members who then asked their own questions were: Chairman Malcolm MacLean, David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Frank Fenton, A. F. of L. representative; Earl Dickerson, Chicago alderman, and Milton P. Webster, Chicago, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

No Training Offered

Cy Record, field representative, Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Production Board, answered questions which tended to show that Vultee Aircraft has to date hired Negroes only in the capacity of janitors or maids, and that less than one per cent of the total employes are Negroes.

Vultee representatives said that qualified Negro applicants were refused positions because there were no openings at that particular time, but admitted that the company was offering no defense training to Negroes at the present.

It was developed that there are no training courses open to Negroes in Nashville which give the particular aircraft production skills necessary for employment at the aircraft plant.

Few Courses Open

Tennessee vocational education representatives said that no defense training courses of an aircraft production nature had been opened until May o fthis year because there was no demand from industry for Negro workers. Only courses offered Negroes in Nashville were in automobile mechanics and blacksmithing.

Purpose of the hearings is to eliminate discrimination and train able men and women for work in the war production industry regardless of color, creed or national origin.

The hearings will continue tomorrow.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

No Simple Problem

Much of the misgiving with which the South has viewed the appointment and work of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices would be dispelled if members of that body confine their activities to the purposes outlined here yesterday in the opening statements of Chairman Malcolm MacLean an his associate, Mr. Mark Ethridge.

The single interest and single purpose of the hearings, Mr. MacLean said, is to obtain full use of our manpower in war industry and in our armed forces. Executive Order 8802, by which the committee was created, he continued, contemplates neither social reform nor interest in political implications.

Similar assurance is given by Mr. Ethridge. Except for his views on the question of the poll tax and the vote, few Alabamians—few Southerners in fact, will find themselves in disagreement with the viewpoint he expressed with commendable forthrightness.

Every right-thinking Southerner recognizes definite obligations and responsibilities toward the Negro and is interested in his progress and well-being. Incongruous as it may seem, that is one reason why many of our citizens question the wisdom and ultimate value of the committee's work. It is not the study or investigation which causes the South concern but rather fear of its aftermath.

Mr. Ethridge placed his finger squarely on the problem yesterday when he said:

"There are hyper-tensioned men and demagogues in both races, political and otherwise, who have undertaken to write a meaning into the effort to obtain employment for, and use of, skilled Negroes which is not there. It is a trait of human nature, and inherent in all pressure groups, whether white or black, employer or laborer, to capitalize upon the moment and the situation to make gains. It is perfectly true that some Negro leaders have adopted the 'all or nothing' attitude. Too many of the leaders have professed to see in Executive Order 8802 a new 'Emancipation Proclamation' and have magnified its import and its possibilities. Too many of them ignore the history and tradition of this section and take refuge in the wholly unrealistic idea that the Federal power can be invoked to perform some magic to convert human nature from what it is. We ought to have sense enough by now to know that the Federal Government has only such power as we freely accord it; our experiment with prohibition should have taught us that a Federal enactment is effective only as it conforms to the will of the people and as they respect it. So, I repeat, those Negro leaders and those Negro newspaper editors who demand 'all or nothing' are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people; worse than that, they are playing into the hands of white demagogues who two or three times have piled up tragic consequences by playing upon the emotions of a people. Their breed is not dead; it still flourishes in the South; it can bring a reaction that will destroy many of the gains that have been made by Negroes.

"The Negro must realize that although it is slower and more painful to him, the educational process, coupled with economic security and the implementation of his civil rights, is the only sure cure in the long run for our national ills. Democracy is not a perfected state of Utopian government; its strength lies in the fact that it has at least the disposition to continue to cure its ills. The educational process and its accoutrements bring a more intelligent approach and an awakened sense of justice on the part of the white man, without which the Southern Negro cannot ever advance much. The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs strife and perhaps tragedy, for their leaders in the North to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war. They would do better to learn and to tell plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogue and challenge the admiration, of decent white people."

To work, to live in peace with one's neighbors and to seek happiness and security are fundamental yearnings in the breast of every man but no force has ever been discovered in this world which will guarantee their fulfillment. Certainly that worthy goal cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and distrust.

(22)

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Southern Paper Greets Probe of Anti-Negro Job Discrimination

JUN 19 1942

By Robert F. Hall
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 18.—The broad purpose of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice were unqualifiedly endorsed by the Birmingham Age-Herald in an editorial this week, on the eve of the opening of the hearings here before a full panel of the committee.

The editorial was considered here as a stinging rebuke to a disruptive attack made on the committee by Alabama Magazine, unofficial organ of the Associated Industries of the state, which calls on industry "for vigorous resistance" to the President's Committee.

"The committee's objectives, which certainly are the nation's objectives," said the Age-Herald "may be briefly summarized as seeking the full utilization of the human resources and power of all our people, and the maximum fidelity to the fundamental ideals of our country—the fundamental ideals for which the war is being fought

"If we are to develop our full strength, we must overcome the discrimination against minorities in employment practice, which makes for disunity and weakness.

"Such discrimination against any minority among us must be vigorously, forthrightly combatted.

"Such discrimination must be dealt with, wherever it exists.

"Such discrimination must be fought, whoever is guilty of it, deliberately or unconsciously."

Declaring that in its opinion the purpose of the President and the committee are fully supported by the American people, the "Age-Herald" said:

"The circulation of irresponsible reports and ideas about the committee's work, its methods and its aims, can do great damage to the entire undertaking. It can needlessly arouse old fears, incite old prejudices. Let any and all who might unwisely or heedlessly contribute to any such influences be on patriotic guard against so doing."

Dramatic labor support for the committee's work came a few days ago from the Jefferson County Labor Committee Against Job Discrimination, established by white and Negro representatives of local unions of the United Steel Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the United Mine Workers and others. Officers of the committee are W. H. Mooney, president of the Spalding local of the MM&SW, chairman; Clarence Morell, UMWA, vice chairman; and J. W. Perry, USWA, secretary.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Hearings On Fair Practices Aim At Getting Top Manpower

Charges Of Racial Discrimination In Southeast To Be Investigated At Sessions Underway Here

Looking to a 1944 when every man and woman down to the age of 16—regardless of color, creed or national origin—will be urgently needed for the continual building of a worldwide war machine, the president's committee of fair employment practices Thursday opened its Southeastern hearing in Birmingham.

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"Single interests and single purpose of the hearings," Chairman Malcolm McLean stated in his opening address at the Federal Building, "is to obtain full use of the full manpower of the United States in the making of planes and guns and ships.

"By Jan. 1, 1944," Dr. McLean stated, "the army will have been built up to an all-time high. There will be from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 in the armed forces and from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 in defense industries.

"The best analysts that we have, and they have at their disposal every record of the federal government, say that by Jan. 1, 1944, we must have in employment or in training for employment all available men and women whatever their race or creed, even down to the 16-year-olds, and there is a very real possibility of the age being lowered to 15 and 14.

"By that time civilian production will have been cut to one-half or one-third the present rate.

"One-half of the rural schools of the United States will be closed.

"High school enrollment will be reduced by 50 or 60 per cent from present numbers. Colleges will have only 20 to 30 per cent of present enrollment.

"These statistics give the full import of the all-out effort of this nation and of the work of this committee.

"We are not interested in social reform or political implication, we are interested solely in the production of enough men and women to produce materials and manpower for this war."

Tracing Axis propaganda strategy in which incidents of race discrimination in the United States have been widely broadcast to India, China, Pacific islands and Africa, Dr. MacLean concluded that the federal government has two broad plans afoot: First, the "grand strategy" of filling the need for world unity to overcome Axis power and, second, "the growing compulsive need for utilization in every aspect of the war effort of all available manpower.

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"The committee," Dr. MacLean said, "is concerned with the latter directly and with the former indirectly."

He asked all persons who will give evidence during the three-day hearing to confine their observations and testimony to this sole objective.

Mark Ethridge Heard

Addresses of the morning, which preceded hearing of the first case—that of the Vultee Aircraft in Nashville—included that of Mark Ethridge, of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

According to Mr. Ethridge, of the 133,000,000 persons in the United States there are 6,000,000 Jews, 13,000,000 Negroes, 5,000,000 aliens, 1,000,000 American Orientals, 5,000,000 of Spanish extraction and 26,000,000 Catholics "who in certain areas are discriminated against."

"This means that 40 per cent of this nation are within the sphere against which prejudice operates. Can we who are not of these minority groups afford not to have the

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Committee Studies Employment Problems

Shown above are members of the president's committee on fair employment practice who are studying racial problems in Southern industry. From left to right the members are Earl Dickerson, Chicago alderman; Frank Fenton, American Federation of Labor representative; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Dr. Malcolm MacLean, committee chairman and president of Hampton Institute, and Mark Ethridge, general manager of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Other committee members not shown are Milton P. Webster, Chicago, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and John Brophy, representative of the CIO.

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minority groups participating in the war effort?" Ethridge asked.

His answer was that we shall need every able-bodied man either to bear or to make arms.

"There should be only one test of employment," Ethridge said, "and that is if the man has the know-how or can acquire it.

"Any union man or employer who prevents a man from working because of his race is prolonging the war and taking the lives of American soldiers. The time has come for us to be coldly realistic.

"The president is not attempting to write a social document but to obtain greatest available manpower—to break through prejudices, some ancient, some whipped up by Axis propaganda and swallowed by gullible Americans.

"This executive order is a draft upon the non-military manpower. Those who undertake to refute this order stand in the same light as those who seek to defeat the draft."

The president's committee on fair labor practices came to Birmingham Thursday to open a three-day hearing of cases in which the charges are that qualified Negroes have not been given equal opportunity with whites to obtain war production work or national defense training.

Twelve Southeastern war industries, defense training authorities and labor organizations are involved in the cases to come before the group which is headed by Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, of Hampton Institute.

Speakers included Dr. McLean, Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; James P. McGinnis, chairman of the Regional Labor Supply Committee, Birmingham; Col. Kendall Weisiger, consultant of the War Production Board, Atlanta; Dr. Ira Reid, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, and as representatives of Southern labor, John Busby, vice president of the Teamsters Union, AFL; William Mitch, president, District 20, United Mine Workers, and Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, public relations representative of the CIO, Atlanta.

Purpose Of Hearings

Purpose of the hearings is to investigate evidence presented by both complainants and the organizations against whom the charges have been made, and to discover if any individual has been refused a job or defense training because of his race.

The committee members include Chairman McLean; Mr. David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, New York; Earl Dickerson, Chicago city alderman; Milton P. Webster, Chicago, international vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Frank Fenton, representing the AFL, and John Brophy, CIO representative.

Other Cases Listed

Other cases to be heard are as follows:

Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, Mobile; Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Corporation, Mobile; a case involving contractor and labor organization at Brookley Field, Mobile; Bell Aircraft Corporation and National Defense Training Authority, Atlanta, Ga., and National Defense Training Authority at Macon, Ga., all Friday.

National Defense Training Authority, Birmingham (Birmingham Public School System), MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation and labor organization, Savannah, Ga.; Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, Ga.; Delta Shipbuilding Corporation and labor organization, New Orleans, La.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FDR Group Wins Negro Job Pact in Alabama

By Robert F. Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 18.—First Southern hearings on anti-Negro discriminations in war plants was opened here today by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practise which announced that an agreement had been reached to end such discrimination in the Brackin Bag Loading Company Ordnance Plant at Talladega, Ala.

Malcolm McLean, chairman, followed this action with a hearing on the Vultee Aircraft Company of Nashville.

W. Record, field representative of War Production Board on temporary assignment with FECP, testified that despite the pledge of the president of the Vultee corporation to abide by Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, the Nashville plant discriminated against Negroes, and employed only a few in cleaning jobs. Formerly with the International Ladies Garment Union, Educational Dept. in Chicago, he testified that J. M. Shelton, representative of the machinists local which has a collective bargaining agreement with Vultee, had told him that Negroes were prevented from joining the union because of a clause in the union's rulings.

Shelton took the floor to deny this and was gently chided by Mark Etheridge for lack of frankness and evasiveness. Frank Fenton, William Green's representative on FEPC, joined the argument to challenge the good faith of the committee's inquiry into the Vultee situation, and then to deny vigorously the authority of the committee to raise any questions about a union's qualifications for membership.

JUN 19 1942

Here a heated discussed ensued between Fenton and David Sarnoff, president of RCA and member of FEPC, who said that while he had no intention of engaging in a debate with another committee member, it was in the public interest to establish whether the policies of any union contributed to the failure to utilize manpower fully.

Suddenly the atmosphere cleared when Fenton said: "You know, gentlemen, we have a closed shop contract with Lockheed which employs Negroes and cooperates with our committee."

"And also with Boeing in Seattle," said Shelton. All of which gave the impression to the spectators that while the machinists were guilty of discrimination in Nashville, and were unwilling to admit it, nevertheless there was already a trend in the union away from these policies which the present hearings would strengthen.

Examiner E. G. Grimble, called to the stand Martin M. Latting, a Negro mechanic of Nashville, who testified that he had been educated in high school and three colleges, receiving his degree in Tennessee A & I. He said he had worked as a mechanic employed in the automotive industry including the plants of Chrysler and Ford. He submitted several letters of recommendation from previous employers which spoke of him as a "valuable man for any concern, a master of his trade and a gentleman in every respect."

He testified that he had applied for employment as a mechanic at Vultee-Nashville and had been rejected as "unqualified." When he asked how he could receive additional training in order to qualify, he said that he received no satisfactory answer.

George Hastings, manager of Industrial Relations at Vultee, took the stand and denied that his company discriminated against Negroes. In answer to a question from Chicago Alderman Earl Dickerson, he said that about eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the company's employes are Negroes and that they are employed as janitors, cleaners and maids. He declared that the main reason Negroes are not employed in skilled jobs is the lack of facilities for pre-employment training for Negroes in Nashville which, he admitted, did exist for whites.

Then it became apparent that the job and training question was being reduced to a vicious circle. Etheridge cut in with a direct question: "Will you accept the application of Mr. Latting here for the first opening for which he is partially qualified and give him in-plant training to make him fully qualified?"

"Yes sir," said Hastings.

"Somebody get an application," said Mark Etheridge.

"Order in the Court," said the chairman, as the audience began to murmur in excitement.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 18 1942

This Evening

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice opens a hearing in Birmingham today. This group was set up by Mr. Roosevelt to deal with complaints of discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. Its authority is broad enough to include investigation of a similar animus against all minorities. Twelve cases having to do with situations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana are to be ventilated at this hearing, we are told. It is not clear whether that means 12 individuals or 12 concerns. In any event, that would seem to be a light docket.

But light or not, the significance of this, the first appearance of the president's committee in the Deep South, cannot be exaggerated. If Negroes have been discriminated against in any degree, that fact should be established and steps taken to make its recurrence unlikely. In this section, particularly, where colored workers are so numerous, nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of full utilization of this great labor reservoir. You can't conduct a total war with a delicate respect for prejudice. But that is only part of the picture. The urgencies of the war have opened our eyes to flaws and weaknesses which would not have been brought sharply to national attention in other circumstances. This awareness of defects will have its weight in molding the victories of peace.

The president's committee includes Mark Ethridge, now of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, but in other days the sparkplug of *The Macon Telegraph*, then, as now, a genuine liberal and a loyal Southerner. His participation in this investigation assures understanding and freedom from misconception. It also assures that to the extent Southern employers have failed to measure up to the test of non-discrimination, they will be told to mend their ways. Faithful are the wounds of a friend.

Ald. Dickerson Blasts Fellow CoFEP Member On Jim Crow Issue

"The Informer"

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — Declaring that the sentiments of Mark Ethridge as made at the recent CoFEP hearings in Birmingham violated "both the letter and spirit of Executive Order," Ald. Earl B. Dickerson in a statement to the Associated Negro Press this week said that segregation and discrimination must be abolished "if we are to save America and the other allied froces."

The Chicago Alderman, who is a member of the CoFEP along with Mr. Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal, stated that because he disagreed with the Birmingham statement he, felt it necessary to issue a statement in answer to many inquiries regarding his own position on segregation and discrimination in national defense.

"First, I wish it understood that as a member of CoFEP and as a lawyer and private citizen, I am unalterably opposed to discrimination and segregation in any and all of its ugly and sometimes empting forms, whether in the south or in the north," Mr. Dickerson began.

"After pointing out that he would not have accepted membership on the committee if he had thought its purpose was to destroy segregation in the south, Mr. Ethridge boldly stated:

"'He, (the Southern Negro) must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, allied and axis—which could now force the southern white people to abandonment of the principle of social segregation'."

South Still Fighting Civil War

"Mr. Ethridge's statement, in support of segregation in the south, in my opinion violates both the letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order 8802. It is inconsistent with our professed belief in the principle of democracy. It shows very definitely that the south is still more interested in keeping the Negro in his place than in winning the war for democracy. Instead of marshalling its forces for an all out effort to beat the totalitarian powers, the south is still fighting the Civil war, which, history records, was won 75 years ago at Appomatox.

"The philosophy expressed by Mr. Ethridge, representing as it does, the majority opinion of the white people of the south, is certainly not heartening to America's colored allies. Then it gives aid and comfort to the enemy, who have long been broadcasting to the world that America is not fighting this war for freedom.

"The white people of the south must accept the present world conflict for what it is. Fortune magazine for June sums up the situation as follows:

"'. . . this is a war in which ideas weaken, enforce, and sometimes are substitutes for, armies. The Negro's fate in the United States affects the fate of the white American soldiers in the Phillippines, in the Caribbean, in Africa, bears on the solidity of our alliance with 800 million colored people in China and India, influence the feelings of countless neighbors in South America. In this shrunken world of ours, a fracas in Detroit has an echo in Aden, and what a southern congressman considers to be a small-home town affair can actually interfere with grand strategy'."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Little Friction Among Workers In Dixie Plants

N. Y. Reporter Gives Views On B'ham Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, —(ANP) — Reporting on recent hearings here of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times declared that "nothing of a disturbing nature happened during the hearings and not disturbing to local morale has happened since."

Atkinson, who attended the hearings and interviewed both whites and Negroes in connection with them, found that the prospect of a public inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in the war industres was regarded as dangerous by many southerners, but that such liberal papers as the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Montgomery Advertiser played an active part in directing public opinion during the hearings, and had many supporters among whites.

NO MONOPOLY

A white man, in an exciting moment of the hearings, found himself saying, "Yes sir," to a Negro inquisitor, Atkinson reports. another, however, remarked that the purpose of the hearings was to see that 'little Sambo gets his rights."

The south has no monopoly on discrimination in industry, Atkinson points out, directing attention to hearings Chicago, Washington, New York, ad Los Angeles where discriminatory practices against the Negro and other minority groups has been so widespread as to hinder war production.

It was declared that in Birmingham most of the CIO unions have had whites and Negroes working together with a minimum of friction for several years. The hearings, however, fired tensions which lay smouldering. Voicing the sometimes of the old south, a political trade journal wrote:

"Whether the creators of the CoFEP committee realize it or not, there exists in this part of the country to a resolute committee for the preservation of honorable traditions and its members are legion."

UPSIDE DOWN

The same editorial accused "reformers" of trying to turn the south upside down under the cloak of necessity brought on by the war emergency.

Whites on every hand express fear of "social equality," which includes anything from inter-marriage to abolishing jim crow laws and customs. Negroes, however, declare they are neither asking for or expecting social equality within the life time of any of them now alive, but rather want justice and fair dealing. Immediate needs are for work, food, shelter and civil justice under the constitution.

Many Birmingham Negroes feel that jim crow regulations have been enforced with many severity than usual since the war began, especially in the way of availability of training in new industrial skills. Atkinson reports.

A dour note was lent the hearings when Mark F. Ethridge, member of the Co-FEP, prior to their opening ,declared:

"There is no power in the world which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

Hearing this, many wavering Negroes began to feel that the government needed their help in wartime, but that they could not expect any permanent improvement in their situation. Negroes having this attitude have no enthusiasm for the aiding in the war effort, Atknson concludes.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"The hearings went much better than I expected," writes Mark Ethridge, of the fair employment practices hearings here. "I don't think the radicals on either side will have any consolation out of them."

* * *

The free enterprise system can be saved from Socialism after this war, in our opinion, only if (1) our liberals stop going Socialist, and (2) our business leaders begin going liberal. It shouldn't be hard for our business men to go liberal if their advisers will give them a chance or they will get new advisers. In eagerness to please, many a corporation lawyer, corporation, publicity director, corporation politician, corporation association executive and corporation magazine editor is more reactionary or conservative than the business men he is allowed to advise or represent. When you say, as many are saying now, that business men are going to exercise a balance of power after the war on whether the country goes collectivist or stays capitalist you don't mean they are going to [illegible]able to [illegible] it capitalist just by voting [illegible] way and wishing that way. You mean it will stay capitalist if they turn liberal enough to accept and even insist on what it takes in social-mindedness and public umpiring to keep the capitalist system from killing itself.

* * *

High in the hierarchy of possibilities for the University of Alabama presidency, surely, is Birmingham - Southern's Raymond Paty. Hard-working, personable, cultured, progressive and sound, he could fill the job without stretching. A measure of what he can mean to an educational institution is the howl that would lift to high heaven from a famous hilltop here if he were taken away from it.

* * *

This [illegible] will have to go on much longer than [illegible] for Americans to develop any hate of Italy. John Chamberlain in The New York Times sums up for most of us when he writes: "Germany and Japan, blinded with blood lust, sickened by military madness and hypnotized by phantasmagoria of race, grandeur and conquest, are our mortal foes. But even after 20 years of Fascism most of us are astonished and grieved to find Italy in such company, for we hope and trust she does not belong there. Italy has had too long and too illustrious a history, her triumphs in the arts, literature and all the graces of civilization are too [illegible]nificent, her people are too amiable, too industrious, too reasonable. Poets, scholars and tourists have loved her too much. Spaghetti, minestrone, chianti, Verdi, Toscanini, Fiorello and DiMaggio! It just doesn't seem possible. And it would not be if Italy were not the victim of a criminal conspiracy headed by a vainglorious jackal who loots, corrupts and betrays his own country . . ."

* * *

Germans and Japs may have reason to tremble for their fates at the hands of vengeful enemies, but not Italians. There is no mountain of it for them to fear, at any rate. Italy might well be considering this.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dickerson Blasts Etheridge

Says Fellow FEPC Member's Stand Violates Executive Order and Declares Discrimination Must Go to Save United Nations.

CHICAGO, July 23 (ANP)—Declaring that the sentiments of Mark Etheridge a made at the recent CoFEPC hearings in Birmingham violated "both the letter and spirit o Executive Order," Alderman Earl B. Dickerson in a statement to the Associated Negr Press this week said that segregation and discrimination must be abolished "if we are t save America and the other allied forces."

The Chicago Alderman is a member of the CoFEP along with Mr. Etheridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, stated that because he disagreed with the Birmingham statement he felt it necessary to issue a statement in answer to many inquiries regarding his own position on segregation and discrimination in national defense.

SOUTH FIGHTS CIVIL WAR

"First, I wish it understood that as a member of CoFEP and as a lawyer and private citizen, I am unalterably opposed to discrimination and segregation in any and all of its ugly and sometimes tempting forms, whether in the south or in the north," Mr. Dickerson began.

Mr. Etheridge's statement, in support of segregation in the south, in my opinion violates both th letter and spirit of the President's Executive Order 8802. It is inconsistent with our professed belief in the principle of democracy. It shows very definitely that the south is still more interested in keeping the Negro in his place than in winning the war for democracy. Instead of marshalling its forces for an all out effort to beat the totalitarian powers, the south is still fighting the Civil War, which, history records, was won 75 years ago at Appomatox.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 26, 1942

OUR ONE CAUSE FOR FEAR

Hearings of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices were held in Birmingham with such calm and such reserve that there was no opportunity to become alarmed, even for professional alarmists. This, despite the dire predictions of some of Alabama's radical reactionaries.

Emphasis of the hearings was directed chiefly at lack of opportunity for job training. Figures on the number of Negroes trained for war work in various federally-sponsored programs showed that opportunities in this phase of the educational program were far behind the regular educational system.

It is a contradiction that Negroes should have relatively less opportunity to learn trades under a federally-supported program than under the state-supported school system. It is a further contradiction that in Alabama Negroes should have relatively less opportunity to learn to work, since work is one opportunity which has been approved for the Negro.

Mark Etheridge, general manager of The Courier-Journal and a member of the committee, said of the hearings: "I don't think the radicals on either side will have any consolations out of them."

The only cause for concern over questions of race in the South is the ever-present possibility that unscrupulous demagogues will attempt to capitalize on the issue for personal gain. This is what has happened in Georgia, and that state has paid, and paid, and paid—paid the penalty in a demoralized and harassed educational system that has damaged white institutions primarily. Georgia has paid the price by having every issue affecting the welfare of the state distorted and twisted. The welfare of all of Georgia, including every phase of its political and economic life, has been jeopardized. And in the end all Georgians have suffered.

It is needless for Alabamians to become alarmed about the views or activities of individuals from either Washington or New York who may have views drastically different from our own. As Mark Etheridge says in a thought-provoking discussion reprinted by John Temple Graves in The Birmingham Age-Herald: "There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

There need be no fear of "outsiders" deciding this issue. The only cause for fear is the activity of the unscrupulous or the ignorant within our midst who would attempt to panic the rest of us, even as Hitler made use of the Jews and the Communists to achieve his ends.

Our goal must be to exert our best intelligence and our best motives, and to remain free from the influence of both the extreme white man and the extreme Negro. It would be too great a flattery of Negroes to assume that they did not have some irresponsible elements within their group. The list of white Coughlinites, Pelleys, Gerald Smiths, Ham Fishes is too long not to permit of some counterparts among 13,000,000 American Negroes.

If some white Americans, for all their education and patriotism, follow the Coughlins and the Pelleys in some numerical strength, it is understandable that some Negroes would follow agitators of their own group.

Realizing this, and understanding that all war periods have brought tensions, Southerners can gain a perspective which will aid them to avoid the hysteria which would be disastrous for all of us.

Elsewhere on this page is a digest of Mark Etheridge's statement, a statement which for forthright speaking and clarity recommends itself to all who are interested in the South—and the nation.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Anti-Negro Editorial from Dixie Paper In Congressional Record

WASHINGTON. — (ANP)—Introducing Carter Manasco, congressman from Alabama, who in the Congressional Record last week had an editorial from the Gadsden (Ala.) Times entitled "Time for Real Thinking By People of the South" inserted into the Record, as part of the efforts to discredit the recent CoFEP hearings in Birmingham.

"Well, it is high time that the native-born white men and women of the South began to do a lot of serious thinking for themselves," the editorial says. "They should begin to ask of their congressmen and their senators, yes, even of their governore, this question, 'Are we trying to win a foreign war or are we, under the guise of the war effort, trying to overthrow our form of government from within?' Numerous signs indicate that alien groups in charge of many bureaus in our government are bent on destruction from within.

Attacks Fortune Article

"Let us be specific. Fortune magazine carries a lengthy article in its June issue describing in detail the efforts to break down the sentiment of race segregation in the South. With evident glee it tells of the forcing of white boys at the Camp Benning Officers' Candidate school in Georgia, to sleep in the same room with Negroes and to eat at the same table.

"Under the guise of a Presidential order, a committee has just met in Birmingham to hear expert testimony concerning what it terms 'racial discrimination' in war industry. No skilled Negro workers, no colored executives, no colored foremen, no colored stenographer, they allege, are employed in Southern industry and they cite the executives of certain of these companies to appear before the committee to show cause why this discrimination.

"The Saturday Evening Post, which has thrown Benjamin Franklin's picture from its pages and which seeks to curry favor with the radicals by libeling, ridicule and villifying everything in the South, makes a studied effort to portray the governor of Georgia and his wife to the nation as crude yokels, illiterate and held in power with the vote of white trash in Georgia, which it speaks of as the wood-hat boys.

Whites 'Humiliated'

Life magazine carries in one of its late issues a picture of Rochester, the Negro comedian of the Jello program, together with his Negro foreman and white and Negro girls working in a parachute factory Rochester is operating for the government.

"In Birmingham, perhaps in other southern cities, dodgers have been thrown on the street demanding that certain of the schools be thrown open to Negroes as well as to whites.

"Why all this, we ask? It all dovetails into one definite scheme to humiliate the white woman, to do away with the color line and make a race of mongrel people for this foreign bunch to lord it over and govern.

"We believe that nowhere else in the United States is the Negro treated as well and so sympathetically as here in the South. The relations between the races are predominantly harmonious and pleasant. Certainly nowhere in the country are Negroes employed in such high proportion to white employes as here in the South.

Work Scarce in North

"Try to find a colored waiter, or bellboy or maid in a New York hotel. The jobs are all preempted by foreign whites. Did you ever see a colored barber in a shop patronized by white trade in New York? How many Negro coal miners are there in Pennsylvania mines? In New Jersey, even in truck gardens, colored workers were stoned and run out because Italians would not have them competing in this type of work.

47d-1942

P. M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y.

OCT 15 1942

Says No Jim Crow in AEF

Negro General Satisfied With Conditions Among Colored Troops in Britain

By William J. Humphreys

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PM Exclusive After inspection of the U. S. Army camps for Negro troops in Britain, Brig. Gen. Davies told American and British newspapermen yesterday that he encountered "no serious friction" between white and colored soldiers.

There had been, he said freely, "some resentment on the part of white troops over the way British troops and the British public entertained the colored troops," but he added that nothing occurred that Army officers could not settle locally themselves.

A local series of searching questions indicated that many correspondents thought there was discrimination. The only Negro General in the American Army quoted chapter and verse from the Service Regulations as well as recalling the Negro participation in the battle of Bunker Hill to refute the color bar suggestions.

Newsman Is Aide

Davies pointed to his own color, rank, and 44 years in Army service to prove this point. In this respect, correspondents noted that Davies had a white aide at the conference.

He was Lieut. Col. Robert Pickens, born in North Carolina and for a long time a newspaperman at Leesburg, Va. Pickens is the public relations officer for the Services of Supply in London. The majority of the Negroes in the British Isles are mobilized under the Services of Supply.

In this service arm, their work consists mainly of stevedoring and storage of the unending flow of the Second AEF's supplies.

Correspondents asked whether the colored troops considered themselves "favorably situated" in port areas and whether they are happy."

Davies replied that he had heard no complaints and, with the exception of an expectable number of cases of homesickness, everybody was contented and working hard.

Wrong Emphasis

It is true, he said, that some colored troops from the South have been "somewhat bewildered" by the warmth of their reception by the British. All colored soldiers are truly grateful that there is "no color bar in Britain.'"

He added that he felt, however, they "were putting too much emphasis on color."

There are too many white and colored men with colored opinions, he said. "I don't think we are going to let color bars prevent us from winning the war."

FOREIGN
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

WE AIN'T READY DEPT.

'AEF Discrimination Okey-Dokey,' General Davis Tells Newspapermen

OCT 24 1942

Extra *There is no jimcro in the AEF*, a *PM* headline informed. This is due to the fact, as the *NYTimes* pointed out, that the only Negro *General Minimizes AEF Race Friction.* The story in brief is this: After inspecting USArmy camps for Negro troops in Britain, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis told American and British newspapermen in London last week that he was "satisfied with conditions." He did admit, however, that there had been "some resentment on the part of white troops over the way British troops and the British public entertained Negro troops," but hastily added, "nothing is serious." He further stated that he thought newspapermen "were putting too much emphasis on color."

Correspondents who listened to the General were of the opinion that there was deep discrimination in the AEF, despite his reference to the use of Negroes in the (almost forgotten and quite distant) battle of Bunker Hill to refute the color bar suggestion.

OCT 24 1942

It seems as tho the general should have waited to make a confidential report to the war department officials, rather than resort to making himself look like an out-and-out Uncle Tom before experienced newspapermen who did not believe his "claim."

At the same time that General Davis made his public report, *Time*, weekly newsmag (10-19-42), assured that the jimcro issue in Great Britain "had peeled the blanket of official off a complex and dangerous problem." *Time* pointed out that almost everyone in Britain had heard at least one eyewitness story such as:

- "A pub keeper, indignant at American whites' behavior toward Negroes, put up a sign on his bar door: 'For the use of the British and of colored Americans only.' He was forced to remove it next day.
- "Three Negroes on a bus leaped to their feet when a white officer boarded it. Said the girl conductor, tartly: "Sit down. This is my bus and this is England."
- "Two Southerners broke up a small party at which Negroes were dancing with English girls. They demolished some furniture, insulted the hostess.
- "Four Czech soldiers, championing the principal of minority rights, fistfought a group of white Americans.

OCT 24 1942

- "On more than one occasion, British girls, highstepping down their village streets with Negro boys, were forcibly stopped by Southern U.S. white troops. When British soldiers and civilians defended the right of the women to choose their own escorts, military police of both colors and nations had to haul off their battling charges.
- "In Belfast a Negro American soldier was stabbed to death and a white American soldier seriously wounded in a pub brawl."

OCT 24 1942

According to *Time's* conclusion, "it seemed as if the English people and American Negroes, if uninterrupted, "might teach anybody something about democratic possibilities. If all the officials involved encouraged that lesson, democracy and democracy's war would be well-saved"—SWG.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

David E. Scherma

PUBKEEPER & NEGRO CUSTOMERS
The villagers: "They are so polite . . ."

Black and White

OCT 19 1942

Winston Churchill needed all his skill at parliamentary parrying of touchy subjects. Cocky Tom Driberg, Independent M.P., had risen in the House of Commons and asked the Prime Minister to "make friendly representations to the American military authorities asking them to instruct their men that the color bar is not a custom of this country." The Prime Minister thought the suggestion "unfortunate," hoped "that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

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But the question had peeled the blanket of official silence off a complex and dangerous problem. Almost everyone in Britain had heard at least one eyewitness story such as:

▶ A pub keeper, indignant at American whites' behavior toward Negroes, put up a sign on his bar door: "For the use of the British and of colored Americans only." He was forced to remove it next day.

▶ Three Negroes on a bus leaped to their feet when a white officer boarded it. Said the girl conductor, tartly: "Sit down. This is my bus and this is England."

▶ Two Southerners broke up a small party at which Negroes were dancing with English girls. They demolished some furniture, insulted the hostess.

▶ Four Czech soldiers, championing the principal of minority rights, fistfought a group of white Americans.

▶ On more than one occasion, British girls, highstepping down their village streets with Negro boys, were forcibly stopped by Southern U.S. white troops. When British soldiers and civilians defended the right of the women to choose their own escorts, military police of both colors and nations had to haul off their battling charges.

▶ In Belfast a Negro American soldier was stabbed to death and a white American soldier seriously wounded in a pub brawl.

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Great Britain, whose Colonial Service has been known to discard young men who showed an undue interest in the Empire's other races, had never faced the "race problem" at home. Ninety per cent of Britain's citizens had never actually seen or talked to a black-skinned human being before. America's polite, liquid-voiced, smartly uniformed Negro soldiers were a surprise, a pleasure, and a happy opportunity for them to thumb the nose of moral self-righteousness at the U.S. Britain's hospitable small homes were thrown open to white & black alike.

Much of the trouble that had occurred pointed to the failure of the U.S. Army command to take a strong line against discrimination among its own troops. Some British officers tried to please Americans by encouraging American prejudices.

In June, in the village where the first American colored troops were billeted, Pubkeeper John Parrish had said: "My pub is open to everyone who behaves himself. The Negroes could teach some of our boys some manners." An elderly native had remarked: "They are so polite it seems as if they have been repressed."

Since then the Negroes had got along excellently with the villagers, with British troops near them, with hard-working Land Army girls. They had worked hard and well. Off duty, they had the freedom of the town. Said Private Richard Sessions, onetime locker boy for a swank Minnesota club, in University English: "I rather thought the English people would be a bit prejudiced toward members of my race, but it's not true at all. They've been extremely nice."

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It seemed as if the English people and American Negroes, if uninterrupted, might teach anybody something about democratic possibilities. If all the officials involved encouraged that lesson, democracy and democracy's war would be well-served.

Mobile, Ala., Register
September 30, 1942

Alleged American Racial Ban Stirs Commons Tempest

Churchill Reproves Member For Asking Intervention Over Negro Troops Abroad

LONDON, Sept. 29.—(AP)—The British government rejected today as "unfortunate" a suggestion in the House of Commons that it intervene against alleged race discrimination attributed to the United States Army in Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved T. O. M. Driberg, an Independent, for raising the question, which has aroused some discussion here since the Army brought negro service of supply troops to Britain.

Question Unfortunate

"The question certainly is unfortunate and I am hopeful that without any action on my part, the points-of-view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected," Churchill told him.

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell commented that Brendan Bracken, minister of information, publicly had apposed discrimination, but, to this, Church said "This is not the point of merit it was a point of representation being made."

William Gallacher, lone Communist member, took up the discussion asserting he had a copy of a letter sent Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had advised them in a lecture "of the necessity of discrimination in connection with negroes in London."

Negro General In England

Driberg brought up the issue in Commons just a day after the disclosure that Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis, only negro general officer in the American Army, had arrived in Britain.

It was understood that the effort to provide welfare and entertainment of negroes brought Davis to this country. The Red Cross already has sent four recreational directors

Nation
New York, N. Y.

OCT 24 1942

STORIES ABOUT THE RACE PROBLEM ARE being censored, and British correspondents in this country have even been prevented from cabling a speech by Wendell Willkie on the subject. Yet while we thus attempt to conceal the worst skeleton in our democratic cupboard, a minority of American soldiers are attempting to introduce color discrimination into Britain. A handful of unreconstructed British imperialists—the kind that we are given to lecturing—share the Southern American attitude toward the Negro, but the vast majority of our allies regard Jim Crow practices as hateful and undemocratic. The British have welcomed black American soldiers as warmly as they have white. They are impressed by their smartness and discipline, by their good manners and their cheerfulness, and they see no reason why they should not welcome them into their homes, drink with them in their pubs, and carry on normal social relations with them. When, therefore, a Southern white soldier, seeing a Negro dancing or walking with an English girl, feels called upon to "protect" her by socking his fellow-citizen, the British are outraged. There have, unfortunately, been numerous incidents of this nature, leading on occasion to free fights, with British soldiers and civilians siding with the Negroes. We are aware that Southern prejudice is a deep-rooted and stubborn weed, but if considerations of courtesy are insufficient to prevent such attempts to force unwanted customs on our British hosts, then the problem should be dealt with as a matter of military discipline. An army which allows race feuds to develop within its ranks is little better than a rabble. If he has not already taken action, General Eisenhower ought to issue stringent orders forbidding any interference with fraternization between colored troops and the British and should be prepared to break any subordinate officer who fails to see that they are carried out.

OCT 24 1942

47d-1942 MEDICAL CORPS
Journal and Guide.
Norfolk Virginia

Army Severely Limiting Use Of Doctors Of Race

OCT 24 1942

Alvah Bessie Tells The Heartbreaking Story of Negro Surgeons Whom The Army Won't Take Despite Desperate Shortage

(Reprinted From New Masses Magazine)

Alvah Bessie tells the heartbreaking story of Negro surgeons, distinguished in their field, whom the Army won't take despite the desperate shortage of medical men.

THE United States Army is desperately in need of medical personnel. In accordance with that fact, it recently asked doctors and dentists under forty-five to enlist and accept commissions; and it indicated that those who did not enlist might expect to be drafted. The men facing the guns of the Axis need the services of trained physicians, surgeons, oral surgeons. And certainly it would be a strange soldier who would insist on having his desperate wounds treated by a man whose skin was the identical color of his own.

In New York's Harlem there are about 200 Negro physicians and surgeons. Many of them patriotic Americans, answered the Army's call for medical personnel and filled out enlistement papers. Up to last week not a single Harlem Negro physician or dentist had been called into the Army Medical Corps unless he previously held a reserve commission; and the number of reservists who have been called is no more than six.

In Harlem I talked to two of the most distinguished men in their field; one an oral surgeon of twenty years' standing, Dr. Arnold Donawa, who served with the International Brigade in Spain. The loyalist government thought enough of this man to entrust him with two hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of face wounds. The other man I talked to was Dr. George D. Cannon, physician and surgeon, president of the Manhattan Central Medical Society—an organization of Negro doctors in Harlem. The stories these two men told me were extremely disheartening. Neither man was bitter. Both agreed that their people—who constitute over ten percent of our total population—ardently desire the defeat of Hitlerism. Both agreed that, despite this fact, the enthusiasm of the Negro people for the war is not at fever pitch.

"We try to forget the fact of Jim Crow," said Doctor Cannon. "We would like to forget it. But every day it stares us in the face; every day we read it in the newspapers. Jim Crow is everywhere; in the Army, the Navy, in industry, in the unions. We can't forget it."

Here are some of the facts Dr. Cannon and his colleague, the distinguished oral surgeon, Dr. Donawa, told me:

Dr. Donawa applied for a commission and was called down to talk to an officer in the Procurement and Assignment Division of the Medical Corps. There was some desultory conversation about Spain. "On the basis of your age and experience," said the officer, "I'd have to rank you as a major." The oral surgeon nodded. "Now, what's the lowest commission you'd accept?" the officer said. The oral surgeon said he would accept any commission the US Army offered him. "Well, to be frank with you," said the officer, "you stand a slim chance. We like to get youngsters right out of school." The officer did not state that (1) it is impossible to get accomplished oral surgeons "right out of school," and (2) practically no Negro doctors are graduating from school—no more than 100 a year, since the schools that accept Negroes are stringently limited. Dr. Donawa has yet to hear from the Army about the disposition of his application.

Dr. ——, who studied at Flower Hospital and long held a reserve commission in the Army, was called up with most of the men of his class. He was recommissioned, assigned to Fort ——, was told when to report, what train to take. He closed his office, arranged for the disposition of his practice—when the Army "found out" he was a Negro. (Dr. ——'s skin is very light.) He was told to wait "until he heard" from the Army. He has been waiting over a year now.

A prominent Negro physician was assigned to Fort ——, where he was the only Negro officer in camp. As an officer he could not associate with enlisted men. As an officer he was supposed to live in barracks with other officers. "Naturally," it was impossible to quarter him with other (white) officers. He was given a tent to himself, with no toilet facilities; the weather was bad. He complained and was told it would all "be taken care of." A few days later he was moved into the officers' barracks—after all the other officers had been removed! There, from six p. m. to six a. m. he lives in splendid isolation; no recreational or social facilities exist for a single Negro officer; there is no one to talk to.

At Fort——there is a base hospital staffed by both Negro and white doctors. On a particular day not so long ago, a line of soldiers was waiting for syphilis treatments. There were only a few Negro soldiers; there were many white soldiers. There were only a few white doctors; there were many Negro doctors in proportion to the Negro soldier patients. Rather than permit the Negro physicians to administer intramuscular treatments to the white patients, white orderlies were used to "stick" the men. The impatient white soldiers protested, saying they would rather be treated by a doctor than by an orderly. But Negro doctors are not permitted to treat whites.

Many of the Negro reserve officers have yet to be called into service in the Army; many Negro outfits are served by white doctors. The Navy still accepts no Negro doctors or dentists. A delegation from the War Defense Committee of the National Medical Association (Negro) waited on the surgeon general of the Army. They offered the services of their member-physicians and surgeons. The Army thanked them. They asked how many doctors might be expected to be called. They were told there was no way of knowing "until the 1943 report of the Army is in." They were told all they had to do was send for enlistment papers to the office of the surgeon general, fill them out, return them. When they are received, they are then sent to Procurement and Assignmnt for a statement of availability and qualifications. Then "if there is an opening or need," the doctor will be assigned. If not, his commission will be "deferred." This is, of course, a run-around.

Dr. Cannon and Dr. Donawa agree that although the Army has stated it would take Negro personnel up to ten percent of the total personnel required, it has not done so. They agree that every attempt was made actually to discourage the enlistment of Negro medical and dental personnel. (One man was rejected, for instance, for being four pounds overweight—even when it was acknowledged by the examining doctor that the extra four pounds were muscle tissue, not adiposity.) Both surgeons feel that the bottleneck exists chiefly in the office of the surgeon general.

The New York County Medical Society (which accepts Negroes in membership where many county medical societies, especially in the South, will not), has passed a resolution denouncing discrimination. In a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Physicians Forum, whose members are also members of the New York County Society, is an editorial on "Jim Crow, 1942." It says, in part:

"What is this color bad idea? It is surely high time it was quashed. Is not the magnificent part which the Filipinos played in defense of their country sufficient evidence of what a free people will do? And does not the apathy of the subject peoples of Burma and Malaya and India point the contrast? Why is America so loath to enlist the whole-hearted services of its loyal Negro population?...

"Why, specifically, may well trained Negro physicians, some of them very specially qualified, care for Negro troops only?

"Why should a Negro captain have to take orders from a white lieutenant? . . ."

Here is the case, as stated to me by Dr. Cannon and Dr. Donawa, the oral surgeon. Dr. Cannon feels that one of the keys to the situation is the persisting power, in the administration, of the bloc of Southern "Democrats," who, through seniority, command posts of influence and are "the greatest Negro-baiters of them all." He may have something there.—Alvah Bessie.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

30 Injured in Melee At Alexandria; Army Men Confined to Camps

JAN 16 1942

GENERAL DAVIS ON SCENE

ALEXANDRIA, La. — Brig.-General B. O. Davis of the Army Inspector General's office in Washington is reported to be in this area making an investigation of Saturday's riot. It also is reported that colored military policemen, previously unarmed, have been fully equipped since his arrival. The army's only Negro general was scheduled to be here this week on an inspection tour.

(Special to The Call)

ALEXANDRIA, La. —Twenty-eight Negro soldiers from Camp Claiborne and Camp Livingston were wounded, two seriously, in a two-hour riot with 90 military and civil policemen, Saturday night, Jan. 10, on Lee street in the heart of the Negro business district. Two others also were injured.

The names of the soldiers and the military officers involved were withheld by Major General Edmund L. Daley, commander of the fifth army corps. Major Daley said that the 28 soldiers wounded included all who were shot, clubbed or otherwise bruised.

May Frances Scales, 22-year-old civilian, was wounded in the hip by a stray bullet. Her condition is said to be satisfactory. The other casualty involved an injured finger of a state policeman who said he incurred it while hitting a Negro soldier on the head with a flashlight.

Rumors circulating in the Negro community that several soldiers were killed are believed unfounded. Two soldiers were treated at a civilian hospital, the state Charity hospital at Pineville Saturday night and were taken to Camp Claiborne Sunday. They were Binnie Robinson, 24, and Lewis Lawrence, 22.

The other soldiers were treated at the station hospitals at their camps.

CONFINED TO CAMPS

After the disturbance was quelled, all Negro soldiers were taken to the bus station and sent back to their camps. They were confined to the military reservations but were not placed under arrest.

It is not believed that the soldiers will be restricted from Alexandria permanently.

The riot had its beginning when a colored soldier and a civilian got into an argument at the Ritz theater on Lee street operated by and for Negroes. A Negro M. P. was called to take charge of the soldier. A white M. P. on the outside of the theater attempted to take charge of the soldier also. A group of colored soldiers then tried to prevent the white M. P. from interferring with the Negro M. P. The riot was the result.

The white M. P. managed to get to a telephone and called for help. Soon the area was filled with white civilian police, state police and military police. They brought tear-gas and ammunition. It was estimated that 90 policemen were involved in the battle, 60 from the 32nd military police company, 20 from the city police and 10 from the state patrol.

The Negro district is patrolled by Negro M. P.'s and a company of white M. P.'s from Wisconsin, all under orders of Major Ray McKnight of Camp Beauregard, assistant corps provost marshal.

NEGRO M.P.'S NOT ARMED

The colored M. P.'s are without guns while the whites are fully equipped.

Guns, tear gas, bricks, and rocks were used in the battle. It was reported that over 3,000 Negro soldiers were rounded up and 3,000 Negro civilians dispersed. The police closed 15 saloons and cafes in four blocks on Lee street.

Soldiers were sent back to their camps, Livingston, 14 miles north of Alexandria, and Claiborne, 18 miles south of the city.

David Iles, principal of the Peabody high school, was beaten over the head by a civilian officer because he inquired why he should close the Cool Spot cafe which he operates. The officers forced Negro businesses in the four-block district on Lee bounded by Seventh and Thornton to close.

The Dixie Grill, operated by Negroes, was ransacked by white officers who took the cash register containing approximately $85. Several hundred Negro soldiers in the grill allegedly were fired upon by the officers. Negro women were beaten, kicked and thrown out.

During the disturbance, a city bus driver is said to have given a white civilian his gun and to have told him, "Kill all the 'n------' you can." The Negroes, unarmed, used bricks, bottles and sticks. Tear gas bombs quelled the riot.

After the disturbance had ended, white business men expressed displeasure at the confining of the soldiers to the camp areas. Many claim their business is being seriously hurt by the order barring soldiers from Alexandria.

There is a $62,000 U. S. O. center for Negro soldiers here manned by a Negro staff.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Several Victims Of Louisiana Riot Expected to Die

JAN 12 1942

Alexandria, La., Jan. 11 (U.P.)—No deaths were reported today to have resulted from a riot last night of about 700 Negroes, 500 of them soldiers, in the Lee Street Negro section of Alexandria.

Several white military police were badly injured, but Army authorities rfeused to release information on their condition. Persistent reports from unauthorized sources said several soldiers were expected to die. No city or State police were injured seriously.

Several plate glass fronts in a two-block area were shattered. Today Negro civilians lined the streets discussing the fray, which saw 100 white and Negro military police, with 50 State and city police, using tear gas guns on the mob, which swung fists and hurled bottles and bricks.

Officials said the melee was caused by the refusal of a Negro soldier to submit to arrest by a white M. P. Other soldiers took up the argument and civilian onlookers entered the brawl.

Police with tear gas and night sticks, broke the crowd up and forced the soldiers involved back to their camps, of which there are three in the area. Restaurants and saloons in the district were closed immediately.

Gray estimated that "four or five" were hurt seriously, some shot and some hit with bricks. He pointed out that Saturday was payday and that about 2000 Negro soldiers were on passes in the area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Military Policeman Is Given Demotion

JAN 10 1942

Eight Other M.P.'s Must Stand Trial

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS)—A six-foot, four inch white military policeman was court martialed, demoted from the rank and placed in the stockade at Fort Jackson late last week for allegedly beating, kicking and molesting civilian Negroes. At the same time military authorities and local race leaders were working feverishly to solve the problem occasioned by recent clashes between colored citizens and MP's. Eight other MP's are to be brought to trial shortly under similar charges.

In an effort to remove the several problems that have arisen during the past twelve months, mostly in an daround Washington street, below Assembly, military authorities are reported as having banned the section to Negro soldiers who have patronized it and issued a decree which forbids their decent below Washington and Assembly.

JAN 10 1942

Military police, on Christmas Eve, are accused of having entered the Blue Palace Tea Shoppe, eight in number, and threatening proprietors of the establishment with pistols, kicking and abusing several Negroes in the streets as "retaliation" for the beating of one MP is reported as having received the preceding Monday night when he ordered two civilian men to "move on." He is now in the stockade at Fort Jackson on charges of misconduct. Trial of the eight will be held, it is reported, as soon as the necessary data is gathered.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SOLDIERS KEPT IN CAMP AFTER RIOT

JAN 13 1942

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 12—(AP)—Army officers kept Negro soldiers in their nearby camps Thursday following a riot here Saturday night in the city's "Little Harlem" section in which 30 persons were wounded, including 28 Negro soldiers, one woman and a state trooper.

Four of the soldiers, shot in the two-hour clash touched off when a white military police detail attempted to arrest a Negro soldier, were in a serious condition. Army officials said all of the soldiers were either shot, clubbed or otherwise bruised as bullets, bricks, sticks and rocks flew.

Chief of Police George C. Gray estimated that 3,000 Negro soldiers were sent back to camps and that a crowd of 3,000 Negro civilians was dispersed.

Practically all of the Negro troops involved were from Northern states, principally New York Pennsylvania and Illinois. The injured woman was shot in the hip and the state officer injured a finger hitting a soldier.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Troops Battle MP's

JAN 12 1942

ALEXANDRIA, La., (AP)—Negro soldiers were restricted Sunday by nearby Camps Livingston and Claiborne by the Fifth Army corps headquarters following a riot here Saturday night in which 30 persons were wounded, including 28 Negro soldiers, one woman and one state policeman.

Four of the soldiers, shot in the two-hour clash in the city's "Little Harlem" section, were in a serious condition, Army officials said.

A company of white military police from Wisconsin, after becoming involved with the soldiers, called for help and was reinforced by city and state police.

Chief of Police George C. Gray estimated 60 military police, a score of city officers and 10 state troopers took part in rounding up 3,000 Negro troops, dispersing 3,000 Negro civilians and closing 15 saloons and cafes in a four-block area.

Practically all of the Negro troops involved were from Northern states, principally New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, officers said.

JAN 12 1942

Fifth Army corps authorities announced that the Negro soldiers were restricted to their camps but ...

The father is pastor of the Four-Square Gospel church on Montpelier avenue.

Surviving are the parents, and maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Emmack of Riverton, Wyo.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOT.

JAN 14 1942

At this distance, no attempt can be made to fix the immediate responsibility for the riot at Alexandria, La., in which some 28 Negro soldiers were injured in addition to a white policeman and a Negro woman. It must be left to the military authorities at Camps Livingston and Claiborne to discover who started the disorders.

But there can be no doubt that the ultimate responsibility lies in the war department in Washington. The dispatches report that "practically all the Negro troops involved were from northern states, principally Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania." The war department sent these men into the heart of the Jim Crow country. This was done in face of a long series of disorders reaching back to the Brownsville, Tex., riot. Last summer there was an ugly incident near Gurdon, Ark.

JAN 14 1942

It looks almost as if the war department had deliberately set itself the problem of discovering the most inflammatory setting in which to deal with the admittedly difficult problem of race relations in the army.

There is another aspect of the disorders which deserves attention. At Gurdon and again at Alexandria, the local police took a leading part in the fighting. They were armed, and thus succeeded in cowing the soldiers, but the morale of the colored soldiers must suffer materially from such incidents. When troops get the idea that anybody can push them around, they are not likely to be of much value in battle against the Japanese.

JAN 14 1942

There should have been enough military police on duty to handle any situation which might arise. The business of keeping soldiers on leave in order is the business of the army itself. In its own interest the army should insist that civilian police concern themselves only with civilian offenders.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

30 HURT IN RIOT AS NEGRO TROOPS BATTLE POLICE

JAN 12 1942

3,000 Soldiers Rounded Up After 2 Hour Melee.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 11 [Special].—All Negro soldiers at Camp Livingston and Camp Claiborne were confined to their camps today while military police continued to round up Negro soldiers in the city after a two hour riot last night in Lee street, Alexandria's little Harlem, in which 30 persons were injured.

Guns, tear gas, bricks, and rocks were used in the battle, which involved Negro soldiers, civilians, 60 military police both white and Negro, 20 city policemen, and 10 state troopers.

JAN 12 1942

Army authorities said 28 of those wounded were Negro soldiers and the wounded included victims of gunshots, clubs, and other violence. Four soldiers were said to be in a serious condition.

Woman Shot in Hip.

The only civilian injured was May Frances Scales, 22 years old, a Negress, who was wounded in the hip by a stray bullet. At the state hospital her condition was said to be satisfactory.

One State Trooper Hurt.

The single casualty among police was an injured finger suffered by a state policeman who said he incurred it while hitting a Negro soldier on the head with a flashlight. Only two of the injured Negro soldiers were treated in civilian hospitals. They are Binnie Robinson, 24, and Lewis Lawrence, 22, who were taken to the state charity hospital in Pineville and removed to Camp Claiborne today.

JAN 12 1942

It was said the riot occurred when a white military policeman from Wisconsin attempted to arrest a Negro soldier in front of a Lee street theater. The Negro section is patroled by Negro military police and by a company of white military police from Wisconsin, all under orders of Maj. Ray McKnight of Camp Beauregard, assistant corps provost marshal.

Phone Call Brings Police.

Police Chief George Gray of Alexandria said the Wisconsin military policeman was surrounded by Negro soldiers after making the arrest, but managed to get to a telephone and call the police station, headquarters for both military and city police. The chief said half a dozen military policemen were rushed to the scene and that another call for help was issued soon afterward.

All available military and civilian police were called in the next half hour and Chief Gray went to the scene in person. Bullets, bricks, sticks, and rocks flew fast as the riot grew, windows were broken, and the city's entire supply of tear gas bombs —between 25 and 30—was used by police.

JAN 12 1942

When comparative quiet was restored two hours later it was estimated authorities had rounded up 3,000 Negro soldiers and dispersed 3,000 Negro civilians. Police closed fifteen saloons and cafés in four blocks of Lee street for the night.

Troops Returned to Camps.

The Negro soldiers were loaded into buses and sent back to their camps, Livingston, 14 miles north of Alexandria, and Claiborne, 18 miles south of the city.

It was said practically all the Negro troops involved were from northern states, principally Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Negro units at Livingston and Claiborne include infantry, artillery, and tank.

JAN 12 1942

Military police said negro soldiers rounded up today were for the most part noncommissioned officers with families who had week-end passes.

Fifth army corps headquarters said the Negro soldiers were confined to camp but were not placed under arrest.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TEXAS POLICE INSULT, ARREST RACE SOLDIERS

FEB 14 1942

Three Jailed After They Object To Abuse Of White M.P.'s

FEB 14 1942

By JOHN H. THOMPSON
(Special Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas.—Negro soldiers of the several army camps in and about this city are being terrorized by white military and civilian police, according to statements made to this correspondent by a large number of soldiers whom he has questioned separately concerning the arrest and jailing of three Negro soldiers and one civilian on charges of 'inciting to riot' when the four men had questioned the right of police and MP's calling them "Nigger soldiers" while in a tavern in the heart of the Negro section of this city this past weekend.

FEB 14 1942

Although reporters have searched the records at police headquarters, nothing of the arrests was found on the blotters. It is known, however that the civilian, H. L. Mitchell, was held under $1,000 bond which was later reduced and furnished through efforts of friends.

According to the soldiers, they told officers and MP's that they were not 'nigger soldiers' but were American soldiers.

Asserting that they were 'niggers' and that as long as they remained in the South they would be 'niggers' and would be treated as such, the police then carried the men off to jail.

FEB 14 1942

All had the serious charge of inciting to riot filed against them, I was told.

A Major Smith, in charge of military police in Houston, when contacted by this correspondent after being referred to him by the provost marshal at Ellington field, said that it was not an army policy to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers' but when off military reservations all soldiers were under the authority of civilian law, and police could call them any thing they wanted to or treat them in any way they wished.

Major Smith closed the phone conversation by saying he did not "mean to be cross questioned by you or any one else in this case. It has been thoroughly investigated by army officials and it is closed"

Statements made to me by numerous soldiers disclosed that at least one Negro soldier nearly lost an eye when he was hit by a policeman's club. Soldiers have been ordered from restaurants while eating. White MP's have called them names whenever they felt like it. Police make them move on at any time and make them remove their army caps. The soldiers are beaten with billies when they don't move fast enough when ordered by cops.

Soldiers from Ellington field have told me of having all their arms and ammunition taken from them and that when they did have arms they were not permitted to have ammunition.

FEB 14 1942

Men at the field are supposed to be a transportation company, i.e., truck drivers. They claim they are not permitted to drive their trucks off the post and when they come into town a white driver is sent to drive them.

Of the three soldiers jailed on charges of inciting to riot, one was released the following morning and told he would be arrested everytime he came into Houston.

He was arrested later that day and not released until the following morning. Receiving his pay after going back to the camp, he donned civilian clothes and went AWOL. He was heading for Langley Field, Va., according to latest reports. He was inducted at that point.

I have been reliably informed that any number of Negro soldiers have bought arms and ammunition to defend themselves if things get too hot for them in Houston.

Judging from stories told me and other newsmen here, a campaign of terror and intimidation is being waged against Negro soldiers by civilian and white military police in this area.

FEB 14 1942

Attention of the war department through its Negro advisor, Judge William Hastie, has been called to the situation. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has also been advised of the seriousness of the situation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Another Race Soldier Slain By His Guard

APR 4 1942

Sentry Fires Shot On Private At Camp Lee

CAMP LEE — With the fatal shooting of Pvt. James W. Martin, 23, Knoxville, Tenn., by a sentry in the guardhouse at Camp Lee Saturday night another slaying of Negro soldiers by either civil or military police in southern military areas is recorded.

SAY HE DID NOT OBEY

Public relations officers are reputed to have stated that Pvt. Martin refused to obey an order to leave a balcony on the second floor of the guardhouse and the corporal of the guard ordered the sentry to fire a shot. Pellets from the riot gun struck Martin in the head.

APR 4 1942

The corporal and sentry, whose names were not released, have been placed under arrest pending a hearing before a board of officers.

The private was attached to the Eighth Medical Training Battalion.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

SAYS TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS BY COPS SETTING STAGE FOR ANOTHER HOUSTON RIOT

FEB 14 1942

Officers Barge Into Recreation Room and Place Many Under Arrest

TELLS "NIGGERS" TO TAKE OFF HATS

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

HOUSTON.—(ANP)—Are unthinking white police officers in Houston trying to incite Negro soldiers to another riot like that of the first World War? Is there a studied attempt on the part of local police to make Negro soldiers feel inferior? Is the uniform of a soldier respected by Houston police? Are soldiers of the U. S. army to be treated like dogs merely because they have black faces? Are Negro soldiers being trained to fight the white South or a foreign foe?

These and numerous other questions have been asked by local Negro citizens who have been aroused over abuse heaped on a number of Negro soldiers this past week while in a tavern in the heart of a Negro section of Houston.

According to reliable witnesses, all telling the same story, cops came into the place, began calling a number of soldiers in uniform by the hated name of "Niggers." When a young, intelligent sergeant told the cop in a nice way, "We are not 'nigger' soldiers, we are American soldiers," the cop began abusing the entire bunch of soldiers, sent in a riot call for more police and threatened to kill the soldiers if they talked back.

A number of squad cars responded, accompanied by several white MP's. According to witnesses, there was no need for the riot call but police charged into the place, called all soldiers by the hated name, demanded that the soldiers take off their uniform caps while talking to the officers. All refused to take them off and one white MP is said to have tried to knock the sergeant's hat off with his billy, but did not succeed.

It was reliably reported to this correspondent and later coroborated by several witnesses, that the young Negro soldiers were not boistrous, nor did they get loud in their talk with the cops, but they did tell them they were in the army and were fighting for whites as well as blacks and they felt as good as any of the officers. All were rounded up by the cops, and one, Sgt. Vasco Edmunds, stationed at Tllington field, was placed under arrest by a white MP.

A near riot was averted when a printer by the name of W. H. Mitchell tried to tell the officers that the soldiers were from the north and did not know the way of the south. He also said, according to those present, that he as a citizen resented being called a "nigger" and those soldiers must also resent it when they were fighting for their country. He was immediately placed under arrest, carried to jail and placed under $1,000 bond for three days when local citizens had the bond reduced to $400 and he was then released.

This correspondent attempted to get in touch with authorities in charge of the military police in Houston and was told that Maj. Smith, who was in charge, had gone to Beaumont and would not be back until the next day. Authorities at Ellington field when contacted said Maj. Smith was the party to talk to about the case.

Houston is once again sitting on dynamite. Negro soldiers being trained in camps near here are for the most part, from the north. Most of them are intelligent boys, reared on the doctrine of democracy. They resent being kicked around by white MP's and local white police. Their attitude was eloquently expressed by one lad who said, "Since I am in the army for the duration, I would much rather die fighting for my race here in American than to fight and die for my country in a foreign land." This seems to be the concensus of opinion of most of the soldiers talked to by this correspondent.

To the best of this writer's knowledge there are no Negro MP's in Houston, though a large number of colored soldiers come into the city when on leave. White MP's travel with the police squad cars when called to the Negro districts and usually jump out of the cars with their hands on their pistols. All are armed with pistols and billies. Civilians resent their interference with their pleasure. But civilian police countenance any action by the MP force when in a Negro section.

Strict orders have gone out in this section to all Negro tavern owners not to sell any beer to soldiers under 21. White naval recruits have been fed in the kitchen of a Chinese restaurant until this week when they were given food at a Negro restaurant.

Democracy is being given a beating here in Houston.

Finally getting in touch with Maj. Smith over the phone, who is in charge of military police in Houston, he told this reporter angrily, "The army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities and it is settled. Negro soldiers, when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the army to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers.' I do not mean to be cross-examined by you on this case and it is best that you do not stir up any trouble over it."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SOLDIERS ARE TREATED LIKE 'BAD BOYS'

Report 'Reform School' Tactics Employed At Camp Robinson

FEB 21 1942

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An authoritative report from the vicinity of the camp revealed this week that army officials keep a 24-hour vigilance to see that the men "never get any privilege beyond that of a bad child."

The report stated further that the soldiers have no theatres, no service club, no guest house or post exchange with colored clerks. The battalion's authorized strength is estimated to be more than 1,000 enlisted men and officers, yet only 10 per cent may receive passes on recreation days.

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Negro soldiers are addressed as "boy" by white M.P.'s by wish of the camp commander. The Negro M.P. must patrol his beat with only a night stick, while the white M.P. is allowed to carry a pistol in addition to his nightstick.

Great restrictions are set against Negro women wishing to visit soldiers. By direct orders to military police Negro women may visit selectees at the reception center only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Only for "grave cause" are they permitted to visit selectees after 6 p.m., and then only upon approval of the officer of the day.

Only Negro women who are relatives of members of the Ninety-second Engineers are granted visiting privileges at the camp and then by permission of the officer of the day between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HOLD INQUIRIES INTO SLAYING OF A NEGRO SOLDIER

MAR 24 1942

Shot by Policeman as Crowd Threatens.

Little Rock, Ark., March 23 [Special].—Military and civilian authorities today were conducting investigations into the slaying of a Negro soldier by a city policeman last night during a mêlée in the Negro district in connection with the arrest of another colored soldier.

Meantime additional military police and city patrolmen were placed on duty in the Negro district to prevent possible resultant disorders altho the area was quiet thruout the day. This city of 88,000 has about 15,000 Negroes.

The victim was Sergt. Thomas B. Foster, 30 years old, of Zebulon, N. C. He enlisted in the army last May 31 at Baltimore, Md., and was a member of the 92d enginer battalion, which was sent to Camp Robinson here several months ago to do construction work.

Crowd Objects to Arrest.

Camp Robinson authorities withheld comment on the shooting but city police said is resulted from an unsuccessful attempt of a crowd of Negroes, led by Foster, to liberate Private Albert Glover, company mate of Foster, who had been arrested by military police for drunkenness.

Patrolman A. J. Hay, who shot Foster four times, said that he and Patrolman George Henson went to the assistance of two military policemen who had arrested Glover and were barred by a crowd of Negro civilians from taking him to their army truck.

"Bystanders tried to hang onto the soldier and interfere in every way they could short of striking obstructing manner short of delivering actual blows," Hay said in his report. "The M. P.'s got about a third of a block from the scene of the arrest, fighting Glover and the crowd all the way.

"I asked the M. P.'s to let me help then, as I had been trying to hold the crowd back. I got hold of Foster and he threw me down on the ground and took my night stick. I jumped up before he did. He started to come at me with my stick. I pulled my gun and shot him.

Tells of Another Shot.

"Some time between the time of the arrest and when I shot Foster, there was a shot fired. I understand that Foster got possession of one of the M. P.'s guns and fired the shot."

No accusation was made that Foster had a gun at the time he was shot. There was a report that Foster had seized a gun from someone and that it was quickly taken from him, but this was not corroborated.

Night Chief A. N. Martin said a near riot was precipitated by the shooting, which took place in the heart of the Negfro section, but others said that the majority of the members of the large crowd were merely onlookers. Order was quickly restored when military police cleared the district of Negro soldiers. Foster was taken to a Little Rock hospital where he died several hours after the shooting.

47d-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

M.P. BRUTALITY

SAYS TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS BY COPS SETTING STAGE FOR ANOTHER HOUSTON RIOT

Officers Barge Into Recreation Room and Place Many Under Arrest

TELLS "NIGGERS" TO TAKE OFF HATS

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

HOUSTON.—(ANP)—Are unthinking white police officers in Houston trying to incite Negro soldiers to another riot like that of the first World War? Is there a studied attempt on the part of local police to make Negro soldiers feel inferior? Is the uniform of a soldier respected by Houston police? Are soldiers of the U. S. army to be treated like dogs merely because they have black faces? Are Negro soldiers being trained to fight the white South or a foreign foe?

These and numerous other questions have been asked by local Negro citizens who have been aroused over abuse heaped on a number of Negro soldiers this past week while in a tavern in the heart of a Negro section of Houston.

According to reliable witnesses, all telling the same story, cops came into the place, began calling a number of soldiers in uniform by the hated name of "Niggers." When a young, intelligent sergeant told the cop in a nice way, "We are not 'nigger' soldiers, we are American soldiers," the cop began abusing the entire bunch of soldiers, sent in a riot call for more police and threatened to kill the soldiers if they talked back.

A number of squad cars responded, accompanied by several white MP's. According to witnesses, there was no need for the riot call but police charged into the place, called all soldiers by the hated name, demanded that the soldiers take off their uniform caps while talking to the officers. All refused to take them off and one white MP is said to have tried to knock the sergeant's hat off with his billy, but did not succeed.

It was reliably reported to this correspondent and later corroborated by several witnesses, that the young Negro soldiers were not boistrous, nor did they get loud in their talk with the cops, but they did tell them they were in the army and were fighting for whites as well as blacks and they felt as good as any of the officers. All were rounded up by the cops, and one, Sgt. Vasco Edmunds, stationed at Ellington field, was placed under arrest by a white MP.

A near riot was averted when a printer by the name of W. H. Mitchell tried to tell the officers that the soldiers were from the north and did not know the way of the south. He also said, according to those present, that he as a citizen resented being called a "nigger" and those soldiers must also resent it when they were fighting for their country. He was immediately placed under arrest, carried to jail and placed under $1,000 bond for three days when local citizens had the bond reduced to $400 and he was then released.

This correspondent attempted to get in touch with authorities in charge of the military police in Houston and was told that Maj. Smith, who was in charge, had gone to Beaumont and would not be back until the next day. Authorities at Ellington field when contacted said Maj. Smith was the party to talk to about the case.

Houston is once again sitting on dynamite. Negro soldiers being trained in camps near here are for the most part, from the north. Most of them are intelligent boys, reared on the doctrine of democracy. They resent being kicked around by white MP's and local white police. Their attitude was eloquently expressed by one lad who said, "Since I am in the army for the duration, I would much rather die fighting for my race here in American than to fight and die for my country in a foreign land." This seems to be the concensus of opinion of most of the soldiers talked to by this correspondent.

To the best of this writer's knowledge there are no Negro MP's in Houston, though a large number of colored soldiers come into the city when on leave. White MP's travel with the police squad cars when called to the Negro districts and usually jump out of the cars with their hands on their pistols. All are armed with pistols and billies. Civilians resent their interference with their pleasure. But civilian police countenance any action by the MP force when in a Negro section.

Strict orders have gone out in this section to all Negro tavern owners not to sell any beer to soldiers under 21. White naval recruits have been fed in the kitchen of a Chinese restaurant until this week when they were given food at a Negro restaurant.

Democracy is being given a beating here in Houston.

Finally getting in touch with Maj. Smith over the phone, who is in charge of military police in Houston, he told this reporter angrily, "The army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities and it is settled. Negro soldiers, when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the army to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers.' I do not mean to be cross-examined by you on this case and it is best that you do not stir up any trouble over it."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SOLDIERS ARE TREATED LIKE 'BAD BOYS'

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN CAMPS.

The fatal shooting of a Negro army sergeant by a city policeman in Little Rock, Ark., provides additional proof, if more is needed, that the army is making a mistake in sending Negro troops into the southern states for training. Only two months ago 29 Negro soldiers, almost all of them from the northern states, were injured in a riot in Alexandria, La. Last summer there were clashes between Negro troops and white citizens near Gurdon, Ark. These incidents run all the way back to the Brownsville, Tex., riot.

The report on the Little Rock shooting comes from the city policeman who killed the sergeant. The victim is said to have joined Negro civilians in attempting to release a comrade who had been arrested by military police and to have used violence against the city patrolman. No matter who started the row, the disorder was no isolated incident, and the whole series should demonstrate to the war department that it is asking for trouble when it persists in sending colored troops into a known climate of racial intolerance.

The war department—after the Alexandria shootings—recognized the army's responsibility for maintaining order among troops on leave by promising to correct deficiencies of military police control. The performance has not lived up to the promise. If the war department expects creditable conduct in battle from its colored troops, it will get them out of the south. The morale of these soldiers cannot remain good if they know that anybody can shove them around

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Aided by Military Policemen

One Soldier Dead, Another Badly Beaten

MAR 28 1942

BULLETIN

It is the plan of the war department that where Negro soldiers are on leave in cities, there will be Negro military policemen on duty. This plan was made known at the conference of Negro publishers called by the war department in Washington last December. According to information from Little Rock, the commanding officer of the 92nd Engineers went against these plans and blocked the use of Negro M. P.'s

MAR 28 1942

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (Special to The Call)—A Negro soldier of the 92nd Engineer Battalion was killed in cold blood here Sunday, March 22, by the civilian police of this city, aided by the military policemen from the near-by army camp. Another soldier was brutally beaten by the civilian police.

Dead is Sgt. Thomas B. Foster, Company D, 92nd Engineers battalion stationed at Camp Robinson. His home was in Zebulon, N. C. The patrolman who did the shooting was A. J. Hay.

An eye witness described the slaying of the soldier in the following words:

"Incidents that led up to this murder was the brutal beating of a soldier of the 92nd Engrs. in Little Rock. The Military Police on guard in this section of the town allowed the civilian authorities of Little Rock to club a Negro soldier mercilessly in their presence without caring one whit about the matter.

OBJECTED TO BRUTALITY MAR 28 1942

"They remained indifferent and totally unconcerned. Sgt. Foster of the 92nd Engineers questioned the M. P's as to why they allowed the civilian authorities to hit the soldier. At his question, a civilian policeman said, 'take this damn soldier out of here.'

"The MP's grabbed him and he resisted, then two others grabbed hold of him also. At this time one of the civilian policeman drew his pistol and shot in the air making all the people around move away. Then he took his billie and struck the soldier three times about the head while he was still being held by the MP's and the soldier fell to the ground.

"The other soldiers in the neighborhood started towards them and the MP's drew their pistols and made everyone stand back. At this time the civilian policeman emptied his revolver into the soldier who was lying on the ground."

BLAME ON COMMANDER MAR 28 1942

The eye-witness continued, "This murder can be laid to the door of the commanding officer of the 92nd Engineers who had the Negro MP's removed and white MP's put in their stead. As long as the 92nd Engineers has been in the Southland, he has indorsed all discriminatory practices in regards to the men of thsi outfit."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WHITE M.P.'S OFFENSIVE TO ARMY MEN

MAR 28 1942

Shot Six Times By Policeman

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Mar. 26 —Another Negro soldier was added to the long list of casualties suffered by colored soldiers in uniform at the hands of brutal white people when Sgt. Thomas B. Foster, 30, Company B of the Engineer battalion at Camp Robinson was shot six times by a city patrolman Sunday while the soldier lay on the ground from the effects of clubbing by his slayer.

Foster died several hours afterwards in the hospital. He was shot by A. J. Hay who is said to have been eager to kill a Negro to avenge the death of his father several years ago. His father was a detective.

M. P. Arrests Soldier

The affair began when white military police arrested Pvt. Albert Glover for alleged drunkeness. Glover objected to being arrested by the white MP and resisted. He was egged on by the bystanders and an officer, George Henson, tried to take custody of the man.

Sergt. Foster knew Glover. He interfered to quiet the disturbance. Hay became enraged because of the attitude the crowd had taken in favor of Glover. Sergt. Foster tried to explain that he knew Glover and, besides, he pointed out, a civilian police officer had no right to arrest the man anyway.

Attacks Soldier

The police officer attacked Sergt. Foster with his club until he fell. While he lay on the ground Hay shot him six times.

A near riot was prevented only when additional police were called on the scene.

Occurs at Church

The shooting took place in front of the Allison Presbyterian church in the center of the colored district.

Foster, whose home is in Zebulon, North Carolina, enlisted in the army of May, 1941, from Baltimore.

The authorities at Camp Robinson withheld comment on the ruthless slaying. The killer, it was said, was not jailed.

Negroes Aroused

The colored people of this city were aroused by the killing and went into action immediately to stop the "rising tide of brutality suffered by our soldiers at the hands of white people while they are serving in the armed forces of the nation." MAR 28 1942

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

ARKANSAS SCENE OF SHOOTING

MAR 28 1942

Patrolman Kills Sergeant

MAR 27 1942

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23.— (Special).— Military and and civilian authorities were conducting investigations into the slaying of a Race soldier by a city policeman last night during a melee in the Race district in connection with the arrest of another Race soldier.

Meantime additional military police and city patrolmen were placed on duty in the Race district to prevent possible resultant disorders altho the area was quiet throughout the day. This city of 88,000 has about 15,000 Negroes.

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No accusation was made that Foster had a gun at the time he was shot.

Night Chief A. N. Martin said a near riot was precipitated by the shooting, which took place in the heart of the Race section, but others said that the majority of the members of the large crowd were merely onlookers. Order was quickly restored when military police cleared the district of Race soldiers. Foster was taken to a Little Rock hospital where he died several hours after the shooting.

47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

2,000 Protest Wanton Killing Of Soldier

MAR 29 1942

Little Rock Citizens Seek Race Policemen

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP)—Stirred to its depths by the wanton shooting Sunday afternoon, of Sgt. Thomas P. Foster by a local white patrolman, A. J. Hay, the Negro population of Little Rock, sprang into action to protest the killing, and to demand better methods of dealing with soldier visitors to Little Rock. A mass meeting attended by 2,000 Negro citizens adopted a resolution, prepared by a committee headed by J. H. McConico, executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, asking city, county and federal authorities to make a thorough investigation of the incident.

A petition was addressed to the Little Rock common council asking that Negro policemen replace white policemen now patrolling the Negro business section.

DISSATISFACTION MAR 29 1942

Dissatisfaction was expressed with the fact that both civil and military authorities had declared the killing justifiable.

The dead soldier was Sgt. Thomas P. Foster of Co. D, 92d Engineers, stationed at nearby Camp Robinson. Foster was shot as he lay on the ground after being attacked by white M. P.'s following his attempt to inquire into the arrest of a colored soldier charged with intoxication. The shots were fired by Patrolman A. J. Hay, white, who sent four bullets into the prostrate form of the soldier, at the corner of 9th and Gaines Street, in the heart of the Negro section and before hundreds of citizens drawn from their homes by the first real spring Sunday afternoon.

WAS 30 YEARS OLD

Sgt. Foster whose home was at Zebulon, N. C. was 30 years old. He had enlisted in the army last May, at Baltimore, Md., and had been assigned to 92nd Engineers which arrived here but recently to do construction work.

Among the Little Rock citizens who took an active part in calling the mass meeting were:

Rev. G. W. Blakely, pastor Bethel AME Church; Rev. E. C. Dyer First Baptist Church; Revs. F. T. Guy, G. Chilton Christian, P. J. Sears, G. F. Caesar, P. F. Kelly, N. Nichols, G. B. Ashford and J. F. Henderson while counsel was given by Attys. J. A. Hibbler, Scripio Jones and J. R. Booker. Others active were W. Harry Bass, G. H. Evans, S. M. Ballard, G. H. Evans, Peach Jordan, J. L. Wilson, and L. Christophe Bates.

Fort Dix Officials Inquire Into Clash Causing 3 Deaths

World Telegram
New York, N.Y.

No Arrests Made But There's Possibility Of Court-Martial

APR 3 1942

By the United Press.

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3.—Military authorities invoked a board of inquiry today to investigate a battle between Negro soldiers and white military policemen last night in which three soldiers were killed and five were wounded.

The battle occurred across the narrow street which divides the Fort Dix military reservation from the adjoining town of Pointsville. The Negro soldiers were firing from their barracks on one side of the street; the white military policemen from business houses and the sidewalk on the Pointsville side.

List of Casualties.

The dead were Pvt. Manie W. Strouth, Honey Camp, Va., a military policeman; Pvt. Isaac W. Brown, Henderson, Tenn., Negro, and Corpl. W. E. Hall, Negro.

The wounded, all Negroes were Pvt. John L. Robinson, Corpl. Hammond E. Millotte, Pvt. Pinkley Reed, Pvt. L. V. Martin, Greenwood, Miss.; Pvt. Evans Webber. None was in a serious condition.

M. P. BURTALITY

Private Robinson was not involved in the battle. He was taking a shower in the barracks and a stray bullet hit him.

Obey Officers.

The fighting lasted for 15 minutes, starting at 9 p. m., and was sporadic. Little discipline was involved. Colonel Herbert D. Forrest, executive officer of the post, and several officers drove up in staff cars and ended the difficulty.

Stopping in the middle of the street they ordered the white military policemen to cease firing and commanded the Negro soldiers to come out of their barracks. The orders were instantly obeyed.

No arrests were made. That will come, if justified, after the official inquiry to determine which soldier or soldiers were responsible. Trial by courtmartial will follow.

APR 3 1942

50 Policemen There.

Post officials estimated that no more than 15 Negroes were in the barracks and emphasized that not all were involved. At the start only a few white military policemen were shooting. It was estimated that at the end some 50 were opposite the barracks.

Pay day was Tuesday for the Negro troops; therefore, officers said, not many were in the barracks as early as 9 p. m.

But many were lined up in Waldron's Sports Pallace, a billiard parlor, restaurant and bar across the street, in Pointsville, waiting to use the public telephone. There were both white and Negro troops in the line. There was a dispute in the line; angry voices rose. A military policeman, believed to have been Strouth, tried to quell the disturbance. Soon he was involved in a verbal altercation with one of the Negroes.

APR 3 1942

Tries to Get Pistol.

The Negro soldier, Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, said, lunged for the military policeman's pistol, ripping the holster. He failed to get the pistol. The Negro ran then, Major Woldike said, with the military policeman in pursuit. Outside the policeman saw he couldn't overtake the Negro and fired one shot over his head, shouting for him to halt.

"This brought forth a fusillade of shots from the barracks across the road," Major Woldike said.

The Negroes firing from within the barracks were presumed by officers to have been using their service rifles, which troops take into barracks with them. The soldiers were at target practice yesterday, Major Woldike said, and, though it is strictly prohibited, he presumed that some had retained a few rounds of ammunition.

APR 3 1942

Have Riot Guns.

The military policemen are equipped with riot guns—sawed-off shotguns—and the nature of the wounds of the wounded men indicated that they were mostly hit by these.

Emphasizing the sporadic nature of the battle, Major Woldike estimated that not more than 50 shots were fired by both sides.

Strouth was felled early in the battle. He had bullet wounds in the heart, chest and right leg.

The identity of the Negro soldier who lunged at the policeman and then failed to obey his order to halt was not definitely established at once, but he was believed to have been either Corporal Hall or Private Brown.

GEN. DAVIS PROBING FORT DIX 'BRAWL'

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 11 1942

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N.!

CAMP DIX, N. J., Apr. 9—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's Staff, has arrived from Washington to take charge of the investigation into the shooting to death of three soldiers and wounding of five others in a clash here last Thursday.

General Davis heads a joint Army Inquiry Board composed of officers of the Inspector Generals and the New York Port of Embarkation, which has jurisdiction over Fort Dix.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU And JOHN R. WILLIAMS Staff Correspondents

FORT DIX, N.J., April 9—Although a final report has not yet been rendered by an Army board which has been investigating the shooting match last Thursday night between colored and white military police on the one hand and Negro soldiers on the other which resulted in the death of a white M. P., a Negro corporal and a Negro private, and the wounding of five other Negro privates, every high authority on this reservation agrees that the shooting was "a brawl" devoid of racial animosities which could just as well have happened between groups of soldiers of the same race. APR 11 1942

"The shooting was deplorable," said Col. Herbert D. Forrest, post executive officer, but prelimiiary investigations have tended to show that it was all in the nature of a brawl, and not in any sense a race riot. It should be emphasized that Negro military policemen were also engaged in keeping the Negro troops at bay."

NO INDICATION OF TENSION

Col. Cassius M. Dowell, post commander, insisted that the fight was not prompted by racial animosities. "If it had to happen, it could just as well have occurred between members of the same race." The day after the shooting, he said, Negro soldiers mingled with white soldiers in the same canteens, at side by side in the same buses to Trenton and there had been no indication of racial tension anywhere.

There had been no arrests up to Saturday night, but Private Josepn Gray, who is accused of having precipitated all the trouble by attempting to snatch a gun from the holster of a white military policeman, was being confined to his quarters under guard and the regiment to which he was attached was being restricted to its regimental area.

What Col. Dowell referred to as the "Pointville incident" began around 9:15 p. m. in the soldier-packed recreation rooms of the Military Sports Palace, a privately owned combination bar, penny arcade, shooting gallery and lunch room located on private property just outside the Fort Dix reservation and directly across the road from barracks housing approximately 200 Negro troops. The section is known as Pointville.

ARGUMENT OVER PHONE APR 11 1942

Recently, Fort Dix authorities removed all public telephones from the reservation because 'troop movements were being relayed by soldiers to anxious relatives and authorities were afraid that this information might be passed on inadvertently to enemy informers. Since then, the two public telephones in the Military Sports Palace have had long waiting lines at all hours and it was an argument over a "next" between a Negro soldier and two white soldiers, who complained that he had "jumped" the line, that started everything.

The Negro soldier involved in the argument has not yet been identified, but according to Augustus Waldron, of Trenton, owner of the Military Sports Palace, Private Gray left a bowling game at one end of the building and tried to snatch a gun from the holster of Private Alfred L. C. Hayhoe, of Lansing, Mich., who was trying to quiet the argument between the first Negro soldier and the two whites.

COLORED MP TO RESCUE APR 11 1942

Private Hayhoe's holster was ripped slightly, but he succeeded in retaining his gun, and as Private Gray dashed out into the road Private Hayhoe and Private Manie W. Strouth, of Honey Camp, Va., dashed out in pursuit. According to camp authorities, Hayhoe and Strouth fired four or five shots over Gray's head. The commotion caused Negro troops to pour out from the barracks across the street. Gray halted and was being led back to the scene when one or more Negro soldiers with rifles began firing at the M. P.'s. Private Strouth was hit in the back by three shots and died instantly when a bullet pierced his heart. Private Hayhoe then shot down Private Isaac W. Brown, colored, of Henderson, Tenn., whom he said was Strouth's assailant.

Hayhoe was joined by two other M. P.'s, one of whom was Private Don Blackman, 29, of 251 Lenox

47d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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WAS 30 YEARS OLD

Sgt. Foster whose home was at Zebulon, N. C. was 30 years old. He had enlisted in the army last May, at Baltimore, Md., and had been assigned to 92nd Engineers which arrived here but recently to do construction work.

Among the Little Rock citizens who took an active part in calling the mass meeting were:

Rev. G. W. Blakely, pastor Bethel AME Church; Rev. E. C. Dyer First Baptist Church; Revs. F. T Guy, G. Chilton Christian, P. J. Sears, G. F. Caesar, P. F. Kelly, N. Nichols, G. B. Ashford and J. F. Henderson while counsel was given by Attys. J. A. Hibbler, Scripio Jones and J. R. Booker. Others active were W. Harry Bass, G. H. Evans, S. M. Ballard, G. H. Evans, Peach Jordan, J. L. Wilson, and L. Christophe Bates.

M. P. BURTALITY

Fort Dix Officials Inquire Into Clash Causing 3 Deaths

No Arrests Made, But There's Possibility Of Court-Martial

By the United Press.

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3.—Military authorities invoked a board of inquiry today to investigate a battle between Negro soldiers and white military policemen last night in which three soldiers were killed and five were wounded.

The battle occurred across the narrow street which divides the Fort Dix military reservation from the adjoining town of Pointsville. The Negro soldiers were firing from their barracks on one side of the street; the white military policemen from business houses and the sidewalk on the Pointsville side.

List of Casualties.

The dead were Pvt. Manie W. Strouth, Honey Camp, Va., a military policeman; Pvt. Isaac W. Brown, Henderson, Tenn., Negro, and Corpl. W. E. Hall, Negro.

The wounded, all Negroes were Pvt. John L. Robinson, Corpl. Hammond E. Millotte, Pvt. Pinkley Reed, Pvt. L. V. Martin, Greenwood, Miss.; Pvt. Evans Webber. None was in a serious condition.

Private Robinson was not involved in the battle. He was taking a shower in the barracks and a stray bullet hit him.

Obey Officers.

The fighting lasted for 15 minutes, starting at 9 p. m., and was sporadic. Little discipline was involved. Colonel Herbert D. Forrest, executive officer of the post, and several officers drove up in staff cars and ended it with no difficulty.

Stopping in the middle of the street they ordered the white military policemen to cease firing and commanded the Negro soldiers to come out of their barracks. The orders were instantly obeyed.

No arrests were made. That will come, if justified, after the official inquiry to determine which soldier or soldiers were responsible. Trial by courtmartial will follow.

50 Policemen There.

Post officials estimated that no more than 15 Negroes were in the barracks and emphasized that not all were involved. At the start only a few white military policemen were shooting. It was estimated that at the end some 50 were opposite the barracks.

Pay day was Tuesday for the Negro troops; therefore, officers said, not many were in the barracks as early as 9 p. m.

But many were lined up in Waldron's Sports Pallace, a billiard parlor, restaurant and bar across the street, in Pointsville, waiting to use the public telephone. There were both white and Negro troops in the line. There was a dispute in the line; angry voices rose. A military policeman, believed to have been Strouth, tried to quell the disturbance. Soon he was involved in a verbal altercation with one of the Negroes.

Tries to Get Pistol.

The Negro soldier, Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, said, lunged for the military policeman's pistol, ripping the holster. He failed to get the pistol. The Negro ran then, Major Woldike said, with the military policeman in pursuit. Outside the policeman saw he couldn't overtake the Negro and fired one shot over his head, shouting for him to halt.

"This brought forth a fusillade of shots from the barracks across the road," Major Woldike said.

The Negroes firing from within the barracks were presumed by officers to have been using their service rifles, which troops take into barracks with them. The soldiers were at target practice yesterday, Major Woldike said, and, though it is strictly prohibited, he presumed that some had retained a few rounds of ammunition.

Have Riot Guns.

The military policemen are equipped with riot guns—sawed-off shotguns—and the nature of the wounds of the wounded men indicated that they were mostly hit by these.

Emphasizing the sporadic nature of the battle, Major Woldike estimated that not more than 50 shots were fired by both sides.

Strouth was felled early in the battle. He had bullet wounds in the heart, chest and right leg.

The identity of the Negro soldier who lunged at the policeman and then failed to obey his order to halt was not definitely established at once, but he was believed to have been either Corporal Hall or Private Brown.

GEN. DAVIS PROBING FORT DIX 'BRAWL'

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N.!

CAMP DIX, N. J., Apr. 9—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's Staff, has arrived from Washington to take charge of the investigation into the shooting to death of three soldiers and wounding of five others in a clash here last Thursday.

General Davis heads a joint Army Inquiry Board composed of officers of the Inspector Generals and the New York Port of Embarkation, which has jurisdiction over Fort Dix.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
And JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondents

FORT DIX, N.J., April 9—Although a final report has not yet been rendered by an Army board which has been investigating the shooting match last Thursday night between colored and white military police on the one hand and Negro soldiers on the other which resulted in the death of a white M. P., a Negro corporal and a Negro private, and the wounding of five other Negro privates, every high authority on this reservation agrees that the shooting was "a brawl" devoid of racial animosities which could just as well have happened between groups of soldiers of the same race.

"The shooting was deplorable," said Col. Herbert D. Forrest, post executive officer, but preliminary investigations have tended to show that it was all in the nature of a brawl, and not in any sense a race riot. It should be emphasized that Negro military policemen were also engaged in keeping the Negro troops at bay."

NO INDICATION OF TENSION

Col. Cassius M. Dowell, post commander, insisted that the fight was not prompted by racial animosities. "If it had to happen, it could just as well have occurred between members of the same race." The day after the shooting, he said, Negro soldiers mingled with white soldiers in the same canteens, at side by side in the same buses to Trenton and there had been no indication of racial tension anywhere.

There had been no arrests up to Saturday night, but Private Joseph Gray, who is accused of having precipitated all the trouble by attempting to snatch a gun from the holster of a white military policeman, was being confined to his quarters under guard and the regiment to which he was attached was being restricted to its regimental area.

What Col. Dowell referred to as the "Pointville incident" began around 9:15 p. m. in the soldier-packed recreation rooms of the Military Sports Palace, a privately owned combination bar, penny arcade, shooting gallery and lunch room located on private property just outside the Fort Dix reservation and directly across the road from barracks housing approximately 200 Negro troops. The section is known as Pointville.

ARGUMENT OVER PHONE

Recently, Fort Dix authorities removed all public telephones from the reservation because troop movements were being relayed by soldiers to anxious relatives and authorities were afraid that this information might be passed on inadvertently to enemy informers. Since then, the two public telephones in the Military Sports Palace have had long waiting lines at all hours and it was an argument over a "next" between a Negro soldier and two white soldiers, who complained that he had "jumped" the line, that started everything.

The Negro soldier involved in the argument has not yet been identified, but according to Augustus Waldron, of Trenton, owner of the Military Sports Palace, Private Gray left a bowling game at one end of the building and tried to snatch a gun from the holster of Private Alfred L. C. Hayhoe, of Lansing, Mich., who was trying to quiet the argument between the first Negro soldier and the two whites.

COLORED MP TO RESCUE

Private Hayhoe's holster was ripped slightly, but he succeeded in retaining his gun, and as Private Gray dashed out into the road Private Hayhoe and Private Manie W. Strouth, of Honey Camp, Va., dashed out in pursuit. According to camp authorities, Hayhoe and Strouth fired four or five shots over Gray's head. The commotion caused Negro troops to pour out from the barracks across the street. Gray halted and was being led back to the scene when one or more Negro soldiers with rifles began firing at the M. P's. Private Strouth was hit in the back by three shots and died instantly when a bullet pierced his heart. Private Hayhoe then shot down Private Isaac W. Brown, colored, of Henderson, Tenn., whom he said was Strouth's assailant.

Hayhoe was joined by two other M. P.'s, one of whom was Private Don Blackman, 29, of 251 Lenox

avenue, Harlem, and together they made their way to the Military Sports Palace, the "retreat" being conspicuously covered by Blackman who kept the Negro soldiers at bay by threatening to shoot down the first man who dared to follow.

In response to a riot call, about 25 other M. P.'s. descended on the scene, the Negro troops scurried to their barracks and the shooting started in earnest. It was estimated that about 50 rounds were fired and that the shooting lasted between 15 and 20 minutes. It came to an abrupt halt when Second Lieutenant George Hawley, 27, acting provost marshall, and Lieutenant John Bouquio, 34, of Plainfield, N. J., dashed to the scene in a staff car, drove between the lines of fire and shouted orders to cease firing.

The Negro soldiers were ordered out of the barracks for a preliminary investigation and white officers attached to the colored regiment took command and began a survey of casualties and damages. Corporal W. E. Hall, of Conyers, Ga., was found dead and the following were found injured:

Private Wilbur Evans, of Waynesboro, Miss.; Private L. V. Martin, Greenwood, Miss.; Pinkey Reed, Summit, Miss., and John T. Robinson, Augusta, Ga. Robinson had been taking a shower in one of the barracks when a bullet zinged through a window and struck him in the head. Another soldier, Corporal Millotte E. Hammond, who had been drinking a cup of coffee in the Military Sports Palace, was hit in the head by a stray bullet.

Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, said that most of the dead and injured were struck by .30 caliber rifle bullets. The M. P's. use .45 calibre bullets. The soldiers use .30 caliber bullets in their target practice, but no one in authority cared to hazard a guess as to how the men managed to secret a large quantity of live bullets in their barracks. They are allowed to retain their rifles but all live bullets are supposed to be checked in after practice. The Negro soldiers had been at target practice that very afternoon.

Since the Draft was put into operation, Negro soldiers have been stationed at Fort Dix. Col. Ned Gourdin's regiment, which has been assigned to the protection of New York's docks and bridges, was one of the units trained at this famous post. The number of Negro soldiers at the post varies between 3,000 and 5,000, and represents roughly about one-tenth of the military population.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gen. Davis Heads Army Probe Into Fort Dix Melee

"Merely a Brawl," Col. Dowell Says Of Gun Battle

APR 8 1942

FORT DIX, N. J. —(ANP) Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking Negro officer in the United States army and assistant to army inspector general, Saturday launched an investigation into the riot deaths Thursday night of two colored soldiers and a white military policeman and the wounding of five other Negroes.

The New York Port of Embarkation, which now has jurisdiction over Fort Dix, at the same time began inquiry into the shooting. The two are being held jointly with Gen. Davis, sent here from Washington, as head of the investigating committee. Another probe by a board of Fort Dix officers, headed by Lt. Col. Arthur Grant, was started Friday for the post commander, Col. C. M. Dowell.

"MERELY A BRAWL"

Col. Dowell, as post investigation started, call the riot "merely a brawl" without racial significance.

Pvt. Joseph Gray, accused of having provoked the shooting by attempting to snatch the pistol of Pvt. L. C. Hayhoe of Lansing, Michigan, white M. P., was the first participant called. He allegedly grabbed at the gun as Hayhoe sought to quiet an argument over use of telephone booth between two white and one Negro soldiers in the Waldron Sports palace, a recreation center on private property across a highway from a Negro barracks.

The owner of Waldron, Augustus Waldron, white, of Trenton, said Gray left a bowling alley to snatch at Hayhoe's gun. Gray then fled from the building pursued by Hayhoe and another white M. P., Pvt. Manie W. Strouth of Honey Camp, Virginia. Outside they fired three or four shots in the air and Gray stopped.

ARMED WITH RIFLES

He was being led back to the building, Waldron said, when about 40 colored soldiers, illegally armed with rifles, crept up behind Strough and fired three shots into his back. He fell dead with a bullet in the heart. His assailant, later identified as Pvt. Isaac W. Brown of Henderson, Tennessee, was shot down by Hayhoe.

A volley of rifle shots from colored soldiers followed this gunplay. Waldron by this time had extinguished his outside lights. Hayhoe retreated into the building with two other M. P.'s including Pvt. Don Blackman of New York City, a Negro, who held riflemen at bay until 25 reserve M. P.'s arrived.

Call Tuskegee Riot 'Gross Exaggeration'

WASHINGTON, D.C., Apr. 23—War Department officials used the term "gross exaggeration of a minor incident" in commenting on the Tuskegee riot story which appeared first in the Courier two weeks ago. Calling on the public to withhold judgement on the incident which occurred in the town of Tuskegee, involving a fist fight between two white policemen and a colored M. P., the officials said the department was investigating the affair and a full report is expected.

It is said unofficially the fight started when a colored M. P. placed another colored soldier under arrest and a white officer attempted to take the prisoner from the M. P. When the colored officer resisted, another white officer joined in the melee and overpowered the military policeman.

According to available reports, members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron are confined to the camp pending the outcome of the Army probe. Officials promise the guilty parties will be punished.

—VV—

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

GRAND JURY TO PROBE NEGRO SOLDIER DEATH

Inquiry In Little Rock Slaying Ordered By U. S.

KILLED BY PATROLMAN

MAY 6 1942

Attorney General Biddle Acts After Axis Uses Shooting For Propaganda — Officer Previously Cleared

By ED H. THOMAS
From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 6.—Acting on instructions of United States Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, a special grand jury in Federal Court here will investigate the recent slaying by a Little Rock patrolman of Sergt. Thomas P. Foster, negro soldier, it was announced by Dist. Atty. Sam Rorex Wednesday.

Attorney General Biddle revealed that the affair had been used by Axis propaganda agencies for antiAmerican broadcasts to foreign countries.

MAY 7 1942

Special Prosecutor

Judge Thomas C. Trimble will summon a special grand jury soon, probably during the first two weeks of June. Washington will send Frank H. Patton, a special attorney general, to assist in the case. Mr. Patton was here for a recent grand jury investigation into the escorting out of Helena of a C. I. O. organizer. No indictment was returned in that case.

Mr. Biddle, in asking the investigation, said "the War Department had pointed to the necessity that soldiers, white or negro, be afforded protection when on pass in a civilian community." The negro sergeant was killed in what Little Rock authorities said was a scuffle with military police in an attempt to free another negro soldier who was under arrest for drunkenness. During the melee, negro bystanders gathered about the officers.

Statements Conflict

Patrolman A. J. Hay, who killed the negro, acted in self-defense and was justified, three civil investigations found. These inquiries were made by the police department, the City Civil Service Commission and the prosecuting attorney, Sam Robinson.

A statement issued by the Justice Department in Washington conflicted sharply with Prosecutor Robinson's offical findings.

The Washington statement said reports indicated that Foster was shot while lying on the ground, dazed from blows with a nightstick. It added that Foster had remonstrated with military police for turning over to Little Rock officers a soldier who had been arrested for drunkenness.

47d-1942

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

How Long?

Two more Negro soldiers have been killed, five wounded, before they had a chance to fight in the war against the Axis. They were the casualties of racial friction at Fort Dix, N. J. Judging from newspaper reports, the relations between Fort Dix Negro and white soldiers as a whole were amicable, with the exception of a small group of chauvinist southerners in the camp who kept the atmosphere tense with their antagonism toward the Negroes. In addition, the latter were shoved around by certain townspeople who apparently want only "Nordics" to defend them from Hitler's "blond gods." In the ugly situation thus created a white military policeman fired a shot and a small battle ensued. A white MP was also killed in the fighting.

APR 14 1942

This sacrifice to Jim Crow occurred in the same week that Secretary of the Navy Knox cited a Negro messman for heroism —"Dorie" Miller, the son of Texas sharecroppers, who manned two machine guns for the first time in his life during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The reason why Miller had never touched a machine gun before was that he hadn't been permitted to. Negroes in the Navy hold no rank higher than that of messman. But "Dorie," like thousands of Negroes in our armed forces, did not let either rank or discrimination interfere when it came to fighting off his country's mortal enemies.

Surely it is time—high time—that the heroism and democratic understanding of America's Negroes be matched by equally democratic practices toward them. It is good news that the Navy Department now employs twice as many Negroes as it did four months ago. It is heartening to read President Roosevelt's promise to the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches that greater opportunity will be given Negroes for participation in war work and in the army and navy. The FBI is reported to be investigating the horrible lynching which occurred in Sikeston, Mo., on January 24. But more than this is demanded: an end to discrimination in the military and in industry, as well as in civilian war agencies. As James E. Shephard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, states it in a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune,* published April 5: "We shall have to use our democracy or we shall lose our democracy. Thirteen million Americans cannot be ignored."

APR 14 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Bloody Clash In Jersey Camp Alarms Nation

MAR 28 1942

Censor Clamps Lid On Outbreak Between Soldiers and Dixie M. P.

BY CARL LAWRENCE

FORT DIX, N. J.—What happened here last Thursday night when a white MP and two colored soldiers were shot to death cannot yet be told. Like the Brownsville (Texas) riot of World War 1, the truth may remain a secret until the war is over.

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, along with other ranking army authorities, arrived this week to start an investigation but they are getting little cooperation from the soldiers involved.

Actually, the soldiers are in silent revolt. They'll obey any command given by superior officers but, like the kingpins of the underworld, they are absolutely refusing to tell what they know.

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General Davis and his colleagues aren't aware of it yet, but they will be before the investigation is over.

Six Killed?

Although it's reported that only three soldiers were killed, the fellows who did the shooting claimed otherwise. Instead of the one white MP, this reporter was told by several, four whites were shot to death.

"I know what I'm talking about," one soldier said, "because I helped to take their bodies to the morgue. They can print all they want to about one white boy being killed."

Major A. E. Woldike, Fort Dix's public relations officer, paid little attention to the report that four whites were killed. He listed the dead as MP Mannie Strouth, White, of Honeycamp, Va., Corporal W. E. Hall, Conyers, Ga., and Private Isaac Brown, Henderson, Tenn.

Those wounded, he added, are: Pinky Reed, Summit, Miss.; Wilbur Evans, Waynesboro, Miss.; John Robinson, Augusta, Ga.; Ivy Martin, Greenwood, Miss., and Millotte Hammond, whose address was not given.

How It Started

It is still not clear how the trouble started. But army officials were told that an argument over the privilege of using a phone booth caused it all.

Soldiers, white and colored, were waiting to use the telephone at Gus Waldron's Sports Palace, it is said, when a white soldier, presumably a native of the South, objected to the presence of a colored soldier in front of him.

"Get out of the way, nigger," he is quoted as having whispered. "If I had you back home, you wouldn't dare stand in front of me."

MP Strouth and Private L. C. Hayhoe, both white, were asked to "get this nigger out of here." Strouth grabbed the colored soldier to pull him out of line. Hayhoe, a native of Lansing, Mich., backed away saying: "We can handle this thing without abusing each other, fellows, so all of you step aside and let's settle this without disturbing the line."

Strouth insisted meanwhile that "I know how to handle these darkies. Let me take care of it my way."

MAR 28 1942

At that moment (9:25 P. M.) a colored soldier walked up to Strouth and attempted to snatch his revolver. Strouth caught the colored soldier with a right to the jaw and the free-for-all started.

Another colored soldier knocked Strouth down and dared him to get up. "I think you're anxious to use that gun on some of us black boys," it was said, "and I'm not going to let you get up."

Strouth actually begged to be allowed to get on his feet, promising not to use his gun. Finally, he was allowed to get up. He ran out to the road in front of the Sports Palace and fired three shots, which the colored soldiers apparently believed to be a call for help.

As he finished firing, a colored soldier fired three bullets into him with a regulation rifle. Five white MPs returned the fire, directing their fire towards the barracks where other colored soldiers were stationed.

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Not until the firing was over did the soldiers realize that Blackmon didn't have any men with him. Actually, he bluffed the angry soldiers into believing that he had just arrived on the scene with a sufficient number of well armed colored MPs.

After that, the white officers started their investigation. The soldiers were ordered to their barracks until the investigation is finished.

Censorship prevents the press from identifying the regiment by name, but it is generally known that the outfit is a unit of the Coast Artillery.

This same outfit was in the news three months ago during its stay at Marcus Hook, Pa. At that time, their commanding officers read the following orders:

"Any cases between white and colored males and females, whether voluntary or not, is considered rape and during time of war the penalty is death."

The order brought a general protest from many organizations and the colored press and, a few weeks later, the outfit was transferred to the South.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

U. S. JURY TO PROBE SLAYING OF SOLDIER

JUN 10 1942

Hearing Set Today On Negro Sergeant's Shooting

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, June 9.—United States Dist. Atty. Sam Rorex announced Tuesday that 42 witnesses have been called to testify before a Federal Grand Jury which will convene Wednesday to investigate the fatal shooting last March 22 of Sergt. Thomas Foster, negro soldier, by a Little Rock policeman.

The investigation was ordered by the Justice Department at the request of the War Department, which reported it had been used as the basis of Axis propaganda broadcast to the United States.

Policeman A. J. Hay, who was inducted into the Army several weeks ago, was exonerated for the shooting of Foster by the chief of police, the deputy county coroner and the prosecuting attorney.

The trouble which resulted in Foster's slaying started, officers reported, when a group of civilians sought to prevent military police from arresting another negro soldier. The incident occurred on West Ninth Street, Little Rock's principal negro thoroughfare.

47d-1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mother Of Slain Georgia Soldier Writes Roosevelt

APR 8 1942

CONYERS, Ga.—(S N S) — Amidst the expressions of deep sorrow by his parents, other kinsmen and friends, Corporal George W. Hall, 22, who was slain during a 10-minute gun battle last Thursday between colored soldiers and white military policemen at Fort Dix, New Jersey, was funeralized here Tuesday.

Hall was the son of Lawrence R. Hall, a highly respected land owner, a deacon of the First Baptist Church at Lithonia and father of several grown children.

The dead corporal's mother, Mrs. Fannie Hall, joined her husband in asking a thorough investigation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and action by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Hall wrote President Roosevelt the following letter:

"President Franklin Roosevelt,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

"I am the mother of George Hall, who was killed at Fort Dix, N.J., by a group of your white M.P.'s.

APR 8 1942

"Are the Negro women of this country raising up boys to be slaughtered like hogs and beef cattle by the M.P.'s?

"My son is being buried today because of wanting to fight for his country. I have read of the death of several Negro soldiers being killed and nothing is being done about it. I would like very much for you to make a thorough investigation of my son's death and the death of all other Negro soldiers who died likewise.

"I know that I speak in the voice of all women when I say that I love my children and do not want them to be killed just on account of neglect. I read in the paper where the soldiers had slipped some ammunition from the firing range. This should have never been, for I think that all firearms are supposed to be taken away from the soldiers before they leave; if this is so, there must be some neglect on somebody's part. The officer in charge should be punished for letting firearms be handled by soldiers unofficially.

"Our colored boys need better protection in the army. We don't want to labor for years bringing up our children to be respectful men and then have them killed like dumb, driven cattle.

"I have struggled hard for my children to get an education and taught them to respect authority.

"Please don't pass this up. I want you to promise me that you will investigate this case, not only for me, but for 3,000,000 Negro mothers.

"They are burying my son today.

"A heart-broken mother,
"Mrs. Fannie Hall."

To the NAACP, Mrs. Hall wrote the following letter:

"Mr. Walter White,
"Secretary, NAACP,
"69 Fifth Avenue,
"New York, N.W.

APR 8 1942

"Dear Sir:

"I have just contacted Mr. William Bell, of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP. I want the case of my son, George Hall, who was killed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, last Thursday, thoroughly investigated. There has been entirely too much killing of our Negro boys."

"Please help me find out the truth concerning my son's death. I am asking that the newspapers of America give publicity of the statement of the colored boys in the army.

"How can we encourage our boys to fight for democracy, if they are going to be killed for nothing.

"Sincerely,

APR 8 1942

"Mrs. Fannie Hall."

The deceased soldier's father mailed a letter to President Roosevelt last Saturday protesting the bloody killing of his son. He said that all should join in the fight to halt this type of killing.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Work Of CoFEP Described By Maclean As 'Extraordinary'

Reveals No Company Thus Far Has Refused to Attend Hearing

JUL 23 1942

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(S N S) —The achievements of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice were declared to be "extraordinary," by Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean in an address July 15 before the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP here. MacLean said his estimate was made "without romancing, without rosy optimism, and without expectation of dispute."

The gains of the committee "lie far beyond what might have been properly expected by a people who know the realities of discrimination," the speaker said.

Dr. MacLean paid tribute to the members of the committee and to the staff. He said the committee had called before its public hearings four labor unions, 31 employers in war industries, and a number of defense training agencies. In addition, three executive hearings have been held on government departments.

No company has refused to attend a hearing and none has refused to bring its employment policy into line with the Committee's direction and the Executive Order, the speaker asserted.

He cited the fact that the machinists' union now admits Negroes to membership as one example of the committee's work. Discriminations against Jews, Catholics and others have been attacked by the committee. Dr. MacLean told of one employer who had refused to hire Jewish women on machines because "he thought their arms were shorter than arms of other people."

The quota system was illustrated, he said, by one factory where "a white Catholic had a 3 percent chance of employment, a Jew a 15 per cent chance and a Negro no chance at all."

California plants have shown a noticeable increase in Negro employment since FEPC held its first hearing in this city last fall, said Dr. MacLean, and Negro women are being employed also.

The FEPC chairman revealed that the War department is the greatest employer of Negroes of any federal department in Washington, with more than $2,600 on the payroll. FEPC, he said, has agreed that one of its most important functions "is, by every good means to persuade and induce other federal agencies, as rapidly as it can be done, to enforce the Order."

JUL 23 1942

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Troops Fight M. P's in Ireland

OCT 1 - 1942

By the United Press.

BELFAST, Oct. 1.—An American soldier was stabbed to death and another was wounded seriously last night in a disturbance between United States Negro troops and white military police in Antrim, Army authorities announced today.

Witnesses said the trouble began outside a public house, where the military police attempted to stop a minor brawl. When the soldiers refused to break up, the witnesses said, the military police were forced to draw revolvers and some shots were fired.

OCT 1 - 1942

It was announced that the dead soldier was a Negro and the wounded soldier white.

No civilians were involved.

47d-1942

M. P. BRUTALITY

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Soldier On Leave Beaten Badly by M.P.

May Lose Sight of Both Eyes As Result Of Houston Assault

HOUSTON.—Alfred Knox, 25, soldier from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on furlough here, visiting his wife and his mother, Mrs. Lillie Knox, last Monday was the victim of a cruel beating inflicted by military police, who, according to available information, took him to task for entering the white waiting room of the Southern Pacific station. As a result of the severe pounding by M. P.s, it was thought by Knox's wife and mother that he was likely to lose the sight of both eyes.

The incident occurred in the white waiting room where Knox had gone to telegraph Fort Hauchuca to report loss of his ticket back to the camp, a suggestion made by the person in charge of the information booth where he had inquired as to what he should do. Both Knox's wife and mother remained in the colored waiting room, and when the beating began, no Negro citizens were nearby.

Major Dinwiddie, military representative in the Houston area, said: "The boy told me he was in fault," but it was not made clear as to what Knox was in fault about. The major added that the M. P.s had to "use strong measures to get good discipline."

Mrs. Knox struggled with the M. P.s, trying desperately to aid her son, and her dress was a testimony to the bloody struggle she had engaged in. It was drenched in the blood of her son.

When Knox was taken out to the patrol wagon, his wife reports, he was hit on the head each step he made. After he was put into the patrol, Mrs. Knox was unable to learn where he had been taken for several hours when she learned that he had been removed from the station to Jefferson Davis Hospital and finally to the hospital at Camp Wallace.

Negro Soldiers and Police Battle In Jacksonville, Fla.

"The Courier-Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP)—All places of business along a four-block strip in the Negro section here were ordered closed temporarily by Police Chief A. J. Roberts after a near riot today between Negro soldiers and Jacksonville police.

Military police, Duval County road patrolmen, sheriff's deputies and city police armed with submachine guns and service weapons were summoned to restore order after Negro soldiers attempted to take a soldier prisoner away from two policemen, Chief Roberts said. The soldier was arrested after he allegedly threatened to cut a Negro woman with a knife.

Several bricks were hurled by Negro soldiers and onlookers after police reinforcements arrived, the chief declared. Six Negro soldiers were arrested on charges of "attempting to incite a riot" and one Negro civilian was jailed on charges of "interfering with an officer."

A Negro soldier who identified himself as Fred Marsh sent a telegram to Governor Holland seeking "protection from the Hitler-like methods of Jacksonville officers in beating up Negro soldiers," police said.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

RACE SOLDIER BEATEN FOR USING TELEPHONE

HOUSTON, Tex., July 16—A colored soldier on furlough to visit his wife and mother here was the victim of police brutality and over-zealous white military policemen who have a flair for using force at the slightest provocation.

Last week, Alfred Knox, of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was unmercifully beaten because he had the audacity to use the telephone booth in the white waiting room of the railroad station.

Knox, accompanied by his wife and mother, went to the station to get a train for his return trip to camp when he discovered his ticket was lost and went to the white side of the station to send a wire to his commanding officer at Fort Huachuca.

MOTHER GETS INTO SCUFFLE

Three white MPs immediately accosted the colored soldier and ordered him out of the telephone booth. When Knox refused to leave the white MPs began to beat him with their night sticks. They were joined by two city policemen and several other whites in the station.

When she heard the commotion Mrs. Knox, the mother, ran to the aid of her son. The asssailants ignored her pleas "Don't kill my son" and she was severely beaten in the scuffle.

MAY LOSE EYE

Knox was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Davis Hospital and on Tuesday was moved to the station hospital at Camp Wallace. After being suffiecently recovered from his injuries the soldier was released on Saturday to return to his post. He may lose the sight of his left eye.

An investigation was begun by the Interracial Committee on Military and Civilian Affairs and in a statement prepared by J. H. Jameson to be submitted to the commanding officer at Camp Wallace, the Committee finds that: "The Military Police was not justified in using brutal force to arrest an unarmed soldier."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Unarmed M. P.'s On Duty

Charges Filed After 3 Weeks Of 'Hush-Up'

EL PASO, Texas —(ANP)— A white special officer here, after three weeks of attempted "hush-up," was charged Saturday, Aug. 22. with "aggravated assault with a deadly weapon" for shooting and gravely injuring Willis Tullis, a Negro soldier from nearby Fort Bliss.

Robert (Bob) Moon, the officer, was booked in Justice of the Peace Windberg's court, a few days after the army—"at long last"—assigned Negro military police to duty in those sections frequented by Negro troops. The army, however, bowed to Texas when it sent its MP's out bearing only clubs, while all its white MP's are also armed with revolvers.

Soldier Still Near Death

In fact, the appearance of the Negro MP's almost took the spotlight away from the shooting, as both Negroes and whites gathered on the corners to comment on, or condemn, whatever policy puts youthful Negro MP's at the unfair advantage of being underarmed. Some say there is a gentleman's agreement between the army and Texas that Negroes will not be given guns in Texas unless a white superior officer is also on hand.

Still lingering between life and death at the Fort Bliss hospital, Pvt. Tullis of the 717th medical detachment, was shot as he left Louis cafe, in the 400 block of South Oregon street—one of the two sections where Negroes may enter a restaurant, a tavern or a hotel. As a "hangout" it is El Paso's corner of 135th St. and Lenox Ave. (New York), or 47th and South Parkway (Chicago), or 7th and U Sts., (Washington).

There is more than one story of the shooting. A Negro eyewitness claims that whatever the reason for the coming of the officer to the cafe, Tullis was not involved in any disorder and was walking away from the building when the officer arrived and shot at the first Negro in uniform he saw.

Reliable information also say that Tullis had to be operated on and that four inches of his intestines had to be removed. No details of the shooting can be obtained from Fort Bliss.

Officer Moon made a signed statement in court, but until last Saturday, three weeks had passed since the shooting and not a single word on the incident had been filed at police headquarters. This failure to make a report has caused Negroes to wonder how many colored soldiers are being shot in the South without any record being made of the same.

It is also held by members of the local N.A.A.C.P., which is pushing the charges against the officer, that failure to file a report is partial indictment of Moon because, if he were sure he had acted within the law, he would not have had to hide the incident.

Chief of Police Robey told the press that South Oregon was a troublesome spot and that he had told the officer "to get the situation under control."

The special officer's signed story says: "I arrested Tullis in the Louis cafe after an employe of the China Town cafe told me that a Negro private had kicked in a door. Tullis pulled away from me and drew a knife.

"I then struck him across the head with my club and broke the club. I told him that he was under arrest, and told him to put the knife away, and drew my pistol," Moon said.

"He jerked away again, and handed the knife to another Negro. I grabbed the knife, and told him that he was under arrest, and that he must not resist again.

"He jerked away, tearing his shirt, and I hit him on the head with the barrel of the pistol. When I grabbed his arm, he jerked loose and ran.

"I called to him to stop two or three times, and then shot twice at the Negro's legs."

A bullet struck Tullis near the left hip and came ought through his abdomen.

He ran down Mosa avenue, but was overtaken by a military police truck and taken to station hospital at Ft. Bliss, the officer's report concluded.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Why Not Arm the Negro MPs With Guns?

SEP 19 1942

It is puzzling to the Black Dispatch why white military police in Oklahoma City are armed with guns while Negroes holding identical positions represent government only with clubs. Several months ago this writer saw a Negro soldier in Oklahoma City stand up and fight an MP with a dangerous knife, and actually cut the clothing of the non-com. At this time the Negro MP was armed, but during fully thirty minutes of his attempt to subdue the obstinate soldier, never drew his gun. We think that Negro MP showed balance, poise and most certainly set an example for some of the white officers on the police force in our city and in the Southland generally. The soldier was finally subdued but the Negro MP never drew his gun.

SEP 19 1942

But later on the policy of allowing Negro MP's to carry guns was changed. For several months they have patroled the streets of Oklahoma City with nothing but billies. Saturday night, when a near riot occurred, and soldiers ran amuck in East Second street, the Negro MPs had to club several of the recalcitrant draftees. When the white MPs arrived to assist, the whites were armed with guns. Several nights since then the white MPs have arrived armed with guns.

The Black Dispatch can comprehend no reasonable ground for the unwillingness of whoever it is making the rules assuming Negroes do not need the same modern tools to keep the peace as are used by white guardians of the law. Th experiences during the past week is convincing evidence that drastic measures should be taken to discipline the unruly soldiers nightly crowding our streets, and if it is necessary for armed white MPs to come into the Negro section during periods of difficulty it conceivably emphasizes the importance of the Negro officer possessing the same disciplinary tools all of the time.

Little Rock (Ark.) had to have a near-riot and a Negro soldier killed before Little Rock was willing to place Negro peace officers down in the Negro section. We passed through Little Rock several days ago, and on the same day that the city fathers in Little Rock reluctantly, but nevertheless named eight Negro policemen—the first ever named in the capital of Arkansas. Is it not terrible that humanity many times has to be driven and lashed into doing right? A Negro soldier in the uniform of the United States army had to be slaughtered before haughty Little Rock would agree to be fair regarding police protection.

SEP 19 1942

When we arrived a few hours later in Fort Smith, the city fathers had quite evidently not been reading the Little Rock papers. In Fort Smith, where several years ago they did have Negro peace officers, all have been dismissed, and according to two prominent Negro citizens, the white soldiers from a nearby camp are nightly overrunning the Negro district insulting the decent women and girls of the section, and of course carrying on sex orgies with Negro prostitutes. Fort Smith does not want any Negro police. The assumption is that all of its army filth and immorality can be dumped in the Negro district. It's an easy method by which to keep the soldiers away from the district where white girls live.

SEP 19 1942

Just what reason there could be, in the face of near-riots, to assume the Negro MPs should not be armed is inconceivable. Why should we spend a week with white policemen, white MPs and the chief of police riding over the Negro district in the capital of Oklahoma with their riot guns and armed, while the Negro MPs are supposed to cooperate and assist in keeping the peace with their wooden nightsticks? Surely the world is going crazy with Oklahoma City the center of the neurosis.

47d

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 1, 1942

Forty Negroes Are Arrested In Altercation

Thirty Soldiers and 10 Civilians Alleged to Have Defied Police.

Three truck loads of negro soldiers were placed under military arrest and 10 negro civilians were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and interfering with an officer in line of duty as a result of an altercation early last night in the 600 block of West Ashley Street, Police Sergeant W. B. Keene said.

The altercation started, Sergeant Keene said, when Patrolmen J. B. Mashburn and J. D. Johnson were dispatched to the Lenape Bar at 8:45 P. M., where a drunken negro soldier was causing a disturbance. Failing to get the soldier to leave the scene, the officers arrested him and while bringing him to military headquarters an attempt was made by both civilians and soldiers to take the prisoner from them, Sergeant Keene said. The officers succeeded, however, in bringing the prisoner to Military Police headquarters.

In his report to Police Capt. H. C. Brown, Sergeant Keene said he received another call at 8:55 P. M. that there was a fight at the Lenape Bar. He dispatched three police cars to the scene and shortly thereafter he received a call from the officers for additional help. All cruising cars on duty were sent to the scene and they were soon augmented by detectives, members of the Duval County Road Patrol, Riverside patrolmen and Military Police, it was stated.

The military authorities rounded up more than 30 negro soldiers loaded them in trucks and sent them to headquarters. In the meantime, Sergeant Keene said, negro civilians climbed to the top of several buildings, hid behind doors and threw bottles at the police officers. No one was injured but several of the bottles struck police cars, it was stated.

The 10 negro civilians were docketed at Police Headquarters and their bonds set at $500 each, pending a hearing in Municipal Court.

Sergeant Keene said in his report that, in his opinion, the prompt and efficient action of officers called upon prevented an occurrance that could have been of a very serious nature. Military authorities co-operated splendidly, he said.

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M.P. BRUTALITY

WHITE SOLDIER DEAD; CHI VICTIM BURIED

The Chicago Bee

DEC - 6 1942

Private David Woods, soldier victim of the Fort Dix M.P. shooting which shocked Chicago last week, was buried here Friday—three days after another racial outbreak flared at the New Jersey camp.

His sister, Miss Helen Hall, choking down the sobs, this week charged the slaying was in "cold blood" as she accused military officials with responsibility in her brother's death.

The slaying of Private Woods aggravated the tension between whites and Negro soldiers at the New Jersey camp, and is believed to have caused another racial outburst, the second in 72 hours.

Hundreds Pass Bier

Woods' body was shipped to Chicago, where funeral services were held last Friday at the Antioch Baptist church. Hundreds packed the church and passed the flower-banked bier. He was a member of the 94th battalion of engineers, which formerly was stationed of Fort Custer, Mich. He was shot and killed as he stood with a small group of soldiers just outside the foyer of the theatre.

His slayer, Pvt. James Greggs, white southerner, member of a task force outfit on special military police duty at Fort Dix's theatre No. 2, is in confinement awaiting charges of first degree murder.

Early Tuesday morning a white soldier was slain in the second race mix-up by an unidentified Negro soldier near the bus station here. The two men, part of a group returning to Fort Dix from over-night passes, became engaged in a heated argument.

White Soldier Threatens Negro.

The white soldier is alleged to have reached for his knife, but the colored soldier, witnesses say, beat him to it—slashing him across the throat. He died a few hours later. This double-killing has turned the large army fort into a virtual powder keg.

A dozen witnesses of the Woods' slaying testified that the white M.P. was the aggressor. When the slain soldier did not move to the end of a line waiting for tickets to the theatre he is alleged to have pulled his gun and after counting three, deliberately fired.

Woods, shot in the abdomen, died Monday morning. News of the slaying spread like wildfire, and during the next two hours, several shots were fired by enraged soldiers. It was all officers of the 94th could do to avert a riot.

Private Woods entered the service at Chicago on March 25, 1941. He is survived by his father, Robert Woods, and sister, Mrs. Helen Hall, both of Chicago.

Col. Robert Lovett, commanding officer of the 94th Engineers, issued a statement that he discharged his duties as a soldier in an excellent manner, and that his loss to the regiment is one that cannot be replaced.

47d-1942

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Soldier Beaten By M.P.'s In R. R. Station

Wiring Message To Army Camp When Attacked

HOUSTON—(A N P) — Alfred Knox, 25, soldier from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on furlough here, visiting his wife and his mother, Mrs. Lillie Knox, last Monday was the victim of a cruel beating inflicted by military police, who, according to available information, took him to task for entering the white waiting room of the Southern Pacific station. As a result of the severe pounding by sticks, weilded by M.P.'s, it was thought by Knox's wife and mother that he was likely to lose the sight of both eyes.

The incident occurred in the white waiting room where Knox had gone to telegraph Fort Huachuca to report loss of his ticket back to the camp, a suggestion made by the person in charge of the information booth where he had inquired as to what he should do. Both Knox's wife and mother had remained in the colored waiting room, and when the beating began, no Negro citizens were nearby.

Major Dinwiddie, military representative in the Houston area, said: "The boy told me he was in fault," but it was not made clear as to what Knox was in fault about. The major added that the M.P.'s had to "use strong measures to get good discipline."

MOTHER'S STORY

The story of Knox's wife and mother indicated that the soldier and his family had left home Monday abou 7:30, and upon arriving at the station had been unable to find the return ticket to Fort Hauchuca. After searching frantically, even to returning home, they inquired as to what to do, and after being advised to send a telegram, Knox entered the white waiting room where the only telegraph station was located.

From that point until the military police started beating Knox information on the case is meager. However, afer the elder Mrs. Knox discovered what was happening to her son, she said she pleaded:

"Please don't kill my son; I'd rather you killed me."

PLEAS UNAVAILING

Her pleas were unavailing, and civilian police standing nearby are said to have threatened, "Shut up, or, I'll arrest you. They ought to kill the black son of a——."

Mrs Knox struggled with the M.P.'s, trying desperately to aid her son, and her dress was a testimony to the bloody struggle she had engaged in. It was drenched in the blood of her son.

When Knox was taken out to the patrol wagon, his wife reports, he was hit on the head each step he made. After he was put into the patrol, Mrs. Knox was unable to learn where he had been taken for several hours when she learned that he had been removed from the station to Jefferson Davis hospital and finally to the hospital at Camp Wallace.

An interracial committee, appointed by the mayor on military-civilian relationships in Houston, began an investigation Tuesday. It is expected that the committee will seek to learn upon what authority the military police chastise their prisoners instead of carrying them to the proper sources of punishment.

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

WHITE. MILITARY POLICE BEAT RACE SOLDIER TUESDAY

The Southern Pacific Railway Station was thrown into an uproar Tuesday night when Private Alfred Knox of 368 Infantry, Ft. Huachuca was bodily beaten by four white Military Police in the white waiting room of the station where he had gone to send a telegram to his commanding officer.

Details of the beating were not verified by eye witnesses who refused to talk to reporters.

An immediate investigation was started by Army officials who were appraised of the incident by members of the Interracial Commission, a recently appointed body.

Mrs. Lillian Knox, 2412 Stewart, Houston, mother of the soldier witnessed part of the beating but stated she did not know how the incident

M.P. BRUTALITY

started.

Newspapermen were not permitted at any of the investigation meetings.

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted To Send Telegram

Pvt. Alfred Knox Of Ft. Huachuca Attacked by M.P.

HOUSTON. — (ANP) — Alfred Knox, 25, soldier from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on furlough here, visiting his wife and his mother, Mrs. Lillie Knox, last Monday was the victim of a cruel beating inflicted by military police, who, according to available information, took him to task for entering the white waiting room of the Southern Pacific station.

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For Good Discipline

Maj. Dinwiddie, military representative in the Houston area, said: "The boy told me he was in fault," but it was not made clear as to what Knox was in fault about. The major added that the M. P.'s had to "use strong measures to get good discipline."

The story of Knox's wife and mother indicated that the soldier and his family had left home Monday about 7:30, and upon arriving at the station had been unable to find the return ticket to Fort Huachuca. After searching frantically, even to returning home, they inquired as to what to do, and after being advised to send a telegram, Knox entered the white waiting room where the only telegraph station was located.

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"Please don't kill my son; I'd rather you killed me."

Mother Aids Son

Her pleas were unavailing, and civilian police standing nearby are said to have threatened, "Shut up or I'll arrest you. They ought to kill the black son of a . . ."

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Kansas City Cal

Kansas City, Mo.

M.P. Shoots Three; One Victim May Die

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—In a fusilade of pistol shots that roared out on the early morning hour, a soldier and two civilians fell with .45 calibre bullets in their bodies Wednesday at 3:45 a. m. Wounded at the hands of Cpl. Marion Brooks, a military policeman from the 75th Chemical corps stationed at Englewood were Pvt. Patterson of the 77th Chemical corps, Ollie Lason and Jack Minzer, Bell, Cal.

Patterson, the most severely wounded of the trio, is in 73rd Evacuation hospital, Sawtelle, suffering from five wounds in the lower part of his body and, according to physicians, may die. Minzer, shot in the right shoulder, and Lason with a bullet in the left leg, will recover.

Brooks was arrested shortly afterward at the scene by Richmond Dunn and B. L. Hoskins of Newton police station. He was booked on three charges of suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon, and later turned over to army officials. All connected with the near tragedy were colored.

According to witnesses, Theodore Webb, and Thomas Lucky they heard shots being rapidly fired and saw Brooks shooting but knew nothing of the cause until later. The explanation of the affair came from Pvt. Brower also from the 77th Chemical corps, a companion of Patterson. According to Brower, Brooks had stopped them and demanded to see their passes.

They asked him to get them to the depot so they could return to their post at San Diego, but he attempted to arrest them and an argument ensued, then the M. P. hit them with his club. Suddenly Brooks pulled his service automatic and began shooting at Patterson, even, so Brower claims, while Patterson had his hands in the air in obedience to Brooks' command.

Five of the steel-jacketed pellets found their marks, but one of the others crashed through the glass front of Gibbs' lunch stand across the street striking Minzer as he sat at the counter eating. Lason had just parked his car on the east side of Central Ave. and was getting out when the other wild bullet felled him.

If, according to the witnesses' testimony, the actions of the MP were inexcusable, he will be severely dealt with by army authorities. In case Patterson dies the charge will be changed to that of murder.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

White Soldiers Hunt Lone Negro

NOV 3 - 1942

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(SNS)—What appeared to be the most colorful homecoming football celebration ever staged at Florida A. and M. College was marred here Saturday, when 25 white soldiers, armed with shotguns, paraded around the field in search of a colored soldier who had engaged in a tussle with a white military policeman. NOV 3 - 1942

This incident, which came near the end of the fourth period of the thrilling game between the Florida Rattlers and Lane Dragons, resulted from the new seating arrangements, which restricted Negro soldiers to a special section on the side of the field with spectators, thus preventing them from mixing with Negro civilians and also from sitting with their girl friends.

Many of the Negro soldiers were former students of Famcee and therefore took seats with the Florida students. Throughout the game, two white military policemen who had been stationed there to keep the soldiers in the restricted area were busily engaged in forcing these former Florida students to leave the regular grand stand.

Irritated by the action of the military police, one soldier relieved one of them of his club in a tussle. The military police quickly put in a call, and in a few minutes 25 armed guards appeared on the scene. After an exhaustive search they were unable to find the soldier, and while no further trouble developed, the incident threw a damper on the entire game.

NOV 3 - 1942

Drastic changes were made in the seating arrangements at the Florida Stadium following the Morris Brown-Florida game last year, when the overflow crowd made it necessary for white fans to stand or sit on the sidelines. The new arrangements were reported made by state officials.

The new seating arrangements places all colored civilians on one side of the field, including the two teams. Three separate sections are provided on the other side of the field, for the governor's staff, white spectators and Negro soldiers.

NOV 3 - 1942

Showing their disapproval of the treatment accorded the Negro soldiers the entire Florida students booed the armed guards as they sought one helpless soldier with 25 shotguns.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Demand Action Against Trooper Who Killed MP

War Officials Urge Full Punishment

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—War department officials are demanding that action be taken against the white state trooper who brutally shot and killed Raymond Carr, colored MP at Alexandria, La., on Nov. 1.

Nov. 18, 1942

In one of the most brutal murders on record, Carr, who was attending to his duty, was attacked by one white state trooper while another shot him in the stomach and back as he attempted to rise from the sidewalk to which he had been knocked. The wounded man was taken to a civilian hospital where he lay bleeding in the basement for several hours. Later he was transferred to the hospital at Camp Livingston, where he died four days later following an operation.

Gen. Drummond of the eighth service command at San Antonio made a thorough investigation of the case and reported to the war department that the trooper, Daugher McCollon, was in fault. He also asked that the department take action. However, since the department can take no action directly, the state authorities were requested to arrest McCollon and hold him for trial. This the state refused to do.

JUSTICE DEP'T

The matter has been turned over to the Department of justice with a request that action be taken.

On Saturday, Victor Rotnem of that department said that although in the past, the department of justice had worked with the war department and the present case had been discussed, no official action had been taken. He was satisfied, however, with the speed and the accuracy of the investigations made by the war department and when the case is brought into the department of justice speedy action will be taken.

Decidedly worried over the aspect and the outlook, the war department knows this is one of the most vicious killings that have occurred and is seeking every way possible to bring about McCollon's punishment.

Carr has three brothers in the armed forces.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Racial Flares Cost Two Lives Near Fort Dix

White Military Policeman Jailed On Murder Charge

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)—Following two racial outburst in 72 hours at nearby Fort Dix, two soldiers, one colored and one white, are dead, and a white military policeman is in confinement awaiting charges of first degree murder.

The first incident which occurred early last Friday evening resulted in the death of Pvt. David Woods, 23, a member of the 94th Engineers from a pistol wound at the hands of Pvt. James Gregg, white southerner, member of a task force outfit, on special military police duty at Fort Dix's Theatre No. Two.

Dec. 8, 1942

Pvt. Woods, according to witnesses, was standing with a small group of soldiers just outside the foyer of the theatre. The MP is alleged to have approached Woods and ordered him to the end of the line that was awaiting its turn at the ticket window. Woods, witnesses say, told the MP that "a friend" of his in the line was getting his ticket. A dozen witnesses, some of them members of Greggs' outfit, testified that Greggs then shook his night stick in the soldier's face, and said that it made no difference to him, that the soldier would have to get in the line. Woods is said to have told the MP not to shake his stick in his face, and folding his arms turned half way. The MP then drew his gun and told Woods if he did not move to the end of the line by the time that he counted to three, he would shoot him. He then deliberately counted to three and fired, hitting Woods in the abdomen, a wound from which he died at 3:15 Monday morning.

Dec. 8, 1942

NEWS SPREADS

Although only a few of the 94th men were at the theatre at the time, news of the shooting spreaded like wild fire, and in a short while the entire area was bristling with loaded rifles. During the next hectic two hours several shots were fired by enraged soldiers, and it was all the officers of the 94th could do to avert a bloody riot.

Pvt. Woods entered the service at Chicago on March 25, 1941. He is survived by his father, Robert Woods, and sister, Mrs. Helen Hall, both of Chicago. Col. Robert Lovett, commanding officer of the 94th Engineers, issued a statement that Pvt. Woods discharged his duties as a soldier in an excellent manner, and that his loss to the regiment is one that cannot be replaced.

Something of an anti-climax to last Friday's tragedy was the killing of a white soldier, member of the same task outfit, by an unidentified Negro soldier near the bus station here early Tuesday morning. The two men, part of a group returning to Fort Dix from over night passes, became engaged in a heated argument. The white soldier is alleged to have reached for his knife, but was a bit late on the draw. The colored soldier, witnesses say, drew his knife and slashed the white man across the throat. The knife wielder escaped through the crowd, and the victim died a few hours later. This double killing has turned the large army fort into a virtual powder keg.

Last Friday night's tragedy was the climax of a tense feeling that has existed between the Negro soldiers and a white armored tank force outfit from a southern camp staging at Fort Dix. Early in November friction between this outfit and the 94th Engineers caused the commanding general of the white unit to place the post exchange and recreation hall, both inside the 94th area, "off limits" for the colored soldiers. Although they had shared the same facilities with hundreds of other southern white soldiers since their arrival here from Fort Custer, Michigan in July, and had had no trouble they were and still are obliged to use a jim crow canteen and recreation hall.

Dec. 8, 1942

47d-1942
Kansas City. Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Plan Jim-Crow Blood Bank Here

NOV. 27, 1942

When the Red Cross Blood Donor Center opens in Kansas City about Dec. 1, the policy will be followed of separating the blood of Negro persons from that of white persons.

This has been the policy adopted by the National Red Cross although scientists and medical men have declared over and over again that there is no difference between the blood of persons of different races.

The Red Cross policy has been declared foolish by such authorities as the American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

In an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Anthropological society said, "The separation of the blood of white persons from that of Negroes is not only unscientific but is a grievous affront to the largest minority group in the country."

NOV. 27, 1942

Blood Is Blood

The scientists said that transfusions of blood from whites to Negroes and vice versa can be accomplished quite as easily as between members of the same race and that the result is the same.

Nevertheless, the new Blood Donor Center about to be opened here will have separate banks for blood from Negroes.

The Blood Donor Center will be located at the new Red Cross headquarters at 11th and Central Sts. Negro blood donors, however, will not be welcomed there. A mobile unit will be provided for Negro donors, according to Earl Sweet, director of the blood donor center.

This mobile unit will move around in various parts of the city and Negroes will be asked to give blood when the unit is in their neighborhood.

The mobile unit also will be taken to various war plants. Sweet said that when the unit goes to the war plants, blood from white and Negro volunteers will be taken at the same time.

Negroes Resent Separation

From the blood taken from donors here, blood plasma in powdered form will be made and sent to the front lines to save the lives of soldiers and sailors.

THE CALL told Sweet that Negro people resent the separation of their blood from the blood of other persons and that such a policy undoubtedly will deter most Negroes from offering their blood.

NOV. 27, 1942

Sweet said that while he, personally, sees no necessity for separating the blood, he has no choice but to follow the policy as laid down by the national Red Cross headquarters in Washington and the National Research Council of New York which is a cooperating agency with the Red Cross in sponsoring the blood donor centers.

Sweet was with the Group Hospital association before he became director of the blood donor center.

47d-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Red Cross Continues to Segregate Negro Blood

MAY 29 1942

But Office of Civilian Defense Has No Such Illogical Policy

NEW YORK.—With the weight of the American Medical association behind it, the N.A.A.C.P. re-opened its representations to the Red Cross to abolish its present policy of segregating the blood of Negro donors for plasma banks May 22.

In a letter to Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, the N.A.A.C.P. cites the Journal of the American Medical association, in which a statement demonstrates conclusively that there is no difference in so-called "Negro" and "white" blood.

The A.M.A. Journal in answer to a question on the use of Negro blood for blood banks, printed, in part: "There is no factual basis for discrimination against the use of Negro blood or plasma for injection into white people. The transfusion of Negro blood into white persons and that of white persons into Negroes has been repeatedly performed in civil practice without any evidence of harm or aversion on the part of the recipients.

"The present agitation arises from the inopportune publication of orders prohibiting the inclusion of Negro blood plasma in the proposed military plasma bank. The aversion perhaps represents the persistence of the ancient folklore that one's personality is closely associated with one's blood."

The A.M.A. Journal cites numerous authorities who have refuted the tatement that there is a difference between the blood of races. The N.A.A.C.P. told the Red Cross that the pronouncement of so authoritative a medical journal is more than sufficient basis for a revision of its policy.

No Segregation Of Blood in OCD

NEW YORK.—Additional ammunition to the N.A.A.C.P.'s request to the American Red Cross to stop segregating blood plasma donoted by Negroes this week, was furnished by the statement of Dr. Victor H. Vogel of the Office of Civilian Defense medical service who said that the OCD is not segregating blood and that "objection to Negro blood is wholly illogical."

The New York newspaper PM, in its issue of May 22, notes that the OCD, a government agency has complied two detailed manuals on the procurement, processing and use of blood for civilian banks. "It is significant that nowhere in its literature does it advise hospitals to segregate the blood of Negro donors from that of whites," PM writer, Albert Deutsch said.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Red Cross Scored For Segregating Blood of Negroes

Scientific Group Hits Policy as Racial Affront

By DAVID DIETZ,
Scripps-Howard Science Editor.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—The American Red Cross was sharply assailed today in a report issued by the committee on race relations of the American Assn. of Physical Anthropologists for its policy of segregating the blood of white and Negro donors.

"This segregation of the blood of whites from the blood of Negroes is not only unscientific, but it is a grievous and unprovoked affront to the largest minority group in our country," the report stated.

The report was made public here by the chairman of the committee, Dr. William Walter Greulich, professor of physical anthropology and anatomy in the Western Reserve University School of Medicine and director of the Brush Foundation.

RED CROSS BLOOD BANK

JUN 18

New Yorker on Committee.

The other members of the committee are three scientists at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, Dr. William Gregory, Dr. Harry Shapiro and Dr. Franz Weidenreich.

The committee begins its report by pointing out that there is no known way of distinguishing the source of human blood in a test tube. It might be blood of a person of any color.

"There is no evidence to indicate that the blood of Negroes differs in any significant respect from that of whites," the report states. "The successful transfusion with whole blood from whites to Negroes or vice versa can be accomplished quite as readily as between members of the same groups.

"The same blood groups occur among both Negroes and whites, and no difference has been demonstrated between Negro and white bloods of the same groups.

Syphilis Charge Denied.

"In the form of concentrated serum or plasma, in which the blood currently is being stored, even difference in blood group between donor and recipient are of no consequence."

The committee also deals with the charge made by some individuals that there is a higher incidence of syphillis among Negroes than whites, and states: "There is no evidence that the incidence of syphillis is any higher among the Negroes woh have volunteered as blood donors than it is among the white donors."

It points out further that the Red Cross tests every blood donation for syphilis, whether from a white or Negro donor, and rejects those that show the presence of the germ.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY, NAVY DIFFER ON BLOOD BAN

Doctor Says Donations Sent To Sea Forces Not Segregated

BOSTON—(ANP)—Blood donations gathered by the Red Cross at the blood donor center on Boylston street here are being accepted from whites and Negroes alike and shipped without labeling as to source.

Dr. Carl Walter, Peter B. Brigham hospital, said that last week a total of 260 donors gave blood, among them whites and Negroes and that it had been processed at the Massachusetts Anti-Toxin and Vaccine laboratory and sent to the navy.

"It doesn't make any difference to us who gives the blood," Dr. Walter declared. "Biologically, it's the same blood whether it comes from a white man or a Negro. We've never bothered with a policy of discrimination.

"The navy is interested in winning the war and saving the lives of our boys. Our job is to supply them with blood."

Dr. Walter admitted that blood provided by 1,460 others and allocated through the Red Cross to the army had been sent to Nyack, N. Y., where he believed each contribution was marked to show the donor's color.

The army through its surgeon general, Maj. Gen. McGhee, persist in its insistence that the blood be separate.

JUL 8 1942

By Albert Deutsch:

Blood Quiz

"PM Daily"

There is still much confusion beclouding the issue of whether the blood of Negro and white donors should be mixed in Red Cross plasma banks. Today's column will try to clear up some of the doubts disturbing many good people.

Q: Isn't it true that a white man transfused with a Negro's blood will undergo a change in skin color and experience other racial characteristics?

A: No. Scientists who have studied every aspect of blood assert there is no difference whatever in the chemical composition of human blood, regardless of race. Contrary to popular belief, blood has nothing to do with the color of one's skin. Skin-color is determined by differences in certain pigment-producing glands underlying the skin. There is, technically, no such thing as "Negro blood" or "white blood." There is only human blood.

Many hospitals in New York and other cities do not segregate the blood of whites and Negroes in the blood banks. Yet no white recipient of a Negro's donation has ever been known to turn black, nor has any white mother given birth to a dark-skinned babe because of transfusion from a mixed blood bank.

Q: Since syphilis can be transmitted through the blood and Negroes have a higher syphilis rate than whites, isn't there more danger of spreading infection by mixing the blood of whites and Negroes in Red Cross plasma banks?

New York, N.Y.

A: No. Every blood donation is kept in a separate bottle for some days before it is pooled with other blood. Each donor's blood is carefully tested for syphilis. It is thrown out if the result is unfavorable.

Incidentally, the fact that syphilis occurs more often among Negroes than among whites has nothing to do with racial biology. Syphilis is a social disease, finding most of its victims among the underprivileged—those who live under degrading conditions in crowded slums, with inadequate educational and health facilities. Most Negroes in America belong to that classification.

Q: Granted that the scientists are right, isn't it true that prejudice is hard to overcome and that many people would still object to having "Negro blood pumped into the veins of our wounded white soldiers and sailors," as Rep. Rankin put it?

A: It would be silly to deny that many people share the prejudice of the inimitable Mississippian. But the work of a great humanitarian and scientific agency like the Red Cross is not to appease and perpetuate a prejudice that hinders medical advance, but to help dispel it. When smallpox vaccination was introduced large numbers of people objected to having themselves or their children injected with scraped pus from a sick cow. Similarly, many ignorant people were horrified by the idea of getting injected with the blood of diseased horses when diphtheria anti-toxin serum was discovered. Except for a few diehard anti-vaccinationists, everybody is now grateful for the benefits derived from the life-preserving vaccines and serums from animals.

It is the duty of medical science and its allies to combat prejudice with the truth when health and life are at stake.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

American Medical Association Officially Announces No Differences in Racial Bloods

Nation's Largest Group of Physicians Intimates that the Red Cross Procedure Is a Remnant of Superstition.

Cites Use of Blood Serums from Rabbits, Horses, Sheep and Other Lower Animals.

into white people. Since syphilitic blood is eliminated from use for this purpose by thorough serologic testing, the rate of syphilis in Negroes is of no concern in this connection. The transfusion of Negro blood into white persons and that of white persons into Negroes has been repeatedly performed in civil practice without any evidence of harm or aversion on the part of the recipients. The present agitation arises from the inopportune publication of orders prohibiting the inclusion of Negro plasma in the proposed military plasma bank. The aversion

Reproduction of significant passage from Journal of American Medical Association.

(Reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association for May 16)

USE OF NEGRO BLOOD FOR BLOOD BANKS

To the Editor: I have observed recently considerable agitation about the alleged discrimination against Negroes with regard to the use of their blood for the so-called blood banks for war purposes. Is there any definite basis in serology, pathology or hematology for the aversion to the use of their blood? Is the greater incidence of syphilis in the Negro race a factor in this aversion? Is present knowledge sufficiently complete with reference to all the blood elements for one to be able to say without contradiction that the use of Negro blood for blood banks is 100 per cent safe?

S. ROBERT [illegible] M.D.
Brooklyn.

MAY 30 1942

ANSWER—Numerous chemical and serologic investigations have yielded no evidence that the blood of one race can be distinguished from that of another.

Manoiloff (*Munchen. med. Wchnschr. 72:2186* [Dec. 18] 1925), a Russian investigator, devised for the differentiation of races a chemical test of the blood based on oxidation reactions, color changes in dyes serving as indicators.

Claims Not Supported

He and his colleagues claimed that they were able to distinguish by this method the blood of Russians, Jews and Ukrainians, but subsequent investigations by other workers have failed to substantiate their conclusions.

The test was not applied to distinguish Negroes and Caucasians. This particular problem has been investigated chiefly by immunologists. Bruck (*Berl. klin. Wchnschr. 44:793,* 1907) stated that by means of complement fixation tests he could distinguish the serum of a Caucasian, a Negro, a Malayan, a Chinese and an Arab. His experiments were repeated by many investigators, especially Marshall and Teague (*Philippine J. Sc. 3:357,* 1908), Fitzgerald (*J. M. Research 21:41,* 1909) and Landsteiner and Miller (*J. Exper. Med. 42:841* [Dec.] 1925), none of whom could corroborate his data.

Using the serum of a Caucasian, a Japanese, a Negrito and a Tagalog as antigens for comparison, Marshall and Teague could find no difference among them. Fitzgerald, in similar experiments, used the serum of a Caucasian, a Japanese and a Negro and obtained results that led him to say that "the existence of specific (serologic) differences has not been proven."

Landsteiner and Miller, on repetition of Bruck's experiments, stated that if serologic differences exist between Negroes and white persons they are much smaller than those between man and the anthropoid apes. The significance of this statement is shown by the difficulty experienced by Nuttall in distinguishing between the primates and man by means of the precipitin test.

In a review, Landsteiner wrote that the only serologic peculiarities observed are those concerning isohemagglutinins and that these are not such as to demonstrate the existence of slight but regular differences by which the race of an individual could be ascertained but have only statistical significance and deal with the frequency of certain properties.

MAY 30 1942

No Difference

In this respect these serologic qualities are comparable to more or less disinguishing but not always constant attributes of a race, like the color of the eyes or hair or body weight. Wiener (Blood Groups and Blood Transfusion, Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1938) reached a similar conclusion as to the general failure to disclose race specific antigens. He stated:

"Attempts have also been made to produce sera which would serve to differentiate the blood of different races of the human species. Thus far all attempts have failed."

There is, therefore, no factual basis for the discrimination against the use of Negro blood or plasma for injection into white people.

Impurities Eliminated

Since syphilitic blood is eliminated from use for this purpose by thorough serologic testing, the rate of syphilis in Negroes is of no concern in this connection. The transfusion of Negro blood into white person and that of white persons into Negroes has been repeatedly performed in civil practice without any evidence of harm or aversion on the part of the recipients. The present agitation rises from the inopportune publication of orders prohibiting the inclusion of Negro plasma in the proposed military plasma bank.

The aversion perhaps represents the persistence of the ancient folklore that one's personality is closely associated with one's blood. Frequently used cliches, such as "noble blood," are remnants remaining in the language from a day when such superstitions were more prevalent than they now are.

Animal Serum Used

Blood transfusions were originally practiced with the blood of stockyard animals. This practice was discontinued, not because of an aversion to the source of the blood, but because of severe and frequently fatal intravascular reactions.

Patients repeatedly receive into their veins serum from rabbits, horses, sheep and other lower animals. These substances are received with an equanimity that is completely inconsistent with the aversion often associated with the injection of blood as much like that of the recipient as two substances can be.

ALL HUMAN BLOOD
" THE COURIER JOURNAL"
JULY 28, 1942

To The Editor of The Courier Journal

Blood Donors

Last year I read about the wounded Nazi aviator in England who protested against having his life saved with a transfusion of Jewish blood. Knowing the verdict of science that human blood is human blood, the same in Jews as in Aryans, Turks, or Fiji Islanders, I laughed at the stupid extremes to which Nazi race prejudice could go.

This morning I read that the American Red Cross, acting on orders from the War and Navy Departments, is segregating the Negro blood that has been donated for soldiers wounded in our war against Nazism.

As a white man, and a Southerner, I read that news with a sense of guilt and shame. I wonder how I would have read it if I had been a Negro.

WILLIAM EDGERTON
GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

"THE COURIER-JOURNAL"
Louisville, Kentucky

By Albert Deutsch:

Rankin Erupts

. . . Again on Jim Crow Blood Banks

That Don Quixote of Congress, John E. Rankin, still tilts his blunted lance in frenzied defense of the Red Cross's Jim Crow blood bank policy.

Mr. Rankin has a perfect right to make a fool of himself, but one wishes that he would choose a less exalted place than the floor of Congress to conduct his one-man crusade against PM, science and common sense.

We have tried repeatedly to set Mr. Rankin right on this question, but to no avail. Let's try just once more. In his latest blast against PM, as printed in the *Congressional Record*, the Mississippi mountebank cries:

"These crackpots are not going to compel the Red Cross or the Army or the Navy to pump Negro blood or Japanese blood into our wounded white boys if I can prevent it."

JUL 9 - 1942

Mr. Rankin [illegible] know by now that the Red Cross does not segregate the blood of Japanese donors. It segregates only the blood of Negroes, and frankly admits that it does so for no other reason than to mollify the prejudiced. In spite of all the facts to the contrary, the amazing Mississippian insists on repeating the baseless charge that the Red Cross does not mix the blood of Japanese and white donors as it properly does.

I checked with national Red Cross headquarters at Washington, and was told that Rankin didn't get his misinformation on Japanese blood there. Red Cross officials, in fact, are frankly embarrassed by the Mississippi demagog's self-appointment as their defender. They are not happy themselves about the Jim Crow policy governing the military blood banks. They excuse the policy by saying they are merely following the directions of the Army and Navy.

It is an open secret that medical men and nurses in an increasing number of Red Cross blood bank centers—outraged by the unscientific mummery of separating identical blood on the basis of the donors' skin-color—are simply neglecting to label the blood white or black.

Rep. Rankin is maddened by the observation made in this column that the Office of Civilian Defense does not require its civilian blood banks to segregate the blood of Negroes and whites. He [illegible]

JUL 9 - 1942

"If that is true, they had better pour it in the gutter and get their supply from the Red Cross, or, better still, turn that phase of civilian defense over to the Red Cross."

The truth—and it will probably dismay Rep. Rankin no end—is that the Red Cross is already participating in the OCD civilian blood bank program. Mr. Norman H. Davis, head of the American Red Cross, told me the other day that his organization has no objection to mixing the blood of Negroes and whites in civilian plasma banks.

Science, humanity and national morale would best be served by rescinding the Jim Crow policy in military blood banks. Arrayed against the Jim Crow policy are:

¶ *The Journal of the American Medical Association.*

¶ The American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

¶ A group of 372 New England physicians who signed a petition urging the Red Cross to change its policy.

In magnificent isolation stands John E. Rankin as the most vocal champion of the Red Cross policy.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Red Cross Asked to Bar Jim Crow Abroad

15 Colored Representatives Sit in Conference with 29 National Red Cross Officials Who Blame Segregated Blood Bank on the U.S. Army

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

Twenty-nine officials and staff members of the American Red Cross sat around a conference table at Red Cross headquarters here Wednesday with fifteen colored persons representing a wide cross-section to discuss Jim crow abroad and the segregated blood bank.

JUL 25 1942

Presiding was Vice Chairman James [illegible] Feiser, who explained how the Red Cross seeks to do a job, usually an emergency relief job, tries to avoid controversies, and strives to get team work in every community and from all groups.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, only colored member of the board of incorporators of the Red Cross, asked for a frank discussion of relationships and complaints.

Asks Clubs Open to All

In discussing the clubs that the Red Cross is establishing for soldiers in the foreign service, the conference insisted that all such clubs be declared open to all men in the United States uniform and that both colored and white men be employed on the various staffs.

Dr. Channing Tobias described the bad effect on international relations, especially as they affect the darker people of the world, if America furthered her separation of the racial groups.

Mrs. Mary Bethune, who has been aiding in securing personnel for use in foreign service establishments, was equally vehement in her declarations that an opportunity for fraternization and freedom from segregation should prevail.

Request [illegible] Jobs

JUL 25 1942

The group asked for representation upon the staff, the clerical and professional force at national headquarters.

The questions of social workers in heavily populated colored sections where the Red Cross maintains offices, of staffing Red Cross first aid units with colored physicians, and of representation on policy-making bodies were discussed with favorable reactions resulting.

Army Blamed for Jim Crow

The matter of segregating blood plasma was flatly denounced as an unwarranted and unnecessary insult and affront to 15 million American citizens, and Dr. T. M. Smith, president-elect of the National Medical Association, read several statements by scientific authorities disputing the fact that there was any difference in the human blood.

Dr. Ira McCown, in charge of the blood plasma program, admitted the scientific fact, and explained clearly that the Red Cross, in segregating blood plasma, was carrying out the program on the basis [illegible] army demanded. One [illegible] two reports were made which showed that some communities have already ceased to separate blood.

JUL 25 1942

Colored persons attending the conference included:

Claude A. Barnett, ANP; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA; Brigadier Gen- ern Division, AAA; Lr. F. D. Patter- ment; G. James Fleming, FEPC; Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League;

V. D. Johnston, treasurer, Howard University; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Southern Division, AAA; Lr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; William Pickens, staff assistant, war savings staff, Treasury Department; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, superintendent of nurses, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis;

Dr. Thomas M. Smith, Chicago; Jesse O. Thomas, defense bond section, Treasury Department; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council YMCA; and Mrs. Beulah Whitby, supreme basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib.
June 29, 1942

Smith Laces Negro Groups About Blood

WASHINGTON, June 28—Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina has lashed out against certain Negro organizations who have registered protests with the American Red Cross against segregation of white and Negro blood which it is collecting for the army and navy fighting forces.

To date 1,280,000 pints of blood have been requested by the army and the navy for delivery by June 30, 1943, and the Red Cross is continuing its campaign to collect the additional amount needed. Blood collected at centers throughout the country is shipped daily in refrigerated cars to selected laboratories where it is processed into dried plasma to be used for emergency transfusions for men in our fighting forces.

"This blood business," said Senator Smith," is one of the means of emphasizing in the minds of some the importance of considering the Negro equal in every respect with the white race. I say white race, because that is the issue in this country.

"In every country where the amalgamation of the race has gone on to any extent, there is a universal feeling that the presence of Negro blood in the veins of other races is a blight.

"We may be indifferent to this subtle and powerful move to mix blood, but as sure as God made the races, we of the white race who are guilty of this mistaken attitude are sowing to the win and we will reap a whirlwind.

"I was raised in the arms of Uncle Bill and I loved him better than anything in the world, but that did not mean that I would want his blood in my veins.

"Let's get to the bottom of this thing," continued Senator Smith, "down South after [illegible] horrible experiences of the reconstruction the whites and black automatically realized their positions and gradually worked into a mode of living agreeable and harmonious between the races.

"Reconstruction and the horrors of the poor misguided blacks was brought about by the same motive that is going inevitably to lead to a repetition of that terrible period. The motive I refer to is the use

of the Negroes for personal advantage. I have no doubt but that so-called Negro-equality proponents are doing it purely for personal and political reasons.

"The danger of the situation is that with consolidated Negro vote they may hold the balance of power between any two parties and hold the decisive vote as to any trend of politics. Every white man, both high and low, feels and believes that the Negro has a place in organized affairs, but they firmly believe that that place is not the white man's place."

Senator Smith reminisced about the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in June 1936. "I made some predictions at that time and they are coming true just as I said they would," he added.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
July 6, 1942

Segregation of Negroes' Blood Cited

Race Relations Group Assails Practice as Unscientific and Grievous Affront.

By DAVID DIETZ
Scripps-Howard Science Editor

THE American Red Cross is sharply assailed for its policy of segregating the blood of white and Negro donors, in a report issued by the Committee on Race Relations of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

This segregation "is not only unscientific," says the report, "but it is a grievous and unprovoked affront to the largest minority group in our country."

The committee is headed by Dr. William Walter Greulich, professor of physical anthropology and anatomy in the Western Reserve University School of Medicine. The other members are three distinguished scientists at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, namely Dr. William Grefory, Dr. Harry Shapiro and Dr. Franz Weidenreich.

Doesn't Differ

The committee points out that there is no known way of distinguishing the source of human blood in a test tube. It might be blood of a person of any color.

"There is no evidence to indicate that the blood of Negroes differs in any significant respect from that of whites," the report states.

"The same blood groups occur among both Negroes and whites and no difference has been demonstrated between Negro and white bloods of the same groups.

"In the form of concentrated serum or plasma in which the blood currently is being stored, even differences in blood group between donor and recipient are of no consequence."

No Syphilis Danger

The committee also deals with the charge that there is a higher incidence of syphilis among Negroes than whites, and states, "There is no evidence that the incidence of syphilis is any higher among the Negroes who have volunteered as blood donors than it is among the white donors."

It points out further that the Red Cross tests every blood donation for syphilis, whether from a white or Negro donor, and rejects those that show the presence of the germ.

It adds that even if a blood donation containing the germ got through by mistake, the germ would in all probability be destroyed by the various processes, including drying, through which the blood is sent.

Blood Won't 'Tell'

It is interesting to note that many popular beliefs about blood are literary rather than scientific. All such phrases as "blood will tell," "superior blood." inferior blood," etc., are based on the notion that blood carries heredity.

As a matter of fact, the carriers of heredity are the genes in the chromosomes of the germ cells. These do not appear in the blood.

The committee also calls attention to the wide number of preparations used today in the treatment of disease which are taken from animals. The blood of horses, sheep and other animals is used in the preparation of many vaccines and serums.

"In view of these facts," the report states, "it seems highly improbable that any soldier or civilian so seriously wounded as to require a blood transfusion will insist that it comes from a donor whose skin is no darker than his own."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Officers Unwanted In U. S. Merchant Marine

Maritime Commission Tolerates Traditional Policy of Shipowners Against Colored Officers in the Merchant Fleet.

SEP 5 1942

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—At the very moment when its production record in building "Liberty" ships for use in the Merchant Marine service to carry men, food and ammunition to European war zones has reached a new high, thus making for quick realization of that sorely needed western front against Hitler, the National Maritime Commission is pursuing the almost suicidal policy of permitting private shipping interests to refuse employment to qualified Negro seamen to man these vessels, in defiance of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802.

According to Captain Hugh Mulzac, of Brooklyn, N.Y., holder of a U.S. Commerce Department master pilot license since 1920, and himself a victim of this policy, there are at least 14 Negro men of officer caliber "on the beach" in New York City, and more than 100 in ports throughout the country, prepared now by reason of training and long sea experience, to man vessels as licensed officers in the United States Merchant Marine service.

LAND UPHOLDS SHIP OWNERS SEP 5 1942

They are not being called, he declares, because the United States Maritime Commission, whose chairman is Admiral Land, continues to bow to the prejudice-as-usual employment policies practced by ship owners against Negroes, despite the fact that the Government itself builds these ships and then turn them over to private shipping concerns to operate under the Merchant Marine service.

SEP 5 1942

"Ironically enough," says Captain Mulzac, "a Liberty vessel which is to be launched at a West Coast shipyard sometime this month, will be christened the S.S. Booker T .Washington, but the company has given no indication that Negroes will be employed aboard the vessel in any part of its officer personnel."

The National Maritime Union, the Negro Labor Victory committee of Greater New York, the Negro Victory Council of Brooklyn, and the National Negro Congress are pushing a campaign to get these men employed as officers aboard these Liberty vessels. Admiral Land is being urged to take direct action in compliance with the President's Executive Order. The Fair Employment Practice Committee is also being asked to conduct a thorough investigation and to crack down on these ship owners who refuse to employ Negroes as officers aboard these ships. The U.S. Merchant Marine is an auxiliary service operating under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy Department.

47d-1942

RED CROSS BLOOD BANK

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAVY PUTS RED CROSS ON SPOT

JAN 24 1942

DO NOT ADDRESS THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER BUT ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND REFER TO NO.
P3-1/A16-1(012)

WASHINGTON, D.C. January 15, 1942

JAN 16 1942

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter of December 30, 1941, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, in which you state that "the Red Cross refuses to accept the blood plasma of negro donors" and that in doing this, "the American Red Cross is acting pursuant to the requests and instructions of the Army and Navy," has been referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for reply, as this Bureau of the Navy Department is the one most vitally concerned with the use of blood plasma.

So far as the Navy is concerned I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross to refuse to take blood from negro donors.

For your information, I may say that during the past sixteen months, 3500 donors have donated blood at the Blood Donor Center, located at the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C. There has been no discrimination as to sex, color, or creed. During this period, ten (10) colored individuals have acted as volunteer blood donors.

The officer in charge of the Blood Donor Center, Lieut. Commander L. R. Newhouser, MC., USN., reports that on numerous occasions telephone calls have been received, requesting information as to whether or not colored blood donors would be accepted. These persons have been informed that colored donors would be accepted and that all appointments should be made through the American Red Cross. According to our records the first negro blood donor appeared at the Blood Donor Center in July, 1941. The latest one was bled on December 31, 1941.

It is evident that the statements made in your letter to the Secretary of the Navy were based upon misinformation.

Very truly yours,

Ross T. McIntire

ROSS T. McINTIRE
Rear Admiral, MC., U.S.N.,
The Surgeon General

Mr. Walter White, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
New York, New York

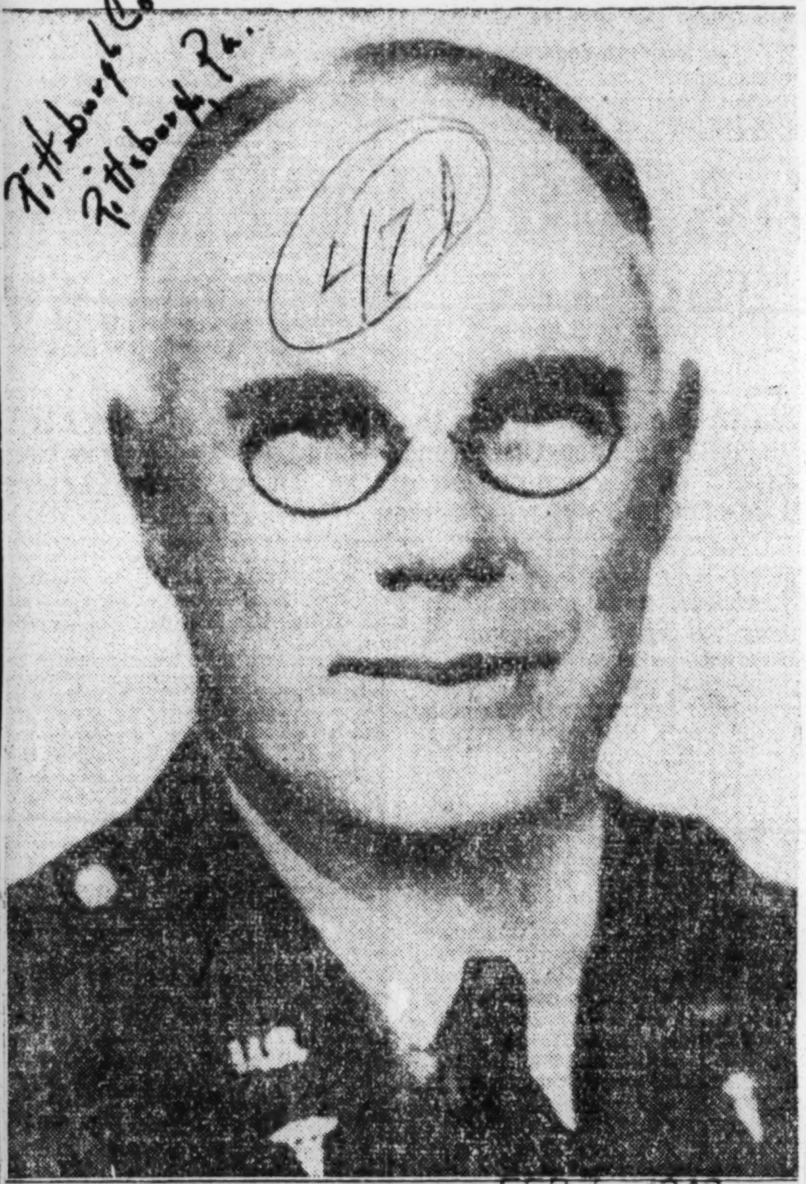
Facsimile of letter written by Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general of the Navy and personal physician to President Roosevelt in which he denies allegation of Red Cross that orders to refuse blood plasma of Negro donors came from the Navy. Note use of small "n" by Admiral McIntire in spelling word "Negro." The letter answers a query made by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as to origin of "no Negro blood" order.

OPPOSED TO RACE MEDICS

FEB 7 - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

47d



FEB 7 - 1942

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon-General of the United States Army whom Washington observers, including members of the National Medical Association, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, credit with being the obstacle which has stood in the way of equality and democratic integration of Negro doctors and nurses into the armed service of the country. Gen. Magee is said to have been the main objector of the program of accepting all donors to the blood plasma being procured by the American Red Cross for use by wounded American soldiers.

Pittsburgh Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Who's Lying?

Red Cross Says Navy Put Ban on Colored Blood; Navy Says It Didn't

JAN 24 1942

Washington, D.C.
January 16, 1942

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter of December 30, 1941, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, in which you state that "the Red Cross refuses to accept the blood plasma of Negro donors" and that in doing this, "the American Red Cross is acting pursuant to the requests and instructions of the army and navy," has been referred to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for reply, as this bureau of the Navy Department is the one most vitally concerned with the use of blood plasma.

So far as the navy is concerned, I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross to refuse to take blood from Negro donors.

10 of 3,500 Colored

For your information, I may say that during the past sixteen months, 3,500 donors have donated blood at the blood donor center, located at the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C. There has been no discrimination as to sex, color, or creed. During this period, ten (10) colored individuals have acted as volunteer blood donors.

The officer in charge of the blood donor center, Lieut. Commander L. R. Newhouser, MC, USN, reports that on numerous occasions telephone calls have been received, requesting information as to whether or not colored blood donors would be accepted.

These persons have been informed that colored donors would be accepted and that all appointments should be made through the American Red Cross. According to our records the first Negro blood donor appeared at the blood donor center in July, 1941. The latest one was bled on December 31, 1941.

It is evident that the statements made in your letter to the Secretary of the Navy were based upon misinformation.

Very truly yours,
ROSS T. McINTIRE,
Rear Admiral, MC, USN,
The Surgeon General.

Mr. Walter White, secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
New York, N.Y.

BALTIMORE—The Navy Department, through its surgeon-general, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, put the American Red Cross on the spot by denying that it had ever ordered that organization to refuse to accept blood from colored donors.

Dr. G. Canby Robinson, national head of the emergency blood donor service in Washington, when informed by the AFRO of the rear admiral's statement, said he had no comment to make.

Two months ago, colored would-be donors were refused by Baltimore officials of the Emergency Volunteer Blood Donor Service. At that time, Dr. Robinson explained that his group was following instructions from the War and Navy Departments and released the following statement:

"In obtaining blood plasma for use in armed force, the American Red Cross is acting pursuant to requests and instructions from the army and navy and, up to this time, the Red Cross has been asked to supply only plasma from white donors."

JAN 24 1942

Though extremely wary when approached by a reporter, Surgeon-General James C. Magee of the army, through an attachee, placed the burden of the policy entirely on the Red Cross, adding that his office had "no decision in the matter."

Puts Red Cross on Spot

Admiral McIntire asked for a few days in which to clear up the facts. Last week, in a letter to Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, the admiral put the Red Cross on the spot with the letter accompanying this story.

On receipt of information that the Red Cross has set up blood donor stations in the office of the New York City Department of Welfare, the NAACP requested Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and Welfare Commissioner William Hodson not to be a party to the discrimination practiced by the Red Cross in refusing to accept colored blood.

There are many colored workers in the department of welfare and the NAACP maintains that the establishment of a discriminatory blood nonor station in offices where colored and white work together is embarrassing and humiliating.

If the Red Cross wishes to persist in its policy of refusing colored donors, then it ought to do so in its own centers, off the premises of any city departments.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Doctors Call Gen. Magee Bottleneck

FEB 7 - 1942

Colored Physicians Limited to Certain Positions in Armed Forces.

Army Short of Nurses. Has 7,000, but only 112 Colored.

FEB 7 - 1942

Bousefield Calls It "Damndest Thing in the World."

(By ANP)
WASHINGTON

FEB 7 - 1942

It has become apparent to onookers here that at least some of the difficulties which have been experienced by colored professionals in the medical branches of the armed forces have their origin in the office of one man.

He is Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, surgeon-general of the United States Army.

Whether it is in the blocking of colored physicians from general base hospital work; whether it is the limiting of the number of colored nurses who are permitted in the service, whether it is insistence that the Red Cross separate the blood of black donors from white and publicly state that such a procedure is being carried out, Maj. Gen. Magee is said to be the individual who stands in the way of integration, development and in the case of the recent Red Cross imbroglio, toleration and freedom from insult.

FEB 7 - 1942

Physicians Limited

Colored physicians have been strictly limited as to numbers and duties in the armed forces.

Although many doctors who have been called into service minister to white patients who form a large percentage of their private practice, the army has seen to it that colored medical officers shall serve only colored soldiers and there are not nearly enough colored medical officers to give care to the colored soldiers now in the army.

Committee Formed

As soon as the draft law was passed and it became apparent that a considerable number of colored men would be called into the army. The colored body of organized medicine, the National Medical Association, followed in the footsteps of the American Medical Association and organized a Committee of National Defense.

FEB 7 - 1942

Its members were finally made a sub-committee of the general medical defense committee, its purpose being to formulate plans especially for the colored medical forces.

Got Nowhere

Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago was made chairman, the then President Vaughn, Dean Russell Dixon fo Howard University and Mrs. Mabel Staupers of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses were among the members of the sub-committee. The group met with Magee in an effort to work out plans, In the words of Dr. Bousefield, the effort got absolutely nowhere.

Magee who was promoted from a colonelcy to his present post in 1939, was asked whether colored and white physicians might not serve together in the draft or selective service and in camps He refused.

Can't Work Together

He was asked whether he would permit colored and white physicians to work together where they were in the habit of doing so. He said, "No."

When asked whether he would permit corps commanders to exercise their own judgment and work out a plan where no difficulties arose whereby colored and white medical officers might work together, Gen. Magee declined to agree. He also refused to raise the number of colored physicians to be called in order that all colored troops might have the advantage of colored doctors.

Bousefield, speaking for the committee, asked what would happen if a selectee visited his draft board and after having been examined by three or four white doctors, came on a colored doctor and refused to be examined by the colored physician.

Magee replied it is said, "I don't know and I am not going to try to find out."

"Damndest Thing"

Bousfield is said to have exploded a bit and to have exclaimed, that "it is the damndest think in the world. Here the white people don't like colored people and don't want them even in the army and here we are like a lot of ninnies fighting to get in and get killed for their sakes." Magee's only reply was that he felt he represented "Northern opinion."

FEB 7 - 1942

This assumption by Gen. Magee is probably because he was educated in Philadelphia. He is said to have been born in Ireland, coming to America at an early age, where he was placed in the Girard School, an orphan asylum in Philadelphia.

His experience is identical with that of former President Mullowney of Meharry Medical College who came out of the same Girard School. It is said both men finished the same medical school in Philadelphia and that their outlook is strikingly similar.

Nurses Short

The army has 7,000 nurses in its ranks. At first Gen. Magee would authorize only fifty-six colored nurses. That figure is now upped to 112, it is understood.

The number is manifestly far less than should be commissioned.

In on Red Cross Jim Crow, too

When the Red Cross began its blood plasma project it was the army surgeon-general who made known the desirability of separate blood plasma between colored and whites after the issue was raised by outsiders.

Even when a satisfactory solution was reached by the Red Cross and arrangements were made to issue a statement which would have permitted all donors to give their blood, Gen. Magee insisted that the announcement bear the offensive information that the blood of black donors who sought to serve their country must be separated from that of white donors.

47d-1942

MAGEE RESTRICTS MEDICAL OFFICERS CALLED TO COLORS

FEB 7 - 1942

47d Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(ANP)—It has become apparent to onlookers in Washington, that at least some of the difficulties which have been experienced by Negro professionals in the medical branches of the armed forces have their origin in the office of one man. He is Major General James C. Magee, surgeon-general of the United States Army.

FEB 7 - 1942

Whether it is in the blocking of Negro physicians from general base hospital work; whether it is the limiting of the number of Negro nurses who are permitted in the service, whether it is insistence that the Red Cross separate the blood of black donors from white and publicly state that such a proceedure is being carried out, Major General Magee is said to be the individual who stands in the way of integration, development and in the case of the recent Red Cross imbroglio, toleration and freedom from insult to the race.

Negro physicians have been strictly limited as to numbers and duties in the armed forces. Although many doctors who have been called into service minister to white patients who form a large percentage of their private practice, the army has seen to it that Negro medical officers shall serve only Negro soldiers and there are not nearly enough Negro medical officers to give care to the Negro soldiers now in the army.

FEB 7 - 1942

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FEB 7 - 1942

MAGEE EMPHATIC IN REFUSALS

Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago was made chairman, the then President Vaughn, Dean Russell Dixon of Howard university and Mrs. Mabel Staupers of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses were among the members of the sub-committee. The group met with Magee in an effort to work out plans. In the words of Dr. Bousfield, the effort got absolutely nowhere.

Magee who was promoted from a colonelcy to his present post in 1939, was asked whether white and colored physicians might not serve together in the draft or selective service and in camps. He refused.

He was asked whether he would permit colored and white physicians to work together where they were in the habit of doing so. He said no.

SAYS HE REPRESENTED NORTHERN OPINION

General Magee, when asked whether he would permit corps commanders to exercise their own judgment and work out a plan where no difficulties arose whereby white and black medical officers might work together, declined to agree. He also refused to raise the number of Negro physicians to be called in order that all Negro troops might have the advantage of Negro doctors.

Bousfield, speaking for the committee, asked what would happen if a selectee visited his draft board and after having been examined by three or four white doctors, came on a Negro doctor and refused to be examined by the Negro. Magee replied it is said, "I don't know and I am not going to try to find out." Bousfield is said to have exploded a bit and to have exclaimed, that "it is the damnedest thing in the world. Here the white people don't like Negroes and don't want them even in the army and here we are like a lot of ninnies fighting to get in and get killed for their sakes." Magee's only reply was that he felt he represented "northern opinion."

RAISES QUOTA FOR NURSES

FEB 7 - 1942

The army has 7,000 nurses in its ranks. At first General Magee would authorize only 56 Negro nurses. That figure is now upped to 112, it is understood. The number is manifestly far less than should be commissioned.

When the Red Cross began its blood plasma project it was the army surgeon-general who made known the desirability of separate blood plasma between whites and Negroes after the issue was raised by outsiders. Even when a satisfactory solution was reached by the Red Cross and arrangements were made to issue a statement which would have permitted all donors to give their blood, General Magee insisted that the announcement bear the offensive information that the blood of black donors who sought to serve their country must be separated from that of white donors. The surgeon-general of the army seems to have proven a real bottleneck to progress and humanitarianism.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Navy Refutes Red Cross Assertion

JAN 24 1942

Head of Red Cross Asked To Explain The Contradiction

47d

(Editorial, Page 8)

NEW YORK—The American Red Cross is on the spot. The U. S. Navy through Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general, has just denied that the Navy ever gave instructions to the Red Cross to refuse to take the blood of Negro donors.

"So far as the Navy is concerned, I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross not to take blood from Negro donors," Rear Admiral McIntire told the NAACP.

His letter, in reply to the association's inquiry of the Secretaries of the War and Navy about the refusals, was dated January 15.

JAN 24 1942

ASKS EXPLANATION

McIntire stated that of 3,500 blood donors received at the Blood Donor Center in Washington, D. C., ten have been colored.

The first was received in July, 1941, and the latest on December 31, 1941, he said.

The NAACP immediately wrote Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, informing him of the Navy's denial of the Red Cross official excuse for its refusal of Negroes and asking him, as president, to explain the contradiction to the American public.

JAN 24 1942

ASKS N. Y. CITY TO ACT

On receipt of information that the American Red Cross has set up blood donor stations in the office of the New York City department of welfare, the NAACP requested Mayor Fiorello La-Guardia and Welfare Commissioner William Hodson not to be party to the discrimination practiced by the Red Cross in refusing the blood of Negro donors.

There are many Negro workers in the department of welfare and the NAACP maintains that the establishment of a discriminatory blood donor station in offices where whites and Negroes work together is embarrassing and humiliating.

"If the Red Cross wishes to persist in its policy of refusing Negro donors, then it ought to do so in its own centers, off the premises of any city departments" the NAACP told Commissioner Hodson.

JAN 24 1942

ACCEPT WHITE BLOOD ONLY

The recurrent flare-ups in various cities recently when Negroes, responding to the call of the Red Cross for blood donors, found that the blood of Negro people was not desired or accepted, brought forth an explanation late in December as well as that published last week.

The blood banks are pools of blood which, contributed in small amounts from healthy, volunteer donors, are held for transfusion in operative or medical cases when needed by hospitals during war time. Formerly the whole blood was collected and kept. This did not prove thoroughly satisfactory so that now the blood is processed and dried, stored and kept ready for use when needed.

JAN 24 1942

OBJECTIONS VOICED

When the plan for building a blood bank for the army and navy was first breached, protests arose from southern women especially, it is said, against the use of Negro blood. Evidently some felt that the injection of processed Negro blood into their sons' veins might change their racial identity.

In any event the army and navy, for whom the Red Cross was collecting the blood, reportedly issued a memorandum to the effect that only blood of white people would be acceptable. The memo said that if a Negro soldier needed blood and did not wish to use the white blood then live, human blood should be provided.

DEVELOPED BY NEGRO

Interestingly last year, the American Red Cross collected for Great Britain in New York City, blood which had a commercial value of $400,000. This blood was processed and shipped abroad and is now being used presumably by the English army.

Not only was the blood of many Negroes accepted and mingled with the blood of divers other racial groups, but a Negro doctor, Dr. Charles A. Drew, now head of the department of surgery at Howard University, had charge of the entire process, which he chiefly developed.

The Red Cross, faced with the task of informing Negroes who wish to donate blood, that it is not desired, issued a memorandum on the subject.

RED CROSS MEMORANDUM

The Red Cross memorandum sets forth:

"In some chapters Negroes have generously offered to act as donors in supplying blood for plasma for the army and navy. The Red Cross deeply appreciates their desire to participate in this project.

JAN 24 1942

"However, in obtaining blood plasma for use in armed forces, the American Red Cross is acting pursuant to the requests and instructions of the army and navy and up to this time the Red Cross has been asked to supply only plasma from white donors. This position is taken because about 95 percent of those serving in the armed forces are white men, who it is understood prefer plasma from white donors.

"Where transfusions are required for Negro service men, they will be given normal transfusions from Negro donors if they do not desire the use of plasma from white donors. In this way, a person would have the right to receive a blood transfusion of the proper type, or plasma, as he himself might choose."

LOCAL PRACTICES UPHELD

JAN 24 1942

An official who preferred that his name not be used said, "It might be pointed out that the whole effort is of a voluntary nature, the hospitals, the time of the physicians and nurses all being offered to the American Red Cross free of charge.

"The Red Cross feels, therefore, that it cannot command that local practices be entirely disregarded, even though the men in charge of the Red Cross program feel it is unnecessary to separate the blood of different races and unfortunately that race prejudice again rears its head in such a humanitarian project."

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Walter White, secretary of the association, declared that S. Gamby Robinson, national director of the Blood Donor Service of the Red Cross, was its source of information.

Mr. Robinson had issued "a confidential statement of policy" on November 5, 1941, which had been sent to blood plasma stations, he said.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Navy Passes Buck On Red Cross Blood

JAN 24 1942

Conflicting Statements Prove One or Both Guilty of Vicious Jim Crow Order

(Special to Star-News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21—That both the American Red Cross and the United States Navy approved of the order refusing the blood of colored volunteers for Red Cross blood banks until found out was disclosed here yesterday.

There have been country-wide rebuffs given to them when many well-meaning patriots have offered to do their bit in this. To this extent the denial made here by Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon General, is grossly false. That the Navy had given no such specific orders may be admitted as possible. That it approved of the discrimination practiced by the Red Cross blood bank officials until the anger of colored Americans reached the White House is true beyond question. Rear Admiral McIntire was physician to the President until his promotion a month ago. The high service rendered the United States Navy by World Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis through his great contribution also contributed to the new-found courage of the Navy officials in trying to calm the storm that has arisen over the insult to all the colored people of the country.

JAN 24 1942

Jim Crow Ban Published

The United States Navy cannot deny it knew that it together with the United States Army requested the Red Cross to procure the blood banks. Neither can it honestly deny that nearly a year ago the Red Cross Association after getting the order set up the color bars.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in its issue of December 20, 1941, page 2123 states these facts:

"In January, 1941," says Earl S. Taylor, M. D., technical consultant of the American Red Cross in charge, "the Blood Transfusion Association concluded its project in supplying blood plasma to England. This work carried on in cooperation with the New York chapter of the American Red Cross and subsequently with the assistance of the Brooklyn chapter was performed almost exclusively by volunteers in nine hospitals in New York and dealt with 17,000 donors during the period August, 1940, to January, 1941.

"In February, 1941, to fulfill the request of the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy of the United States for 15,000 units of dried plasma, a pilot bleeding unit was established in New York at the Presbyterian Hospital under the auspices of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross. The unit was under the direction of Dr. Charles R. Drew who had been the medical supervisor of the blood for Britain project."

Dr. Drew is the Howard University colored specialist and is reported as saying that the blood of white and colored donors for Britain had been dumped together in the blood banks and sent to England.

Request by Army and Navy

"This unit," Dr. Taylor continues in his A. M. A. Journal statement "was in full operation in May, 1941, under my direction when the request for an additional 200,000 units was made. At that time the medical departments of the Army and Navy requested the American Red Cross and the division of medical sciences of the National Research Council to organize a cooperative project for the collection of blood from volunteer donors."

JAN 24 1942

Donor Requirements

"The following requirements have been established:

1. Age.
2. Sex—both male and female donors are accepted.
3. Race—only white donors are taken."

Rear Admiral McIntire said in his letter just released to the N. A. A. C. P., which he said had been misinformed:

"For your information, I may say that during the last sixteen months, 3,500 donors have donated blood at the blood donor center located at the naval medical center, Washington, D. C. There has been no discrimination as to sex, color or creed. During this period ten colored individuals have acted as volunteer blood donors."

Thus the United States Navy evades the plain issue that the American Red Cross refused colored blood for the blood banks ordered by the Army and Navy.

MEDICS PETITION FDR FOR END OF BIAS PRACTICES

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 21 1942

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19—(ANP)—At the mid-year meeting of the board of trustees of the National Medical Association which convened here last Wednesday, this official group speaking for Negro physicians throughout the country voiced its stand in relation to the present emergency.

Members of the board declared that the decrees and orders limiting the use of Negro professionals in the army by Surgeon-General Magee and the statements by Secretary of Navy Knox, together with other officials who practiced segregation, are undermining the morale of the Negro citizens at a time when leaders are bending every effort to marshall our forces in an all-out effort to win the war.

APPEALS TO FDR

In their resolution calling upon the spirit of fairplay of America to live up to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the board declared that segregation is humiliating, a waste of precious time and all segregated efforts are in deliberate violation of the constitution and destructive to the Negro's natural loyalty and patriotism. Exhorting all to "clean house now of men and measures who continue to perpetuate these odious practices before a rift destroys our unity and opportunity to win the war", the board stated that the fall of France should have taught the nation a timely lesson. The appeal, directed to the President, calls for action, not words, in heeding the ideals of tolerance and brotherhood.

The importance of the protection and preservation of the national health brought an impassioned plea from the medical group, in which the President was requested to issue a proclamation setting aside one week of the year as National Health Week, during which citizens might be informed of modern methods of prevention and treatment of diseases. The group held that the typhus epidemics in foreign countries and the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis in the United States makes it necessary that immediate steps be taken to prevent typhus and curtail tuberculosis.

ASKS SCHOLARSHIP FOR YOUNG MEN

Other notable points raised by the board members included the government provision of medical scholarships to qualified young men and women of all races who are unable to pay the cost of medical education; and the strengthening of the morale of Negro citizens by their inclusion in all phases of the national defense program, both in the workshop and on the battlefield.

The trustee board approved the defense committee, advisory committee, judiciary council, council on education and hospitals, council on scientific assembly, and the liaison committee.

Membership of the defense committee consists of Drs. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, chairman; C. H. Payne, Chicago; C. Herbert Marshall, Washington; C. Francis Hamilton, Norfolk, Va.; A. W. Vaughn, St. Louis; A. C. Terrence, Louisiana, together with ex-officio members, Drs. H. E. Lee, president; R. M. Hedrick, chairman of board; O. H. Freeman, board secretary and J. T. Givens, general secretary.

NEXT MEETING AT CLEVELAND

FEB 21 1942

At the suggestion of Dr. Bousfield, state officers of NMA were named to head the state as procurement and assignment officers of the organization. The liaison committee, whose duties consist of promoting better relationships between medical organizations of the country, is composed of Drs. R. C. Giles, Chicago, chairman; Thelma Patton-Law, Houston; C. Herbert Marshall and C. H. Payne.

It was announced by the board that the next convention would be held August 17-21 at Cleveland. Details of the meeting were concluded in an early afternoon session of the board, to which Drs. R. W. Hixon, president of Cleveland society; L. M. Evans, Stanley Brown, William Saunders and E. W. Wallace, chairman of ways and means committee, attended.

Present were Drs. R. M. Hedrick, Gary, Ind.; S. H. Freeman, Nashville, Moses Clayborne, Pennsylvania; C. Herbert Marshall, J. M. Mills, North Carolina; L. M. Hill, Atlanta; C. H. Payne, W. D. Mormon, St. Louis; W. G. Alexander, New Jersey; U. W. Price, Louisiana, and J. G. Gathings, Houston.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Catholic Organ Hits Blood Policy

FEB 21 1942

(Reprinted from The Commonweal, weekly Catholic organ, for February 13.)

Actions Lie Louder Than Words

The most recent development in the Red Cross's policy with regard to its blood bank was formulated, the New York Times tells us, by Mr. Davis, Red Cross national chairman, "in consultation with the surgeons general of the army and navy and issued with the approval of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy."

The former policy was to accept no blood from colored donors; now the blood of both white and Negro donors will be acceptable, but "will be processed separately, 'so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race.'"

Horses, Rats Preferred

For quite some years, now, the vast majority of Americans have suffered the indignity of adding horse (or cow) serum to their blood streams when vaccinated against small pox. Many American women have had to endure the horrors of ingesting rat hormones.

Negro milk (save the mark!) has suckled white babies. But after a conference between five men who certainly have plenty of other business on hand, it is solemnly decided that the Red Cross—the American Red Cross—shall keep rigorously separate the blood plasma of white and Negro donors.

FEB 21 1942

"He told us," the Times quotes Representative Marcantonio as saying of Mr. Davis, "he recognized the scientific fact that there is no difference between the blood of Negroes and whites."

In a recent film intended to inspire Americans with the horrors of nazi notions, the most heroic figure was a German professor who was thrown out of his university and had to flee his country because he refused to tell his students what he knew to be false—that the blood of the various races of mankind differs.

Americans were supposed to shudder — and many of them doubtless did shudder—at such an attempt to enforce a scientific lie.

Scientific Lying

This whole episode, of course, is a symbol. It is a symbol of two things. One is the deeply emotional nature of the problems of American race relations. To overcome this will require a long process, and a process in which righteous indignation will play its part, as well as patient education.

But it is also a symbol of something even more alarming—a lack of courage and honesty in our public life which are deeply disturbing. For the Red Cross is generally supposed to be a scientific institution and a dispenser of mercy.

It could have refused point blank to lend itself to what is in effect scientific lying, however much Mr. Davis tries to wriggle out by assuring us that of course he knows it's all nonsense. The effect of what has happened is to add another item to the emotional stock-in-trade of race mythology. Actions lie louder than words, Mr. Davis.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Navy Passes Buck On Red Cross Blood

JAN 24 1942

Conflicting Statements Prove One or Both Guilty of Vicious Jim Crow Order

JAN 24 1942

(Special to Star-News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21—That both the American Red Cross and the United States Navy approved of the order refusing the blood of colored volunteers for Red Cross blood banks until found out was disclosed here yesterday.

There have been country-wide rebuffs given to them when many well-meaning patriots have offered to do their bit in this. To this extent the denial made here by Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon General, is grossly false. That the Navy had given no such specific orders may be admitted as possible. That it approved of the discrimination practiced by the Red Cross blood bank officials until the anger of colored Americans reached the White House is true beyond question.

Rear Admiral McIntire was physician to the President until his promotion a month ago. The high service rendered the United States Navy by World Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis through his great contribution also contributed to the new-found courage of the Navy officials in trying to calm the storm that has arisen over the insult to all the colored people of the country.

JAN 24 1942

Jim Crow Ban Published

The United States Navy cannot deny it knew that it together with the United States Army requested the Red Cross to procure the blood banks. Neither can it honestly deny that nearly a year ago the Red Cross Association after getting the order set up the color bars.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in its issue of December 20, 1941, page 2123 states these facts:

"In January, 1941," says Earl S. Taylor, M. D., technical consultant of the American Red Cross in charge, "the Blood Transfusion Association concluded its project in supplying blood plasma to England. This work carried on in cooperation with the New York chapter of the American Red Cross and subsequently with the assistance of the Brooklyn chapter was performed almost exclusively by volunteers in nine hospitals in New York and dealt with 17,000 donors during the period August, 1940, to January, 1941.

"In February, 1941, to fulfill the request of the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy of the United States for 15,000 units of dried plasma, a pilot bleeding unit was established in New York at the Presbyterian Hospital under the auspices of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross. The unit was under the direction of Dr. Charles R. Drew who had been the medical supervisor of the blood for Britain project."

Dr. Drew is the Howard University colored specialist and is reported as saying that the blood of white and colored donors for Britain had been dumped together in the blood banks and sent to England.

Request by Army and Navy

"This unit," Dr. Taylor continues in his A. M. A. Journal statement "was in full operation in May, 1941, under my direction when the request for an additional 200,000 units was made. At that time the medical departments of the Army and Navy requested the American Red Cross and the division of medical sciences of the National Research Council to organize a cooperative project for the collection of blood from volunteer donors."

JAN 24 1942

Donor Requirements

"The following requirements have been established:

1. Age.
2. Sex—both male and female donors are accepted.
3. Race—only white donors are taken."

Rear Admiral McIntire said in his letter just released to the N. A. A. C. P., which he said had been misinformed:

"For your information, I may say that during the last sixteen months, 3,500 donors have donated blood at the blood donor center located at the naval medical center, Washington, D. C. There has been no discrimination as to sex, color or creed. During this period ten colored individuals have acted as volunteer blood donors."

Thus the United States Navy evades the plain issue that the American Red Cross refused colored blood for the blood banks ordered by the Army and Navy.

MEDICS PETITION FDR FOR END OF BIAS PRACTICES

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 21 1942

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19—(ANP)—At the mid-year meeting of the board of trustees of the National Medical Association which convened here last Wednesday, this official group speaking for Negro physicians throughout the country voiced its stand in relation to the present emergency.

Members of the board declared that the decrees and orders limiting the use of Negro professionals in the army by Surgeon-General Magee and the statements by Secretary of Navy Knox, together with other officials who practiced segregation, are undermining the morale of the Negro citizens at a time when leaders are bending every effort to marshall our forces in an all-out effort to win the war.

APPEALS TO FDR

In their resolution calling upon the spirit of fairplay of America to live up to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the board declared that segregation is humiliating, a waste of precious time and all segregated efforts are in deliberate violation of the constitution and destructive to the Negro's natural loyalty and patriotism. Exhorting all to "clean house now of men and measures who continue to perpetuate these odious practices before a rift destroys our unity and opportunity to win the war", the board stated that the fall of France should have taught the nation a timely lesson. The appeal, directed to the President, calls for action, not words, in heeding the ideals of tolerance and brotherhood.

FEB 21 1942

The importance of the protection and preservation of the national health brought an impassioned plea from the medical group, in which the President was requested to issue a proclamation setting aside one week of the year as National Health Week, during which citizens might be informed of modern methods of prevention and treatment of diseases. The group held that the typhus epidemics in foreign countries and the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis in the United States makes it necessary that immediate steps be taken to prevent typhus and curtail tuberculosis.

ASKS SCHOLARSHIP FOR YOUNG MEN

Other notable points raised by the board members included the government provision of medical scholarships to qualified young men and women of all races who are unable to pay the cost of medical education; and the strengthening of the morale of Negro citizens by their inclusion in all phases of the national defense program, both in the workshop and on the battlefield.

FEB 21 1942

The trustee board approved the defense committee, advisory committee, judiciary council, council on education and hospitals, council on scientific assembly, and the liaison committee.

Membership of the defense committee consists of Drs. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, chairman; C. H. Payne, Chicago; C. Herbert Marshall, Washington; C. Francis Hamilton, Norfolk, Va.; A. W. Vaughn, St. Louis; A. C. Terrence, Louisiana, together with ex-officio members, Drs. H. E. Lee, president; R. M. Hedrick, chairman of board; O. H. Freeman, board secretary and J. T. Givens, general secretary.

NEXT MEETING AT CLEVELAND

FEB 21 1942

At the suggestion of Dr. Bousfield, state officers of NMA were named to head the state as procurement and assignment officers of the organization. The liaison committee, whose duties consist of promoting better relationships between medical organizations of the country, is composed of Drs. R. C. Giles, Chicago, chairman; Thelma Patton-Law, Houston; C. Herbert Marshall and C. H. Payne.

It was announced by the board that the next convention would be held August 17-21 at Cleveland. Details of the meeting were concluded in an early afternoon session of the board, to which Drs. R. W. Hixon, president of Cleveland society; L. M. Evans, Stanley Brown, William Saunders and E. W. Wallace, chairman of ways and means committee, attended.

Present were Drs. R. M. Hedrick, Gary, Ind.; S. H. Freeman, Nashville, Moses Clayborne, Pennsylvania; C. Herbert Marshall, J. M. Mills, North Carolina; L. M. Hill, Atlanta; C. H. Payne, W. D. Mormon, St. Louis; W. G. Alexander, New Jersey; U. W. Price, Louisiana, and J. G. Gathings, Houston.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Catholic Organ Hits Blood Policy

FEB 21 1942

(Reprinted from The Commonweal, weekly Catholic organ, for February 13.)

Actions Lie Louder Than Words

The most recent development in the Red Cross's policy with regard to its blood bank was formulated, the New York Times tells us, by Mr. Davis, Red Cross national chairman, "in consultation with the surgeons general of the army and navy and issued with the approval of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy."

The former policy was to accept no blood from colored donors; now the blood of both white and Negro donors will be acceptable, but "will be processed separately, 'so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race.'"

Horses, Rats Preferred

For quite some years, now, the vast majority of Americans have suffered the indignity of adding horse (or cow) serum to their blood streams when vaccinated against small pox. Many American women have had to endure the horrors of ingesting rat hormones.

FEB 21 1942

Negro milk (save the mark!) has suckled white babies. But after a conference between five men who certainly have plenty of other business on hand, it is solemnly decided that the Red Cross—the American Red Cross—shall keep rigorously separate the blood plasma of white and Negro donors.

FEB 21 1942

"He told us," the Times quotes Representative Marcantonio as saying of Mr. Davis, "he recognized the scientific fact that there is no difference between the blood of Negroes and whites."

In a recent film intended to inspire Americans with the horrors of nazi notions, the most heroic figure was a German professor who was thrown out of his university and had to flee his country because he refused to tell his students what he knew to be false—that the blood of the various races of mankind differs.

Americans were supposed to shudder — and many of them doubtless did shudder—at such an attempt to enforce a scientific lie.

FEB 21 1942

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47d-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Red Cross Blood Bank Movement Owes Great Debt To Negro Surgeon

FEB 14 1942

By OTTO McCLARRIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ironically, it was a Negro surgeon who was selected as medical supervisor of the New York Red Cross movement for procuring blood plasma for shipment to the British Red Cross, whereas, until a few weeks ago, the Red Cross was reported as having a ban against donations of blood from Negroes.

The Negro who played an important role in the work of the Blood Transfusion Association of New York is Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university.

In September, 1940, Dr. Drew was selected by the Board of Medical Control of the Blood Transfusion Betterment Association of New York, as medical supervisor of the Blood Plasma Division in charge of the collection of blood plasma for the British army.

The Red Cross, through its New York chapter and under Captain Charles B. Scully, director of its Life Saving Service, planned an intensive campaign to enroll volunteers in the metropolitan area while the association, with Dr. Drew as medical supervisor, took charge of the technical end—enlisting the voluntary support of New York hospitals and their staffs of research experts, doctors and nurses in an ambitious program.

Qualified for Position

A telegram from John F. Bush, president of the association, to Dr. Drew offering him the position, stated in part:

"I am requested to offer this position and all it involves to you as being the best qualified of anyone we know to act in this important development. I am sure your university will feel, under the wartime circumstances, the necessity of granting you a leave of absence at least until the first of the year to help us in our efforts with the American Red Cross in establishing this vital medical relief."

The results and importance of Dr. Drew's work were expressed by DeWitt Stetten, chairman of the Board of Control, in an article entitled "The Blood Plasma for Great Britain project." Stetten stated in part:

"On October 1, we engaged a full-time, salaried medical supervisor to help us solve the technical problems, to formulate a standard, uniform technique and to coordinate the cooperating hospitals. The unanimous choice of the Board of Medical Control fell on Charles R. Drew, formerly of the Presbyterian hospital and now professor of surgery of the medical school of Howard university.

Recognized Authority

"The school was kind enough to release him to us for a four months' period. Since Drew, who is a recognized authority on the subject of blood preservation and blood substitutes, and, at the same time, an excellent organizer, has been in charge, our major troubles have vanished. Drew is directly responsible to the Blood Plasma Committee of our Board of Control."

One of the greatest values of the work is that the experience gained by Dr. Drew, and other members of the staff, in the mass handling of blood will be of great value to the United States now that a national emergency has arisen.

After the blood is obtained from the donor, it is taken to a "blood bank" in large hospital refrigerators. The blood is then given a test for syphilis, after which the plasma is separated from the whole blood. The plasma is then subjected to several tests; diluted with an equal part of saline solution, and put into bottles to be transported to the war zones.

Misconceptions About Blood

Thurston Macauley, London news correspondent, said in an article based on "blood banks":

"In recent years research experts in the United States and other countries have been making important experiments and discoveries in this field. However, it is a field about which the lay public knows little. Many misconceptions have arisen about blood, perhaps the most common one being that a person's nature or even racial characteristics may be altered by the infusion of another person's blood."

The Blood Transfusion Association is a non-profit membership corporation, organized in 1929 for the principal purpose of improving the supply of blood for transfusions in New York City. To this end it has since conducted a Blood Donor Bureau, and it has also among other activities more recently supplied a special high-titred serum for matching blood groups.

General Robert C. Davis, executive director of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross, wrote Dr. Drew, upon the latter's resignation:

"I received your letter of March 17, 1941, telling me of the necessity for you to return to your work at Howard university and tendering your resignation as medical director of the Blood Bank on March 31, 1941.

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you how greatly I regret your leaving us and on behalf of the Red Cross and myself, personally, I want to thank you most sincerely for all that has been done, not only in the recent project for National Defense, but also in the prior one of blood for Britain.

"Thanks to you the technical organization for the present project is splendidly established, and we will, of course, follow your suggestions."

At Howard Since 1935

Dr. Drew, who has been a member of the Howard university staff since 1935, has published more than 15 scholarly papers on blood transfusions and blood banks.

He was born in Washington, D.C., where he received his elementary education. Upon graduation from Dunbar high school, he received a scholarship to Amherst college from which he received his A.B. degree in 1926.

While in high school and college, he was an outstanding all-around athlete, having been captain of the Amherst track team for two years and an all-Eastern halfback during his junior and senior years. He received honorable mention two years in succession as an all-American back.

Upon graduation from Amherst, he received a position as athletic director at Morgan State college, where he served for two years the athletic program at that institution.

Dr. Drew received his M.D. and master of surgery degrees at McGill university in 1933, after which he served his interneship at Royal Victorial hospital in Montreal, Canada. The following year he was a resident in medicine at Montreal General hospital.

Certified by Board of Surgery

The residency in medicine in the Montreal General hospital is the first residency in a Grade A institution completed by a Negro. His residency completed at the Presbyterian hospital is believed to be the first of its kind.

The degree, Med. D. Sc., is the only high degree held by a Negro in clinical surgery at the present time. No other Negro to date, has successfully passed through all the necessary steps to become eligible to take the American Board of Surgery.

He was certified by the American Board of Surgery, at Johns Hopkins hospital, in 1941. Dr. Drew, who is 37 years old, is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternity, which is the Phi Beta Kappa of medicine, and a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Segregated Blood Policy

JUN 6 - 1942

Mississippi Congressman Blames Communists for Move to Have Red Cross Change Its Policy; to Demand that OCD Label Blood Plasma.

WASHINGTON.

Despite evidence of outstanding medical authorities showing that there is no basis for discrimination of blood plasma, Representative John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) made a speech in the House on Thursday praising the Red Cross's jim crow blood policy.

The Congressman also said that he is going to demand that the Office of Civilian Defense label the blood it is storing up to be used by the civilian population. Mr. Rankin's speech, in part, follows:

Communists Blamed

"One of the most vicious movements that has been instituted by the crackpots, the Communists, and parlor pinks of this country is that of trying to browbeat the American Red Cross into taking the labels off the blood bank they are building up for our wounded boys in the service so that it will not show whether it is Negro blood or white blood.

"That seems to be one of the schemes of these fellow travelers to try to mongrelize this nation.

"They are not so much interested in its effect upon our wounded boys as they are in carrying out their Communist program.

Praises Red Cross

"Thank God, the Red Cross has stood its ground and refused to permit this outfit to have Negro blood pumped into the veins of our wounded white men on the various fronts.

"That is no discrimination against the Negroes. I am not sure that it would not be detrimental to a Negro to pump the blood of some other race into his veins as it would be to pump Negro blood or Japanese blood into the veins of white men.

Supporters Called Aliens

"They seem to have some crackpot alien doctors advising them that it makes no difference what race this blood comes from. I suppose that these doctors and their fellow travelers would contend that it would be all right to fill our soldiers full of Japanese blood.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Journal of the American Medical Association, the official organ of organized medicine in the United States, said recently: "There is no factual basis for the discrimination against the use of Negro blood or plasma for injection into white people.")

"They had better remember that there is still a Congress of the United States and that the American people through their Congress are not going to permit such outrages against our wounded boys at the front, or against our men, women and children who are injured in local disasters.

"I am calling this to the attention of Congress now that each and every one of you may know what is going on. I am going to demand that the OCD label this blood it is storing up to be used on the men, women, and children of this country just as the Red Cross is doing that to be used in treating our injured men in the armed forces."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Interracial Blood Bank 'Taps' Californians

MAR 7 - 1942

By FRITZ CANSLER

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The first of its kind and probably the most unique of the "blood banks" now operating in various parts of the country was this week being conducted by the Rose-Netta hospital under the direction of Dr. N. Curtis King, his staff of nurses practicing physicians of Los Angeles and nurses and physicians of the American Red Cross.

From early in the morning until late in the afternoon, men and women of practically all of the races that make up the city's cosmopolitan population thronged the hospital and gave over for war use a pint of good American blood to the Los Angeles interracial blood bank.

A corps of workers including volunteer nurses and members of the hospital staff made ready and served the coffee and doughnuts which were given to the donors while resting from the rather painless and simple operation which the vital contribution involves.

Mrs. Helene Liberty with her husband Pat were on hand when the operators had made ready, and were the first in line to offer their quota of blood. The young couple came to the hospital, as she expressed it "Because of her regard and admiration for Dr. King."

Among others donating blood on the occasion were: Dr. Lydia Sicher. She and her husband, who are Austrians by birth, but now American citizens. Dr. Sicher has been a resident of Los Angeles for the past 26 years and has continued the practice of her profession, that of consulting psychologist. She is the author of a treatise and other publications on the practice of her profession.

Miss Jeni Le Gon, formerly of Chicago was among the number of donors. Miss Le Gon who has been a resident of California for several years is well known for her work as a dancer and teacher, and feature performer for many of the principal Hollywood studios, where she has had parts in many of the recent motion picture "hits."

The list of donors represented a large number of prominent men and women of a number of racial groups and among the earlier registrants were: Miss Juanita Elizarraras, Miss Theresa Dixon, Mrs. Leon McGinnis, Miss Louise Gillespie, Miss Rosa Lee Lincoln, Mrs. Mary A. Troy, Henry Hunter, Miss Beulah Taylor, and many others.

Local practicing physicians and doctors connected with the Red Cross also donated their services in conducting the operations. Listed among the local doctors in attendance were Dr. S. B. Robinson, Frank A. Pearl from the city health department; Dr. George Schunezel. and from the Red Cross, Dr. Everett De Long, Dr. N. J. Williams and Dr. S. F. Robinson.

The motor corps of the Red Cross was represented by Mesdames Burnett C. Turner and Harry Levinson. Nurses aide Mesdames Geo. F. Wasson, Jr., and Page Morrell; canteen, Mesdames Jack Phillips and E. E. Laib; medical secretary, Miss Ann Pursley; Grey Lady, chairman; Miss Catherine Laughren, vice chairman; James Harper in charge of groups and Carleton W. Alsup, director of the blood donor service.

The blood secured from the donors was promptly taken to the headquarters in the downtown section, placed in cold storage to await shipment to the central station for processing and use of blood gathered from all parts of California. Following its classification it will be distributed to the Los Angeles area and to other sections of the state for use in case of emergency and sent to government hospitals and army camps both at home and overseas areas occupied by United States soldiers.

Internes and Medical Students Blast Jimcro of Negro Blood

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

Leading medical periodicals are lambasting the Red Cross jimcro treatment of Negro blood. The *News Letter*, published by the Association of Internes and Medical Students, said editorially that the act was "unscientific and undemocratic" and that "the Red Cross knows well the lack of any differences in the blood of different races, colors or political parties. Instead of bowing in deference to prejudice, the Red Cross should use its good offices in the education of our people on this point."

Another "Bible" of internes and medical students, known as *Interne*, a magazine, had this to say in its latest issue: "A strangely discordant note is sounded by the American Red Cross in its recent statement of policy which permits the segregation of blood received from patriotic Negro donors. From the point of view of national unity and democracy, such practices are to be abjured.

"From the point of view of science, they have absolutely no validity. For leading scientists have pointed out many times that there is no difference between Negro and white blood. Such differentiation can only encourage the promulgation of pseudo-scientific theories of race biology and, with them, the principles of racial discrimination.

"The Red Cross must take cognizance of these facts and must not permit the eectiveness of its great humanitarian work to be impeded by practices to which the American public cannot subscribe."

By Albert Deutsch:

Blood and Race

"PM Daily" New York, N.Y.

Seditionists Used Rep. Rankin's Argument to Spread Disunity

JUL 3 - 1942

Some of the 28 men recently indicted on charges of sedition went just a step ahead of Rep. Rankin, it seems. Among the hate-rousing rumors cited in the Federal Grand Jury presentments was one to the effect that an organized conspiracy was afoot to "pollute" Aryan Christian soldiers by injecting into their veins the blood of Negroes, Japs and Jews.

Thus does prejudice serve as one of Hitler's psychological weapons in his war against democracy. Every scientific expert knows that there's absolutely no difference in the blood composition of the several races. Some of them have shouted it from the rooftops. Still, there are ignoramuses like Rep. Rankin who, though the truth is made available to them, hold tight to the Nazi doctrine that blood determines race. In the same way Glenn Voliva, prophet of Zion City, Ill., in our own generation stands pat on the belief that the earth is flat no matter what science says to the contrary.

The scientific protest against the Red Cross's policy of segregating the blood of white and Negroes in its military plasma banks is reaching such proportions that it's hard to see how the Red Cross can maintain its untenable position much longer.

Last week the New York County Medical Society—largest organization of physicians except for the American Medical Assn.—joined the chorus of scientific disapproval of the Red Cross policy in a strong editorial published in its *Journal* under the title, "Nazi Nonsense."

The Faculty of the Abraham Lincoln High School in New York has adopted a resolution on blood banks drawn up by members of the Biology Dept. there. The resolution includes the following set of principles, based on careful consultation with authorities on blood:

¶ No doctor or blood specialist, when confronted by different samples of blood, can tell which blood comes from white, black or yellow races. The reason is that there are four fundamental blood types, A, B, AB and O, all of which occur in all races. Blood of different races, when compared chemically, microscopically and in their reactions to disease show no difference.

¶ A person who receives blood from another of a different race does not acquire or transmit to offspring any of the donor's personal characteristics. The legend or belief of inheritance by blood is not true. Blood received from another race will not affect skin color or any other characteristic in later generations.

In view of these facts the Abraham Lincoln High School faculty has sent the following communication to President Roosevelt, the Surgeons General of the U. S. Army and Navy, and to Norman H. Davis, national director of the Red Cross:

"Since there is no scientific justification for segegating the blood of whites and Negroes . . . We, members of the Abraham Lincoln High School faculty in Brooklyn, petition that blood of donors for civilian defense and for the armed forces be mingled regardless of race. We demand for Negroes and for all other races the right to aid in this struggle for human freedom on an equal basis. By fighting racism, we fight fascism."

There is irrefutable logic in those words. When will the Red Cross respond to the demands of medical science and human solidarity?

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Soldiers Resent Dixie Policy; Riot Averted

FEB 13 1942

Major Threatens Reporter; Witnesses Say Troopers Were Not Disturbing Peace

HOUSTON, Feb. 13 (By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Are up thinking white police officers in Houston trying to incite Negro soldiers to another riot like that of the first World war? Is there studied attempt on the part of local police to make Negro soldiers inferior? Is the uniform of a soldier respected by Houston

Are soldiers of the U. S. Army to be treated like dogs merely because they have black faces? Are Negro soldiers being trained to fight the white south or a foreign foe?

FEB 13 1942

These and numerous other questions have been asked by local Negro citizens who have been aroused over abuse heaped on a number of Negro soldiers this past week while in a tavern in the heart of a Negro section of Houston.

According to reliable witnesses, all telling the same story, cops came into the place, began calling a number of soldiers in uniorm by the hated name of "Niggers'. When a young, intelligent sergeant told the cops in a nice way, "We are not 'N——' soldiers, we are American soldiers", the cop began abusing the entire bunch of soldiers, sent in a riot call for more police and threatened to kill the soldiers if they talked back.

FEB 13 1942

A number of squad cars responded accompanied by several white MP's. According to [illegible] es, there was no need for [illegible] call but police charged into place called all soldiers by the h[illegible] ed name, demanded that the soldiers take off their uniform caps good as any of the officers. All refused to take them off and one white MP is said to have tried to knock the sergeant's hat off with his billy, but did not succeed.

It was reliably reported to this correspondent and later corroborated by several witnesses, that the young Negro soldiers were not boistrous, nor did they get loud in their talk with the cops, but they did tell hem they [illegible] in the army and were fighting [illegible] as well as blacks and they felt as good as any of the offiers. All were rounded up by the cops and one, Sgt. Vasco Edmunds, stationed at Ellington field, was placed under arrest by a white MP.

A near riot was averted when a printer by the name of W. H. Mitchell, tried to tell the officers that 'the soldiers' were from the north and did not know the way of the south. He also said, according to those present, that he as a civilian, resented being called a "n——r" and these soldiers must also resent it when they were fighting for their country. He was immediately placed under arrest, carried to jail and placed under $1,000 bond for three days when local citizens had the bond reduced to $400 and he was then released.

This correspondent attempted to get in touch with authorities in charge of the military police in Houston and was told that Maj. Smith, who was in charge, had gone to Beaumont and would not be back until the next day. Authorities at Ellington field when contacted said Maj. Smith was the party to talk to about the case.

Houston is once again setting on dynamite. Negro soldiers being trained in camps near here are for the most part, from the north. Most of them are intelligent boys, reared on the doctrine of democracy. They resent being kicked around by white MP's and local white police. Their attitude was eloquently expressed by one lad who said, "Since I am in the army for the duration, I would much rather die fighting for my race here in America than to fight and

TEXAS

die for my country in a foreign land." This seems to be the consensus of opinion of most of the soldiers talked to by this correspondent.

To the best of this writer's knowledge there are no Negro MP's in Houston though a large number of colored soldiers come into the city when on leave. White MP's travel with the police squad cars when called to the Negro districts and usually jump out of the cars with their hands on their pistols. All are armed with pistols and billies. Civilians resent their interference with their pleasure But civilian police countenance any action by the MP force when in a Negro section.

Strict orders have gone out in this section to all Negro tavern owners not to sell any beer to soldiers under 21. White naval recruits have been fed in the kitchen of a Chinese restaurant until this week when they were given food at a Negro restaurant.

Democracy is being given a beating here in Houston.

Finally getting in touch with Maj. Smith over the phone, who is in charge of military police in Houston, he told this reporter angrily, "The army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities and it is settled. Negro soldiers, when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the army to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers'. I do not mean to be cross-examined by you on this case and it is best that you do not stir up any trouble over it."

Natl Def: M. P. Brutality

Sgt. Was On Furlough When Shot In Cafe

Informer Houston, Texas
DEC 26 1942
The Informer

AUSTIN, Texas. — "It is far better that the M. P. killed him than if he had killed the M. P.," Lieutenant Arnold Heidt, in charge of the public relations office, said of the killing of Sergeant Walter B. Springs in a colored cafe at Bastrop, Texas, last week by Corporal Martin A. Walker, white, when interviewed over the telephone from his home in Austin.

The shooting occurred in a cafe operated by Mr. Jackson in Bastrop, near Camp Swift. Corporal Walker, an M. P., is faced with a charge of manslaughter in connection with the killing.

Sergeant Springs, a native of Denver, Colorado, had just returned from his home and still had time on furlough when he met his demise at the hands of the white M. P.

When asked the cause for presence of white M. P.'s on the colored beat in view of the fact that there were colored M. P.'s, Camp Swift officials said they were interned because of mumps.

DEC 26 1942

In the interview with Lieutenant Heidt, he said the information received from witnesses secured by the owner of the cafe where the fatal shooting occurred, the M. P.'s were on routine duty, checking up in Bastrop at 11:45, Wednesday night, when they entered Jackson's cafe, where several soldiers approximately a dozen civilians were found.

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When the MP's concluded that the fight was over, Heidt said, Springs turned after starting out of the door, flashing a long knife. One of the MP's on duty ordered him to halt. His refusal, Heidt continued, resulted in his being fired upon by one of the men on duty. He was fatally shot in the upper portion of the body, and died before he could be caried to a hospital.

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47d-
61-1942
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Soldiers Resent Dixie Policy; Riot Averted

FEB 13 1942

Major Threatens Reporter; Witnesses Say Troopers Were Not Disturbing Peace

HOUSTON, Feb. 13 (By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Are un thinking white police officers in Houston trying to incite Negro soldiers to another riot like that of the first World war? Is there studied attempt on the part of local police to make Negro sold[iers] inferior? Is the uniform of a soldier respected by Hou[ston]...

Are soldiers of the U. S. Army to be treated like dogs merely because they have black faces? Are Negro soldiers being trained to fight the white south or a foreign foe?

FEB 13 1942

These and numerous other questions have been asked by local Negro citizens who have been aroused over abuse heaped on a number of Negro soldiers this past week while in a tavern in the heart of a Negro section of Houston.

According to reliable witnesses, all telling the same story, cops came into the place, began calling a number of soldiers in uniorm by the hated name of "Niggers". When a young, intelligent sergeant told the cops in a nice way, "We are not 'N——' soldiers, we are American soldiers", the cop began abusing the entire bunch of soldiers, sent in a riot call for more police and threatened to kill the soldiers if they talked back.

FEB 13 1942

A number of squad cars responded, accompanied by several white MP's. According to ...es, there was no need for the call but police charged into the place called all soldiers by the hated name, demanded that the soldiers take off their uniform caps good as any of the officers. All refused to take them off and one white MP is said to have tried to knock the sergeant's hat off with his billy, but did not succeed.

It was reliably reported to this correspondent and later corroborated by several witnesses, that the young Negro soldiers were not boistrous, nor did they get loud in their talk with the cops, but they did tell hem they ... in the army and were fighting ... as well as blacks and they felt as good as any of the offiers. All were rounded up by the cops and one, Sgt. Vasco Edmunds, station ed at Ellington field, was placed under arrest by a white MP.

A near riot was averted when a printer by the name of W. H. Mitchell, tried to tell the officers that the soldiers were from the north and did not know the ways of the south. He also said, according to those present, that he as a civilian, resented being called "n——r" and these soldiers must also resent it when they were fighting for their country. He was immediately placed under arrest, carried to jail and placed under $1,000 bond for three days when local citizens had the bond reduced to $400 and he was then released.

This correspondent attempted to get in touch with authorities in charge of the military police in Houston and was told that Maj. Smith, who was in charge, had gone to Beaumont and would not be back until the next day. Authorities at Ellington field when contacted said Maj. Smith was the party to talk to about the case.

Houston is once again setting on dynamite. Negro soldiers being trained in camps near here are for the most part, from the north. Most of them are intelligent boys, reared on the doctrine of democracy. They resent being kicked around by white MP's and local white police. Their attitude was eloquently expressed by one lad who said, "Since I am in the army for the duration, I would much rather die fighting for my race here in America than to fight and die for my country in a foreign land." This seems to be the consensus of opinion of most of the soldiers talked to by this correspondent.

To the best of this writer's knowledge there are no Negro MP's in Houston though a large number of colored soldiers come into the city when on leave. White MP's travel with the police squad cars when called to the Negro districts and usually jump out of the cars with their hands on their pistols. All are armed with pistols and billies. Civilians resent their interference with their pleasure But civilian police countenance any action by the MP force when in a Negro section.

Strict orders have gone out in this section to all Negro tavern owners not to sell any beer to soldiers under 21. White naval recruits have been fed in the kitchen of a Chinese restaurant until this week when they were given food at a Negro restaurant.

Democracy is being given a beating here in Houston.

Finally getting in touch with Maj. Smith over the phone, who is in charge of military police in Houston, he told this reporter angrily, "The army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities and it is settled. Negro soldiers, when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the army to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers'. I do not mean to be cross-examined by you on this case and it is best that you do not stir up any trouble over it."

TEXAS

nat'l Def: M. P. Brutality

Sgt. Was On Furlough When Shot In Cafe

Informer DEC 26 1942 Houston, Texas

The Informer

AUSTIN, Texas. — "It is far better that the M. P. killed him than if he had killed the M. P.," Lieutenant Arnold Heidt, in charge of the public relations office, said of the killing of Sergeant Walter B. Springs in a colored cafe at Bastrop, Texas, last week by Corporal Martin A. Walker, white, when interviewed over the telephone from his home in Austin.

The shooting occurred in a cafe operated by Mr. Jackson in Bastrop, near Camp Swift. Corporal Walker, an M. P., is faced with a charge of manslaughter in connection with the killing.

Sergeant Springs, a native of Denver, Colorado, had just returned from his home and still had time on furlough when he met his demise at the hands of the white M. P.

When asked the cause for presence of white M. P.'s on the colored beat in view of the fact that there were colored M. P.'s, Camp Swift officials said they were interned because of mumps.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

General Robert E. Lee, Lasting Example

JAN 22 1942

JANUARY 19, throughout the states of the South, there was the traditional observance of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, without a single exception the greatest of all the Confederate soldiers, and one who ranks among the greatest men of the Confederacy.

It is entirely fitting and proper that one who contributed so much to the cause in which he had faith should be lastingly so honored.

In the years that have passed since the work of General Robert E. Lee, hundreds of educated and intelligent Negroes in the South called his name with reverence, and honor the day of his birth, for to them his greatness is more recognizable in his defeat than seems to have been possible had he been able to achieve victory for the cause for which he worked and fought.

JAN 22 1942

To the educated and intelligent Negroes of the South, the General Lee, as he presented his sword to a victorious Grant on that tragic day at Appomaddox, despite the fact that in that act there fell from about his ankles the chains of slavery, is but a vague and somewhat insignificant figure, but rather to them it is the General Robert E. Lee giving of what he had to help create an ideal by which the South could recover from the wounds of succession; and by which the Nation as a whole would be able to achieve a new and lasting morality.

According to his biographies, General Lee did not actively engage in the political and social revolution and evolution taking place in the South immediately following the close of the Civil War, and only on rare occasions made public appearances or utterances.

JAN 22 1942

On one of these rare occasions when the bitterness of the reconstruction was at its greatest height, we hear General Robert E. Lee, the Confederacy's greatest soldier, the great among all the great confederates, according to his biographers, saying: "The South Will Never RECOVER FROM the Wounds of the Civil War so Long as she Holds Its Rancor to Her Bosom."

No other remark, save perhaps that of the great Confederate soldier, Colonel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who, when asked concerning the Negro said: "When the Negro was a slave he was loyal to me, and now that he is free, I shall be loyal to him," held in it nearly such significant prophecy with respect to the future of the South and to a certain degree the future of the United States.

The Nation today is faced with a crisis in all respects far greater than that which followed the Civil War, and thousands of Negroes in the South beg for greater opportunity to serve in a more unrestricted manner its country's needs in the forces of labor, as well as in all its fighting forces.

JAN 22 1942

While those of the sons of Negroes put on the uniform of the Nation's fighting forces, to which they have always given glory and honor, from over the South there comes the news of incidents and happenings that leave the Negroes of the South frightened and bewildered.

And from among intelligent Negroes throughout the South, there comes a prayer for a greater understanding, appreciation and application of the philosophy of General Robert E. Lee, the greatest among the great of the Confederacy.

—From the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO RACE SURVIVORS AT CONFEDERATE MEET

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2—Thirty Confederate veterans came together to participate in their fifty-seventh annual convention in this historic old southern city last week.

JUL 4 1942

Among their number were two aged Negro bodyguards, the survivors of more than a score who have attended the reunions in the past. They were Simon Phillips, 94, and Pastor R. A. Gwynne, both of Birmingham, Alabama.

Gwynne, queried about his age, was rather indefinite.

"I don't remember," he answered. "Some say I'm 95 and some say I'm 100, but I don't feel more than 80."

47e-1942

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Negro in Armed Forces Traced From French and Indian Wars to World War I

FEB 7 - 1942

Richmond, Va—The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian Wars to the present conflict he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people. FEB 7 - 1942

His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Lemuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, have been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

Publication of "A Brief Consideration of the American Negro Soldier" by the Work Projects Administration of Virginia brings to light these and other little known names in military history. Oher details stressing the Negro's part in the nation's military history have increasing interest to day in current eevnts.

Written by Samuel A. Madden, WPA supervisor of Negro Adult Education in Virginia, the bulletin was issued by the Education and Recreation Department of the Virginia WPA. It was designed particularly as a help to teachers and students during Negro History Week observances. The swiftly moving account extends principaly from the War of 1812 down to World War I.

In the War of 1812 the Negro sailors comprised one-sixth of the naval forces of the United States, the Virginia WPA bulletin says. "Commodore Perry observed later in reference to Negro soldiers, They are as brave as ever fired a gun. There are no stouter hearts in the service." FEB 7 - 1942

Evidence of the valor of colored sailors in that decisive struggle is abundant. John Johnson, struck in the hip by a 24 pounder that tore away the lower part of his body, exclaimed, "Fire away; no haul the colors down!"

Pointing out that 109 colored heroes fought in the Battle of Lake Erie, the publication also reviews the services of Negro soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans. The special proclamation issued by General Andrew Jackson to honor the colored men at-arms under his command is quoted in part. FEB 7 - 1942

Turning to the participation of the Negro in the Civil War, the bulletin says, "By an estimate of the War Department, 187,017 Negroes served in the armed forces, not counting teamsters and others in the commissary department. At the end of the War there were in the Service 120 regiments of Negro Infantry, 12 regiments of heavy artillery and seven regiments of Cavalry. Negroes held about 75 commissions in the Army during the Civil War. One was Lieutenant Colonel William N. Reed of the First North Carolina Volunteers." FEB 7 - 1942

In addition to citing eight hard fought battles in which Negroes distinguished themselves, the Virginia WPA publication tells how Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats brought their ships and cargo north. The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steam ship "Planter," who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officers to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal Government.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, the bulletin recalls, there were four regiments of Negro regulars, the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry. Colored troops likewise enlisted from many of the States. Outstanding among the Negro officers were Major Charles E. Young and J. R. Marshall. The bulletin tells of the arrival of the 10th Cavalry at the Battle of San Juan Hill, which has been credited with saving the troops commanded by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Negro troops also took an important part in the Battle of Santiago.

Nearly 400,000 Negroes served in the Army during the First World War, half of them reaching France, the WPA bulletin points out. They served to some extent in every branch; infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal corps, aviation, hospital and medical corps, as well as in ammunition trains, stevedore regiments, labor battalions, depot brigades, engineers, surveyors, etc. FEB 7 - 1942

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GENERAL

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Attucks By No Means First To Die For Nation

FEB 6 - 1942

Data Revealed In Connection With Race History Week

FEB 6 - 1942

RICHMOND, Va.—(S N S)—The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian Wars to the present conflict he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people.

His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Lemuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, have been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

HISTORY DISCLOSED

FEB 6 - 1942

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In addition to citing eight hard-fought battles in which Negroes distinguished themselves, the Virginia WPA publication tells how Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats brought their ships and cargo north. The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confererate steamship "Planter," who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officers to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal Government. FEB 6 - 1942

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

History of Negro Soldier Reveals Part In Every War Waged By U.S.

FEB 14 1942

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Helpful suggestions for teachers of history and some current periodical references on the Negro are set forth as conclusions to this publication.

The foreword to "A Brief Consideration of the American Negro Soldier" was written by **James B. Patton, Jr., State Supervisor, Public Activities Program of the Virginia Work Projects Administration.**

Eight outstanding books which would be useful in a more detailed study of the American Negro soldier are listed in a bibliography. These books are:

Wilson, "Black Phalanx": A History of the Negro Soldiers in the United States, 175-1812, 1861-1865, The American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn., 1897.

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Hunton, Addie W., and Johnson, Kathryn M., "Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces," Brooklyn Eagle Press, Brooklyn, New York.

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Woodson, Carter G., "The Negro in Our History," Associated Publishers, Washington, D. C., 1922.

Cromwell, "The Negro in American History," the American Negro Academy, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

MAR 27 1942

"A little child shall lead them . . ."

* * *

This was the theme, beautifully taken, of C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools, when a new American flag was lifted at the East Lake Negro School here in the sunshine of last Tuesday afternoon. A gift of Col. and Mrs. Ross C. Smith, the flag was presented and hoisted by their 4-year-old granddaughter, while the little colored boys and girls stood by in solemnly rehearsed ranks, singing their patriotic songs, reciting their original verses, loving their country in the nothingwithholding way of their youth and their race. Principal Edna Tucker, their teacher, summed up what everybody felt when she spoke of a love that ennobled this scene, put trees somehow on the treeless hilltop, grass in the grassless yard, brave paint on the shabby two-room building.

The flag was upside down when they hoisted it, but it was quickly righted. Many other things were made right, too, in this little ceremony of homely glory. They were made right by being exposed to an attitude of simple love and affirmation.

* * *

Looking on was Miss Hazel Glessner, state chairman of Approved Schools for the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution. And Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, Alabama's chairman. Their thoughts must have gone back to Crispus Attucks, the giant Negro whose death in the Boston Massacre of 1770 has been counted the first in the struggle for American liberty. Crispus Attucks, the Negro who loved this country enough to die for it even though he was a slave! The struggle for American liberty goes on. It will always go on. But there are times when it is served best by loving and affirming. Times like this hour when all Americans have so infinitely more in common than apart.

* * *

A little child shall lead them! Every maturity of mind, method, organization, weapon and will is needed if we are to win this war against the slavery that beggars all others. But unless there is in addition, somehow, a simple love that will accept this country as a little child accepts it, putting aside doubt and debate until the great one is solved, the victory which will free us again for the unfinished tasks of freedom, may be long delayed.

47e-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

APR 3 - 1942

Negro Soldiers Have Fought With Distinction in Every War

EDITOR'S NOTE: In observance of Army Day Monday, April 6, The Call publishes this article on "The Negro Soldier" written by Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League

In a statement accompanying his Army Day proclamation, President Roosevelt said that Army Day is a day "when all of our citizens in civil pursuits can rally to the support of our armed forces, foronly in the united effort of all of our forces—Army, Navy and Civilians—can we find the strength to defeat our enemies. . . . It is the men of the regular army together with the citizens soldiers, our frends and relatives and neighbors of a few short days ago, and the men of all our armed forces, that we honor on Army Day.

History records that when the black soldier has been entrusted the American flag, whether at Olustee, San Juan Hill or on the battlefields of France, he has carried it to victory or reported to God the reason why.

Negroes have served with distinction in every war in which the country has been engaged. As early as 1652 Negro soldiers were trained in the Virginia Militia. Israel Titus and Samuel Jenkins, two Virginia men of color fought under Generals Braddock and Washington in the French and Indian Wars.

Negroes though enslaved, early caught the spirit of the American Revolution. Love of country by a run-away slave named Crispus Attucks caused him to lead the charge against the British who marched through Boston as a conquered city. Crispus Attucks, was the first to fall in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770.

Monument to Attucks

"The way to get rid of these soldiers is to attack the main guard," Attucks cried to his fellow patriots as he led the way. Martyred on that Monday evening in Boston were four other Americans, among whom was Samuel Maverick, ancestor of Maury Maverick, former Congressmen and former Mayor of San Antonio, Texas. All of these victims were buried in the same grave, the Granary burying ground on what is now lower Tremont Street in Boston. March 5, the day on which Crispus Attucks was killed by the Redcoats in Boston was celebrated as a national holiday, until July 4th was established by the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

On March 5, 1851, a petition was presented to the Massachusett's legislature asking for an appropriation of $1500 for the erection of a monument in memory of Crispus Attucks. In 1888, the Boston Massacre monument, costing $10,000 was erected on Boston Common to those who fell before the fire of His Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot.

The inscription on the bronze plaque depicting the scene of the massacre and showing Attucks in the very foreground reads: "From that Moment we may date the Severance of the British Empire" Daniel Webster. Another inscription states, "On that Night the Foundation of American Independence was laid" - John Adams.

In Front Ranks

Negroes were in the front ranks throughout the Revolution. They served as minute men and as regulars in the ranks, side by side with the white men. There were some 3000 Negro troops in General Washington's army. Peter Salem won distinction in the Battle of Bunker Hill and is credited with the death of Major Pitcairn, the British commander.

In 1771 when Colonel Christopher Green was attacked at Point Bridge, New York, Negro troops sacrificed themselves to the last man in his defense. Writing of the Battle of Monmouth, the famous Bancroft in "The History of the United States," says "Nor may history omit to record that of the Revolutionary patriots who on that day offered their lives for their country more than 700 black men fought side by side with the white."

The Negro soldier and sailor fought with Perry and McDonough on water and with General Stonewall Jackson in the great Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. The bravery of two Negro men has been cited by Nathaniel Shafer, an officer in a successful naval engagement.

Cites Sailor's Bravery

Said he: "The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the book of fame, and remembered with reverance as long as bravery is considered a virture. He was a black man by the name of John Johnson. A 24-pound shot struck him on the hip and took away all the lower part of his body."

"In this state, the poor brave fellow lay on the deck and several times exclaimed to his shipmates, 'Fire away, my boys: nor haul a color down.' The other was a black man, by the name of John Davis and was struck in much the same way. He fell near me and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of others. When America has such tars, she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean."

The battalions of 500 Negro soldiers mobilized by General Jackson were told in his proclamation: "Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which the country is engaged. As sons of freedom you are called upon to defend your most inestimable blessing." After the Battle of New Orleans, General Jackson publicly praising these troops, said in part, "To the Men of Color - Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I expected much of you......But you surpass my hopes......The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardour."

THE CIVIL WAR

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery of Negro troops in the Battle of Lake Erie. He said: "They seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger."

In the War Between the States, 178,595 colored men were regularly enlisted as soldiers in the Union Army. About 6000 Negroes were a part of the Confederate forces. The Adjutant-General reported 1,514 Negro soldiers killed in action and 1,760 died of wounds and more than 29,000 died of disease during the war.

Negro troops participated in the South Edisto expedition to burn a bridge above Walton Bluff to aid General Sherman and they saw action at Honey Hill. General Rufus Saxton said that they fought with most determined bravery in the expedition to Dobey river in Georgia. Colonel Higginson said that "it would have been madness to attempt with the bravest of other troops what I successfully accomplished with the black."

At Fort Wagner, the Negro troops bore the severest tests of valor. They sacrificed themselves along with their leader, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who fell mortally wounded and was buried with his dead Negro soldiers.

At Port Hudson, black troops fought with such bravery that General Banks said: "No troops could be more determined or more daring." Of the battle of Milliken's Bend, Captain Mathew M. Miller said: "So they fought and died, defending the cause that we revere. They met death coolly and bravely." Negro troops fought with General Wild at Fort Powhatan and helped General Grant at Petersburg. The Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts regiment was the first unit of Negro soldiers to enter the Civil War. Missouri's full five regiments of colored troops were largely conscripted slaves of masters who were required to register them with the Union officers. Missouri sent over 8000 Negro soldiers into the bloodiest of battles.

SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR

The first United States Regiment ordered to the front when hostilities with Spain began was the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Three other Negro regiments quickly followed. At El Caney, San Juan Hill, Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba, Negro troops distinguished themselves in battle. The story of the rescue of the Rough Riders by black troops at San Juan Hill is well known.

A white soldier, Kenneth Robinson had this to say from his hospital bed: "Without disregard to my own regiment (Rough Riders), I want to say that the whitest men in this fight have been the black ones.

"At all events, they have been the best friends that the Rough Riders have had and every one of us from Colonel Roosevelt down, appreciates it. When our men were being mown down to right and left in that charge up San Juan Hill, it was the black cavalrymen (Ninth and Tenth) who were the first to carry our wounded away, and during that awful day and night that I lay in the field hospital, it was two colored men, badly wounded themselves who kept my spirits up."

Saved Rough Riders

Many of the Rough Riders attested that if it had not been for the Negro cavalry, the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. The Mexican invasion of 1916 gave further opportunity for Negro soldiers under General John J. Pershing to do their duty to their country.

WORLD WAR I

In the first World War, 200,000 were sent to France. Of these 150,000 were put in labor battalions and more than 380,000 Negro soldiers were mobilized including the four regular army units and 42,000 combat troops who went overseas. The 93rd Division, made up of four Negro regiments fought with the French until the Armistice.

Four whole Negro regiments were awarded the Croix de Guerre: the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd infantries for heroism in action. The 370th was command-

ed entirely by Negroes with the exception of the colonel. Some 60 Negro officers were decorated for bravery. Medals for heroism also were awarded to some 350 Negro non-commissioned officers and privates.

Two Negro soldiers, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, were the first American soldiers to be awarded the Croix de Guerre for routing a German machine gun nest single-handed and capturing more than a score of the enemy.

President Woodrow Wilson issued a special memorandum in which he paid tribute to the loyalty and bravery of the colored soldiers. General John J. Pershing said: "I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

WORLD WAR II

APR 3 - 1942

In the present United States Army, the authorized strength of the Negro was 115,197 on December 1, 1941. The Secretary of War in a most recent press conference revealed that the War Department planned to increase the number of Negro soldiers by inducting 17,000 additional men. Negroes are not accepted in the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

They may enlist in the Navy only as messmen with promotion eventually to officers' cooks and stewards. Negroes are in every branch of the army including the newest armored units. They are stationed throughout the nine corps areas of the country. The 369th, artillery (anti-aricraft), the 184th, field artillery and the 372nd infantry have Negro officers from top to bottom. All of these regiments are former national guard units.

A Negro triangular division to be quartered at Fort Huachuca, Arizona is being organized with a minimum complement of 15,000 Men. The 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion being formed at Camp Custer, Michigan is an all colored unit, commanded by a Negro officer.

APR 3 - 1942

The 99th Pursuit Squadron based at Tuskegee, Alabama is headed by Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., the only Negro graduate of West Point now in service. This unit has a ground crew of 390 men with 200 more including air cadets and others who are assigned to general military duty. The 100th Pursuit Squadron is also to be based at Tuskegee.

Five Negro soldiers have graduated from West Point since Henry Flipper finished in 1877. The highest ranking Negro officer is Benjamin O. Davis, who was promoted October 1940 to Brigadier General by President Roosevelt. He is the first Negro officer to hold a rank higher than that of Colonel. General Davis is now attached to the Inspector 'General's Office in Washington after serving a brief command of a cavalry brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Other Negroes in key positions in the war program include Judge William H. Hastie, former federal judge to the Virgin Islands. Judge Hastie fills the role of Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War and advises on all matters affecting the Negro soldier. Major Campbell C. Johnson, a Washington YMCA executive acts as an executive assistant to the Selective Service director.

APR 3 - 1942

Crack Negro troops are on duty guarding important industrial and shipbuilding operations in the chief nerve centers of the country. The War Department has affirmed the fact that Negro troops are fighting in Australia and other theaters of war. It is officially known no what many Negro messmen in the navy were lost in the attack on Pearl Harbor. A field at Fort Knox has been named for Robert Brooks, a Negro, one of the first casualties at Hawaii.

As in every campaign in which the United States has been engaged, in this war the devotion of the Negro to the flag is not wanting. The liberty which black Crispus Attucks and Peter Salem helped to win, their successors will fight to preserve and extend.

—Thomas A. Webster.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes Gave Gallant Service To Country's Navy Many Years Ago

APR 17 1942

When Negroes are enlisted in combat units of the navy in accordance with the new navy policy announced this week by Secretary of the Navy Knox it will not the first time that Negroes have seen service on the battleships of this country.

APR 17 1942

Negroes have not always served only as cooks, stewards and mess boys in the navy. In the earlier days of this country's history they gave gallant service on the high seas and received high praise from navy commanders.

One of the most famous feats performed by Negroes in the navy was the daring capture of one of the confederate gunboats by nine slaves, led by Robert Smalls, the father of W. Robert Smalls, former executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League.

The incident occurred in the waters around Charleston, S. C., in May of 1862. The story, as told in a book owned by W. R. Howell, historian, is as follows:

TOOK GUNBOAT TO UNION SIDE

"On the preceding evening, after the three white officers of the rebel gunboat 'Planter' had gone ashore to spend the night, Robert Smalls and the other Negroes of the crew decided to escape with the vessel. They therefore went to their homes, got their families, returned to the steamer and before daybreak turned her prow toward the open sea. They had to pass several forts guarding the harbor, but succeeded easily in doing this, as they knew the proper signals to give as they left the harbor. As soon as they reached the waters of the Atlantic, they hauled down the Confederate flags on the vessel, raised a white flag, and surrendered to the Union fleet patroling the coast.

APR 17 1942

"Flag-officer Dupont, of the Atlantic fleet, had the following to say as his official report of the affair: "The armament of the steamer is a 32-pounder on pivot, and a fine 24-pound howitzer. She has, besides, on her deck, four other guns, one 7-inch rifle, which were to be taken to a new fort. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumter, and had been struck, in the rebel attack on the fort, on the muzzle. Robert, the intelligent slave and pilot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so skillfully, informed me of the fact, presuming it would be a matter of interest to us to have possession of this gun. This man Robert Smalls is superior to any who have come to our lines, inteligent as many of them have been. On board the steamer when she left Charleston were eight men, five women, and three children.

ROBERT SMALLS MADE A CAPTAIN

"I shall continue to employ Robert as pilot on board the Planter for the inland waters, with which he appears to be familiar. I do not know whether, in the view of the government, the vessel will be considered prize; but if so, I respectfully submit to the Department the claims of this man Robert and his associates."

"One day in November, 1863, while the Planter was steaming along the Carolina coast, she was fired upon so furiously by a rebel battery that the commanding officer, Captain Nickerson, fled from the pilot-house and sought refuge in the coal bunkers. Smalls, who was on deck, immediately took safely past the rebel guns.

"The following letter from J. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, South, to Captain Dutton is interesting:

Port Royal, S. C.,
November 26, 1863

"'Sir: You will please place Robert Smalls in charge of the U. S. Transport Planter as Captain. He brought her out of Charleston Harbor more than a year ago, running under the guns of Sumter. Moultrie, and the other defenses of that stronghold. He is an excellent pilot, or undoubted bravery, and in every respect worthy of the position. This is due him as a recognition of his heroism and services. The present Captain, though a white man, is a coward. Dismiss him, therefore, and give the steamer to this brave black Saxon.'"

APR 17 1942

Smalls later served three terms as congressional representative from South Carolina. Several bills for his relief came up in Congress because he had only been paid $1,500 of the prize money for seizing the ship. Whether there was any other settlement is doubtful.

A report during the 47th Congress included this statement: "It is a severe comment on the justice as well as the boasted generosity of the government that, while it had received $60,000 to $70,000 worth of property at the hands of Captain Smalls, it has paid him the trifling amount of $1,500, and for 20 years his gallant, daring and distinguished and valuable services which he has rendered to the country have been wholly unrecognized."

One of the forts built in 1863 to protect Pittsburgh, Pa., against possible attack by the Confederates, was, at the suggestion of George B. Vashon, prominent educator, named "Fort Smalls" in honor of the hero of the Planter.

MIXED CREWS UNDER PERRY

From a document reprinted in Mackenzie's "Life of Commodore Perry," volume one, the following reference is made to Negro sailors:

"In 1814 our fleet sailed to the upper lakes to cooperate with Col. Croghan at Mackinac. About one in ten or twelve of the crew were blacks. In 1816, I was surgeon of the Java, under Commodore Perry, the white and colored seamen messed together. About one in six or eight were Colored. In 1819, I was surgeon of the Guerrere under Commodore MacDonough, and the proportion of blacks was about the same in her crew. There seemed to be an entire absence of prejudice against the blacks as messmates among the crew. What I have said applies to the crews of other ships that sailed in squadrons."

In the summer of 1813, Commodore Perry (then a captain) was sent a squadron for service on Lake Erie. In commenting on the men, Commodore Chauncey under whom they had served, wrote the following in a letter to Perry:

". . . I have yet to learn that the color of the skin, or the cut and trimmings of the coat can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks on board of this ship and many of them are among my best men . . ."

COMMODORE PERRY PRAISES CONDUCT

Perry found the Negroes fully up to the standard as seamen, and The Analectic Magazine, Volume III, page 225, reads:

"Perry speaks highly of the bravery and good conduct of the Negroes who formed a considerable part of his crew. They seemed to be insensible to danger . . ."

Two Negroes who distinguished themselves at the battle of Lake Erie, are cited in Bruce's "The Negro Soldier." According to this book, the men were John Johnson and John Davis. "A twenty-four pounder struck the former in the hip," the story goes, "and took away all the lower part of his body. In this state, he lay on deck and exclaimed to his mates: "Fire away, boys; nor haul a color down.'

"John Davis was similarly injured and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of others. Commander Nathaniel Shaler, of the private armed schooner, Gov. Tomkins, reporting these incidents in charge, and brought the vessel a letter to his agent in New York, concluded it as follows: 'When America has such tars, she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean.'"

47e-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

First Lady To Pay Tribute To Race Soldiers

JAN 1 0 1942

Contributions To U. S. Wars To Be Reviewed

JAN 1 0 1942

NEW YORK CITY — A Negro musician whose genius is admired wherever jazz is played and discussed will contribute his versatile talent to the pageant and variety show, "Salute to Negro Troops," to be presented at Mecca Temple, January 11 for the benefit of Negro servicemen. He is Benny Carter, internationally famous jazz instrumentalist, composer and arranger, whose superb musicianship recently won him the honor of being chosen the nation's leading alto saxophonist in the poll conducted annually by Metronome, the musicians' magazine, to determine the American All-Sar Band. He performs with equal brilliance on trumpet, clarinet, piano and tenor sax.

Carter will feature for the first time in public a new composition composed by himself, titled "Harlem on Parade," written in praise of the nation's Negro soldiers. The lyrics were written by Redd Evans, who also wrote the words for "He's 1-A In The Army."

FOUGHT IN EVERY WAR

In a statement isued here Friday, Carter expressed enthusiastic support for the program of the Council on Negro Culture, which is sponsoring "Salute to Negro Troops," in conjunction with Fight for Freedom, Inc. He said: "Negro soldiers have always been on the front line in the thick of the fighting in every national crisis when the security of their country was endangered. They have fought brilliantly in every war from the Revolutionary War of 1776 to the present one. I am confident Negroes will acquit themselves in this struggle with the same high distinction. I warmly greet 'Salute to Negro Troops,' as a noble endeavor to help the Negro soldier secure more and better recreational and cultural facilities in camp."

BASIE BAND

As preparation for the "Salute" pageant variety show and dance swings into its final week the event begins to loom as the most varied and colorful of the new year. The line-up of performers who have volunteered their services resemble a veritable "Who's Who" of the music and entertainment worlds. JAN 1 0 1942

Count Basie and his famous "jump" band will play selections that have made the aggregation a byword in the jazz and dance fields. From Cafe Society will come the charming, vivacious Hazel Scott with her sophisticated piano renditions and the Golden Gate Quartet.

TO DEPICT HISTORY

From the stage will come George Jessell, Internationall famous comedian and Sophie Tucker, the inimitable comedienne-songster. Ella Logan, the critic's rave in "Son O' Fun" will be on hand with her "scat" singing. Luther Adler, Paul Draper, Paul Robeson, Oscar Levant will also appear as will the dance team of Billie Daniels and Mary Parker, stars of the musical "Let's Face It."

The pageant which will highlight the evening's program will depict the Negro's contribution to the building of democracy in this country and the part played by Negro soldiers in the nation's wars from the revolutionary war in 1776 to the present.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK JAN 1 0 1942

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak on the program in tribute to Negro service men in camps throughout the country.

Representing the art world, E. Simms Campbell has contributed an extraordinary cover in full color for the sumptuously printed souvenir book which will be distributed to all guests.

Mrs. Roosevelt is an honorary chairman of the event with Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and the Rev. A. C. Powell, Jr., recently elected councilman.

Proceeds of the event will go to Fight for Freedom and to the James Europe Memorial Fund to provide cultural activities for Negro servicemen.

GENERAL

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
January 23, 1942

T.R. DID NOT FORGET THE NEGROES OF AMERICA

President William McKinley was charged with playing politics when he permitted a Negro regiment to be recruited during the Spanish-American War. However to the surprise of both Democrats and Republicans who had qualms about the matter, the Negroes acquitted themselves well in Cuba.

When Theodore Roosevelt became President, he tried to raise the status of American Negroes. He was criticised for appointing Negroes to certain responsible posts, and his invitation to Booker T. Washington, then president of the Tuskeegee Institute for Negroes in Alabama, to take lunch with him at the White House, was considered an outrage by certain fiery exponents of the great Anglo-Saxon race. But later Teddy Roosevelt was somewhat restored to the good graces of the critics, by his dismissal of an entire Negro regiment because a few of its soldiers "shot up" the town of Brownsville in Texas.

Negroes, though, added to their laurels by their first-rate fighting in France during the first World War. Now they are being drafted for the present struggle. Racial pride, practical education, better workmanship, recreational facilities and organizations for the improvement of the Negro race — all of these are contributing toward good American citizenship among the Negroes. Under the heading, "Old T.R. Had Real Cause To Thank Colored Race," the Raleigh Times carries the following editorial:

Wednesday's Times carried an interview with Uncle Reuben Ferrell, a North Carolina Negro who fought with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, got 31 wounds and later matched them with 31 children.

And the late Roosevelt The First was certainly justified in having a warm spot in his heart for the colored race. Negro soldiers saved the day at San Juan Hill. Had it not been for them, the Rough Riders might have been unhorsed and Teddy left to push up daisies under a hot Cuban sun.

Then, there would have been but two great Roosevelts in history—Eleanor and Franklin.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 3, 1942

NEGROES MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS

Announcement by the army of plans to organize a new infantry division composed entirely of Negro troops and an air pursuit squadron exclusively for Negro fliers has created a great deal of interest among persons familiar with the abilities of colored soldiers under capable leadership.

Negro soldiers, like those of any other race, are only as good as their leadership, and unfortunate choices in this respect kept colored troops from showing their real mettle in World War I. Those familiar with Spanish-American war history, however, know that Negroes are capable of acquitting themselves creditably in action, for it was a colored regiment which relieved Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders after they had been almost pocketed high on San Juan Hill.

Sailing into Spanish forces seeking to pocket Roosevelt's troops, Negro soldiers under the command of Gen. Joe Wheeler crashed through enemy lines and were largely instrumental in turning a threatened disaster into decisive victory.

Although in this instance the colored troops were under the command of a white man who knew and understood them as well as any who ever lived, it is probable that Negro soldiers would perform equally well for officers of their own race able to command respect and obedience through leadership abilities.

Because his men loved and respected Joe Wheeler, they made themselves heroes on San Juan Hill. Their descendants would do the same for colored officers of ability, and the accomplishments of the proposed new army units undoubtedly will be measured by the wisdom with which their officers are chosen.—Selma Times-Journal.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Jackson Found Free Men Of Color Big Help In Winning War Of 1812

MAY 9 - 1942

By THOMAS WALLACE SWANN

The War of 1812 gave the blacks an imperishable opportunity to display their valor which history unfailingly records. At the beginning of hostilities no effort was made to enlist their service. The failure of the leaders of the Revolution to live up to their agreement with the loyal blacks who had enlisted and endured the hardships of war, had blighted the hopes and paralyzed the efforts of the genuine lovers of freedom. Thus there became an inaction, a studied silence on the part of the leading freemen and the champions of full freedom for all Americans. This feeling was effectively imparted to the controller of our governmental policies, and it proved of incalculable worth in the perilous moments of the young nation.

ENGLISH ARMY CAPTURES WASHINGTON

On August 24, 1814, the red coats of Great Britain fired the capital and took charge of the seat of our National government. The Congressional Library was burned to the ground, the White House and other important government buildings set on fire.

The news of this disaster called forth a universal howl of rage, quite similar to the Pearl Harbor debacle of our own day. Every segment of the population was immediately urged to take up arms and drive the haughty invaders from our shores. To Major General Andrew Jackson in command of the Seventh Military district was assigned the task of soliciting the colored freeman to come to the rescue of his embattled countrymen. General Jackson was every inch a soldier. He was born in 1767, and as a boy served in the war for Independence and was captured as a British prisoner. He studied law in North Carolina, moved to Nashville, where he began to practice his profession. He was one of the framers of the Tennessee Constitution in 1796 and the next year (1797) was elected a State Senator and subsequently a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court. In the Creek Indian War, Jackson rose to high military distinction. In many of the engagements with the Indians he faced Negro soldiers and knew their mettle.

This fame as a fighting man put him in command of the Louisiana district, one of the most difficult posts of the war. Now he must win, "treat, trade or travel." Thus we find this brilliant warrior issuing his famous adddress to "Free Men of Color!"

DECLARED A MISTAKEN POLICY

In this message he praised them for the pariotism they had shown in the war of the Revolution, and condemned the action of those who had betrayed the confidence of these worthy patriots. This conduct Jackson branded as "A Mistaken Policy."

The bluff old warrior was anxious to engage into action the type of fighters he could count upon in sunshine or in shadow. As a youth he saw black men fighting side by side with white men in the Revolutionary War. He nourished a mental picture of those days which "tried men's souls." Those heroic black, brown, and mulatto men, who had successfully battled to help break the English yoke!

Jackson knew their story from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, from Cowpens to Brandywine, from Valley Forge to Germantown, from Trenton to Monmouth, from Stony Point to Saratoga! From Lake Ontario in the North to Charleston in the South, these gallant soldiers and seamen had mingled their blood with that of the blue-eyed darlings of the nation that white men might be freed from the British oppressor. From Massachusetts Bay to Guilford Court House, in North Carolina (where Jackson was born) the military exploits of Negro men had frustrated the plans of the crafty enemy and dazzled their American comrades.

WIN CONGRESS' APPROVAL

At Bunker Hill these black patriots had set an example of valor and soldiership which the historian Bancroft declares "will ever be cherished by civilized men." Their conduct in this initial battle of the Revolution won the admiration of their commanding officers and the applause of the Continental Congress.

JACKSON ADMITS BLACKS WERE CHEATED

One can thus appreciate the delicacy of the task confronting this rough old warrior. He knew that these patriotic blacks had been "cheated" in the first circumstance. The leaders in the Revolution had promised them their freedom if they would enlist and fight for the American cause. When the war had ended many of the soldiers were re-enslaved. The emancipation promised so vigorously by Hamilton and Franklin and Jefferson was not forthcoming. Thomas Jefferson trembled when he thought of the unfulfilled promises of the patriotic fathers to the trusting blacks. Undoubtedly, Jefferson and Franklin were benevolent, liberty-loving men. But neither was willing to go to the mat for freedom and enfranchisement of the enslaved.

JACKSON EXHORTS NEGRO

General Jackson essayed the task. He was a dirt American. The British flag was flying over the White House. The Nation's Capital was in the hands of an enemy that refused to stay licked. Thus he rushed to put in arms a set of dependable, fighting men who would go the limit; the same type of men, who at a later period in the life of the Republic, two presidents called to guard the Capital—and its treasures. On the eve of the battle of New Orleans, General Jackson addressed the Negro people as follows:

> **"Men of color, through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This shall no longer exist. As Sons of Freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessings. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the Standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence."**

The British army, made up in large part by veterans who had seen service under Wellington in Spain, attacked. General Pakenham, the hero of Salamanca, commanded the English forces. The battle occurred on January 8, 1815. Pakenham essayed to carry the American works by storm. Jackson's position was well chosen and strongly fortified. The battle was desperately fought on both sides, but at the close the American loss was small. Jackson's line was never broken at a single point, while the British lost 2,600, all but 500 killed or seriously wounded. So devastating had been the English adventure, that Pakenham immediately withdrew from the Mississippi, leaving Jackson in undisputed mastery of the region.

JACKSON GRATEFUL

After this battle had been successfully fought with the aid of Negro soldiers, General Jackson again addressed them in the following manner:

"Men of Color—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes. But the brave are united, and, if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward."

47e-1942 GENERAL

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Troops Sowed Seed That Now Bring America a Harvest of Loyalty from Filipino Natives

JAN 9 - 1942

(Editor's Note: Mr. Lemus was a member of Co. K, 25th Infantry, and landed in the Phillipines in 1900. He wrote the following article for Associated Negro Press.)

BY RIENZI B. LEMUS

Japanese invasion of the Phillipine islands meets united and sustained opposition of native and American forces in one military organization largely owing to the exemplary conduct of Negro soldiers of the United States army over there 42 years ago.

The Japanese objectives are the Netherlands East Indies and the British Crown colony of Singapore; athwart the lines of communication with which lie the Phillipines. Paralysis of the American Pacific islands is therefore imperative in the Japanese viewpoint, and if they can deduce Luzon, the archipelago's principal island, on which is located Manila, its capitol and metropolis, their job is done; wealth of the Indies theirs, and the way to the Indian ocean, thus, to the Seven Seas, wide open.

Hence, all Jap roads lead to Luzon; every sector of which they have approached was taken and brought under American control by colored soldiers of the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments of the regular army, and the 48th and 49th Infantry volunteer regiments. Incidentally, all officers of the regular army units were white, while all captains, lieutenants and staff officers of the volunteer organizations were colored men.

49th DID GOOD JOB

First Japanese landing was effected last month, at Aparri, in extreme North Luzon. Surrounding them on all sides but the sea, however, are formidable mountain barriers. The 49th infantry was first American organization there at the beginning of 1900. It moved down the Cagayan river to Tagueray, remaining in the region until time to be mustered out of service in 1901. The 49th did such a good mopping up job and left such an excellent impression of what Americanism stood and stands for that the second generation of natives now are fighting the Japs with such fervor.

Last week Japanese advance units reached San Fernando in the province of La Union, and the native troops fought them to a standstill. Why not? For about 18 months in 1900-1901 the 48th volunteers cleaned up and pacified that province. Regimental headquarters were in San Fernando, also its hospital, where assistant regimental surgeons in charge, Dr. J. Webb Curtis and Dr. W. M. (Bill) Parnell, healed the ailments of the natives of the locale, just as they attended soldiers' ills. Dr. Curtis was well known to Chicagoans of another era and Dr. Parnell was the husband of a Chicago belle of the gay 90's—Miss Theodora Roberts.

AMERICANIZED NATIVES

The 24th regulars were among the infantry of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton that fought perhaps the only real battle of the Phillipine insurrection. In native Gen. Luna, Lawton met a foeman worthy of his steel. The engagement took place near San Isidro in Nueva Ecija province, about 50 miles northeast of Manila, late in 1899, just before Lawton was killed in a minor skirmish at San Mateo, not so far beyond the lines of the 25th infantry in the Manila outer defenses. The Americans finally prevailed at San Isidro, and for the next two years the 24th was engaged in Americanizing the rich regions of Neuva Ecija. It gave to the army the second Negro to rise from the ranks—Sgt. Green, now Lt. Col. John P. Green (retired), who lives in California.

Province most desired now by the Japanese is Zambales on the China Sea coast and nearest to Manila. It forms the land side of Subig bay on which is located the great naval station of Olongapoo; eight miles around a point from which lies Subig. This province might well be spelled "mountain." Its capital is Iba, 42 miles north of Subig, an air base which the Japs continue to attack as well as Olongapoo.

FIRST AMERICANS THERE

First Americans ever in Zambales were the 1,500 colored enlisted men and the 45 white commissioned officers of the 25th infantry. Three companies were taken to Subig in the gunboats Nashville and Mariveles and landed on the beach at 5 a. m., January 5, 1900. Five companies made up an expedition that fought its way over the rugged mountains of Central Luzon from the subsequent vicinity of Fort Stotsenberg and now much threatened Tarlac to the narrow Zambales costal plan, the purpose having been to clean up the flanks as it approached the China sea. Finally reaching Iba, the units were scattered from there southward to contact the Subig group. Late in 1900 the other four units arrived from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and the regiment garrisoned the China sea coast from Subig to a point just below the Lingayen gulf, presently so prominently mentioned in war dispatches from the Asiatic front.

Two years and two months the 25th remained in Zambales, and when departure time arrived the natives cried. They could call every survivor of the organization by name from Subig to Bolinao. They sowed the seed that is the heritage of the harvest that now finds the Filipinos entirely loyal to the Americans.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WAR HISTORY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS PUBLISHED BY WPA

FEB 13 1942

Book Shows Race Had Heroes From French And Indian Fray To World War I

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (ANP)—Through the offices of the WPA, an account of the Negro in the armed forces has been published, tracing Negro participation from the French and Indian wars to World War 1.

"The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country," says the report, "was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian wars to the present conflict, he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people.

"His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Lemuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, has been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the continental army during the American revolution."

The story relates the deeds of the Negroes in the army at various times, further stating that in the War of 1812, Negro sailors comprised one-sixth of the naval force of the United States. Commodore Perry is quoted as observing, "There are no stouter hearts in the service. They are as brave as ever fired a gun."

Evidence of the valor of colored sailors in that decisive struggle is abundant. John Johnson, struck in the hip by a 24 pounder that tore away the lower part of his body, exclaimed, "Fire away, no haul the colors down!"

Pointing out that 109 colored heroes fought in the battle of Lake Erie, the story further reviews the services of Negro soldiers in the battle of New Orleans.

In the Civil war, the statement continues:

"By an estimate of the war department, 197,017 Negroes served in the armed forces, not counting teamsters and others in the commissary department. At the end of the war there were in the army 123,156 Negroes. At the close of the war there were in the service 120 regiments of Negro infantry, 12 regiments of heavy artillery and 7 regiments of cavalry. Negroes held about 75 commissions in the army during the Civil war. One was Lieut. Col. William N. Reed of the First North Carolina volunteers."

Discussing Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats, it is reported.

"The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steamship 'Planter,' who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officer to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal government."

"In the Spanish American war, there were four regiments of regular, the 24th and 25th infantry and the 9th and 10th cavalry. Colored troops likewise enlisted from many of the states. Outstanding Negro officers included Maj. Charles E. Young and J. R. Marshall. Negro troops took important parts in the battles of San Juan hill and Santiago.

One hundred and ninety-four officers and men received various decorations during the World war including the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor.

The booklet was prepared for especial use in connection it is reported with the celebration of Negro History Week.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dustin' Off the News

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

OCT 10 1942

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS' RECORD GOES BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES

THERE IS MUCH current discussion regarding the status of the Negro in this world arena following the settlement of problems attendant on the present world conflict. Already evidence is apparent that the social scheme of this continent, and others allied with it, will undergo some mighty radical changes. Whether they will mitigate in favor of the black man seems at this early stage rather problematical, but, nevertheless, whatever social transformation comes, he will be one of the pivotal points around which it will revolve.

L. C. Harper

OCT 10 1942

In the matter of social upheavals down through centuries in which weapons have been the main persuasive forces to settle questions of constitutional authority, the Negro has been called on—and definitely relied upon—to contribute his mite of brain and brawn in the conflict. What he has gained from his alliances in these embroilments as a citizen, and especially as a soldier, has been acquired somewhat at snail-pace velocity. However, there has been progress and today he stands facing, or hopes he does, his greatest achievement out of this drama of social and economic reconstruction. As a soldier in the thick of the melee he has as favorable a record of gladiatorial accomplishment and background as any single racial unit engaged in the strife but, of course, he isn't aware of this honor and glory because of his tardiness in preserving his own history.

The Negro appears in the military history of Egypt for the first time in the Inscriptions of Una, who was crown-bearer, or Secretary of State, under King Pepi during the Sixth Dynasty. Down to this time the Egyptian Empire had enjoyed comparative quiet, but the Sixth Dynasty clearly marks the beginning of the military epoch in which the black man played no small part in bringing about social reforms and economic betterment. The military class always ranked high in Egyptian affairs, coming next in order to the priesthood.

* * *

AT A PERIOD unknown to history prior to the Sixth Dynasty, the Negro tribes to the South or King Pepi became tributary to the Egyptian Empire. Up to this time the nucleus of King Pepi's army was from the native Egyptians in the north, but he tackled the powerful Mentu, Amu and Herusha, three peaceful tribes inhabiting the desert to the east of lower Egypt, and was about to witness disastrous defeat until he turned for help to the Negro tribes to the south from which he secured thousands of black soldiers. "His Majesty made soldiers of numerous ten thousands in the land of the South...The Negroes from Nam, the Negroes from Amam, the Negroes from Uauat, the Negroes from Kau, the Negroes from the land of Takam. His Majesty placed me at the head of that army," said Una in recording early Egyptian military history.

Now that a successful war had been waged against King Pepi's enemies, and social reforms brought about, the Negro troops were recalled, and arts and architecture revived. What became of this enormous Negro army is not known. It appears suddenly upon the page of Egyptian history, achieves signal success for the ancient empire and then disappears from view. This may or may not have been the first time Negroes were largely employed as soldiers by the Egyptians. Like many another important event, the record of an earlier employment of troops of this character may have perished.

The military paintings connected with the campaigns of the Egyptians during the Eighteenth Dynasty represent Negro soldiers as numerous. They formed the strength of the army of Shishak, king of Egypt, in 971 B.C., when that intrepid monarch marched against Rehoboam. King Shishak's tomb was opened in 1849, and his depicted army included an exact representation of the genuine Negro race in color, physiognomy, and hair. Negroes were also found in large numbers in the armies under Sesostris and Xerxes.

* * *

THERE IS AMPLE and trustworthy evidence of the stable national government and high social organization attained by the Negro tribes in the East before the Christian era. Wilkinson, the famous Egyptologist, opened a remarkable Theban tomb, and in 1840 Harris and Glibbon made a very careful examination of it. It abounds in Negro scenes, one of which is described as follows: "A Negro woman, apparently a princess, arrives at Thebes, drawn in a plaustrum by a pair of humped oxen—the driver and groom being red-colored Egyptians, and, one might almost infer, eunuchs. Following her are multitudes of Negroes and Nubians, bringing tribute from the upper country, as well as black slaves of both sexes and all ages, among which are some red children, whose fathers were Egyptians. The cause of her advent seems to have been to make offering in this tomb of a 'royal son of Ke Sh-Amunoph,' who may have been her husband, and, who also was a great military leader."

From about three thousand years before the Christian era, until the birth and establishment of Christianity, there is an unbroken chain of historical evidence of the military employment of Negroes. Christianity came breathing its spirit of hope and charity into the dead and empty formalisms of the period, and the clash of arms was succeeded by the fierce controversial spirit of the theologians. The dreadful carnage of war did not cease, but the theatre of strife was transferred from the Orient to the Occident. The Eastern world had fought its way to the front line of martial fame. Its colossal civilization had risen gradually through centuries of painful effort. It had reached the danger line; and then the radiant morning of its primal glory was succeeded by the gloaming of its barbarous and costly wars, and yet later by the starless night of its irreparable decay. Christianity turned her luminous face to the West, and all behind her was darkness, silence and death. For more than 1600 years the Negro's hands were empty of his weapons. Western and northwestern Europe were the scene of the struggle for Christian civilization. The Negro was not needed in such a struggle; in such a climate. During all these centuries no facile pen traces the history of the Negro nations in the East. They were left entirely to themselves for 16 centuries. The problems propounded by Christianity—discovery, empire, letters, and liberty—its leaders thought, could well dispense with the remorseless military audacity of the Negro.

So the twentieth century Negro now clothed in the uniform of the allied nations, has as glorious military history as any single racial group engaged in the present conflict. He does not know this because some historians have entirely omitted his history, while those who did record it, carefully hid it away.

47e-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

To War Dept: Negro Served In White Regiment During Philippine War, 1898

JAN 1 0 1942

John H. Webb (arrow) with members of the outfit in which he served during war in Philippines

The continued agitation for the recruiting of Negroes into the armed services of the United States brings to light this week evidence that a Negro may be a member of a regiment and fight side by side or even command white troops without the whole army collapsing.

The Negro who proved the point was John H. Webb, whose family moved from Kassin, Minn., in 1878 to what was then known as Dakota ᵐerritory. In April, 1898 when Webb as 20 years old, he enlisted for ervice in the ~~Spanish-American war in~~ a company of the state ilitia which was organized near Vorthington, S. D., a town near Canton, S. D., where Webb had stablished himself as a barber.

In May, 1898 this company, Company D, of the state militia volunteered to serve in the war and this ompany with other South Dakota nilitia companies became part of he United States Volunteers. Webb vas the only Negro in Company D nd the only Negro in any company rom South Dakota.

These volunteers left San Franisco for the Philippine Islands in August and engaged in the sustained fighting incident to the supression of the insurrection in the Philippines after the capture of Manila.

At the same time that Webb was ighting as the only Negro in his company there were all Negro regiments fighting under the command of white officers. Webb was asked why he was in what was normally described as a white regiment.

He referred the questioners to his superior officers who replied that Webb was an American and a well respected citizen of Canton, S. D. There were no further questions ever asked by the military and Webb remained with his unit until it returned to the United States in 1899.

Webb became a sergeant in his company in 1901 and never experienced any difficulty in securing and maintaining the respect of the soldiers under his command.

Webb now resides in Chicago at 5245 Indiana avenue. He has his honorable discharge and a large number of pictures showing him in action and in camp with the white soldiers of his company.

Why Not Now?

Young Negro men who wish to volunteer and join service branches of their own choice naturally raise the query that if John Webb did it and served in a company of white soldiers and commanded them as a non-commissioned officer why cannot the Negro youth today, 44 years later do the same thing?

The army policy of separate units for Negroes was in force during the Spanish-American war, but John Webb did not conform for the simple reason that his superior officers refused to make any change as there was no valid reason in their judgment for change.

This incident as well as others during the World war might furnish the basis for the army high command to attempt what is generally called an "experiment" and organize a regiment with mixed officer and enlisted personnel.

47e-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

WORLD WAR

World War 1 Presented Real Problems Which Have Not Been Settled Yet

47e

By THOMAS WALLACE SWANN

In the early afternoon of Good Friday, April 6, 1917, at the fervent plea of President Woodrow Wilson, a resolution making a declaration of war against was passed by Congress. Within one hour after its passage, it was signed by the President. History ofttimes moves rapidly. It is noteworthy that in the National election, held in November of the previous year, President Wilson had defeated former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Republican presidential candidate. The principal issue stressed by the Wilson campaign managers was "He kept us out of war!"

On March 4, 1917, Wilson was sworn in and began his second term as President. Exactly thirty-three days later the United States was "in war".

"A RIGHT MORE PRECIOUS THAN PEACE"

In the historic appeal President Wilson made to the Congress urging the risky adventure into war he said:

"It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself being in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace; and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts for democracy; FOR THE RIGHT OF THOSE WHO SUBMIT TO AUTHORITY TO HAVE A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT; for the rights and liberties of small nations; for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples, as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free!"

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE

Speculation naturally arose, as soon as we declared war, as to the part the American Negro would be permitted to play in the international conflict. Under our system preparation and operation of war activities are largely controlled by the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. In the Wilson administration these two important cabinet officials, Newton D. Baker and Josephus Daniels, were, like their chieftain Woodrow Wilson, born and educated in the Southland. Presumbbably, they were indoctrinated with traditional Southern bias toward darker peoples. To add to the perplexity both Houses of the Congress had a democratic majority. Southern men headed the important committees and were in position to dominate legislation. Truly the "South was in the saddle." At the outset of activities, the Administration registered confusion.

NEGRO SUPPORT IN CAMPAIGN

In Wilson's first campaign (1912) for the presidency, he had the support of a great number of influential colored leaders, among them the late Bishop Walters, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the late William Monroe Trotter. For the first time since the Civil War the Negro Press practically repudiated the Republican party's national candidates for president and vice president. They divided their support, many supporting the Roosevelt Bull Moose ticket, while the larger number ardently championed the election of Wilson, and his running-mate for the vice presidency, Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana. Prior to winning the Democratic nomination, and during the campaign for the election after receiving the nomination, Wilson held personal conferences with the aforesaid leaders and gave them every assurance of fairplay and justice in the event of his election. To use his own words, quoting from a letter bearing Woodrow Wilson's signature and addressed to Bishop Walters three weeks prior to the election, Mr. Wilson said.

"I shall accord justice and JUSTICE MOST UNGRUDGINGLY to our colored fellow citizens!"

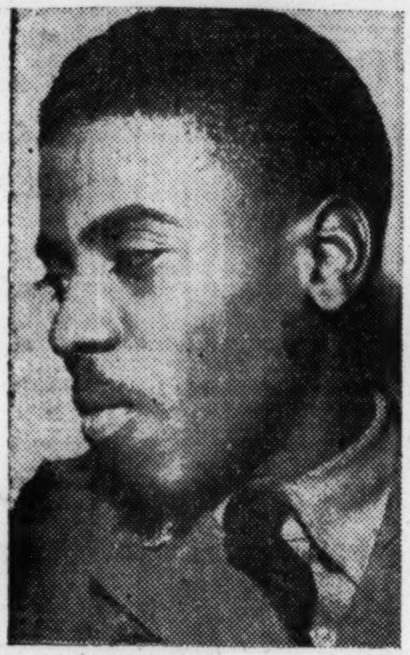
SEGREGATED BUREAU DECLINED

Between the time of his election and induction as President other conferences were held with the President-elect. Upon his suggestion several influential party advisers took part. Some of these Mr. Wilson indicated might become officially asso-

DR. DuBOIS

ciated with his administration. Among these conferees were outstanding individuals such as former Judge Lindley M. Garrison, Congressman Burleson, of Texas, Senator Walsh of Montana, Bishop Walters, Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, Frank Parker Stockbridge, Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Napoleon B. Marshall, Robert N. Wood, William F. Powell, William Monroe Trotter, and William Sulzer, Governor-elect of New York.

It will be recalled that Judge Garrison was named by President Wilson and served as Secretary of War until removed by death, and that Congressman Burleson served as Postmaster-General in the entire Wilson



SGT. MYRVIN GARDEN, of Nicetown, who was operated on at an Australian base hospital, is improving, according to advices received by Mrs. Lucille Gaines Garden.

regime.

In the tumult of thought which these talks brought forth it soon became manifest that Mr. Wilson was far in advance of his party colleagues. For a time Bishop Walters and Monroe Trotter were lifted into the seventh heaven of expectancy. Congressman Burleson and Senator Saulsbury willingly agreed that the Negro deserved fairer political treatment. Mr. Burleson, having been selected as Postmaster-General, suggester that he would be willing to turn over a bureau in the post office department, to be staffed and run by Negro employees from top to bottom. This suggestion was immediately frowned upon by Bishop Walters and each one of the colored conferees, who would tolerate no plan of procedure indicating racial segregation or racial favoritism. It was generally agreed that all were duty bound to help carry out the presidential program which appealed to all forward-looking citizens. Therefore, on March 4, 1913, when President Wilson was sworn in, Americans of all shades and colors felt they were approaching a new day in civic evolution.

BLACK CLOUDS ARISE

Before Wilson had completed his first month as chief executive, black clouds arose. The perennial Negro problem, both at home and abroad, put the new President in a quandary. Here at home Monroe Trotter upset White House decorum, and down in the Tropics the black Republic of Haiti was putting Uncle Sam in a ridiculous hole. Trotter demanded that President Wilson should reinstate the soldiers discharged by President Theodore Roosevelt for connection with the Brownsville (Texas) riot; and that Wilson urge Congress to stop disfranchisement and peonage and to pass an anti-lynching bill.

TROTTER WANTED ACTION

Humanity is moved by what it feels and not by what it knows. This was the yardstick by which Trotter measured the President. By speech, by letter and in personal talks Wilson had led Trotter and his colored supporters to believe he was sincere in his declarations. He had pledged himself to use every power at his command to help end the racial injustices Trotter mentioned. As President and leader of his party, Wilson held potential power. Rulers of men must before all things else—BE THEMSELVES MEN—and not merely highly-finished intellectual machines.

Trotter wanted action, as the time for conference and the seductive necromancy of the diplomats had passed. The visit to the White House focused nation-wide attention. In every community, in metropolitan centers and at country cross-roads, the one topic of general discussion was Trotter, who (according to biased press reports) had "insulted the President!"

Messman, World Traveler and Noted Linguist, Chafes As He Awaits Permission To Enter World Fray Again

DEC - 6 1942 447e

The Chicago Bee

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—(ANP)—A graduate of Edinburgh and Berlin universities, a seaman who has survived six torpedoings in both world wars, a writer of eight languages and a speaker of 12—that's Harold Donald Harper, 54, now chafing at the bit in Harlem as he awaits medical permission to return to the ocean.

But that's not all. A native of Kansas City, Mo., Harper was once willed $50,000 by an English colonel he served as secretary and valet, lost his Mohammedan wife and one child during the great Japanese earthquake of 1922, and suffered the loss of a 17-year-old son who was shot by the Nazis when the Germans invaded Belgium in 1940.

His life was eventful from the start. Son of an escaped slave and an Irish father, his home was burned down the night he was born by a mob of Klansmen and other rowdies. The white doctor and friends had spirited him, his twin sister and his mother across the river to the Kansas side two hours before the fire. Six weeks earlier his father had left Kansas City because of threats on his life. DEC - 6 1942

Shortly afterward the family was reunited at tht home of his maternal grandmother in Philadelphia, but a year later his father left the U.S. in disgust, taking the mother and two older children to Omsk, Siberia, where he became a wealthy fur trader. Harold, his twin sister and an older brother lived in the Quaker City until he was 12, although he sometimes made two or three trips a year to Russia to see his parents.

Then it was to boarding school in England that young Harper was sent. He met no discrimination whatever, and said no sign of prejudice appeared in England until World War I. White schoolmates took him home where their mothers lavished all possible attention on him because he had no parents there of his own.

The University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he got his B.A. degree, Harper met the girl who later became his wife. She was the daughter of a wealthy East Indian merchant. His father, meanwhile, wanted him to study music and sent him to Vienna to prepare for a concert pianist's career. The professor had a nasty temper, Harper says, and once struck him. The youth retaliated by hurling a piano stool that found its target.

"I was always crazy to go to sea," he said, "so I decided to run away. I went to Harburg where I shipped out to the Camercons. I'll never forget my first ship. The steward would come along about 3:30 in the morning to wake up all four of us mess boys. He wore hobnailed boots and used them. He taught me to be a good messman."

Later he sailed on English ships for four years, saving enough money to enter the University of Berlin where he continued his language studies. His father helped him after learning he was interested in continuing his education. Meanwhile he had married the East Indian girl in 1913 and became a Mohammedan along with his wife.

After getting his M.A. degree at Berlin, he took a job in Brussels as guide, and linguist, remaining after the town fell to the Germans in 1914. He helped in the attempt to free Edith Cavell, famous nurse. Next year he left Belgium and went to Holland, then to England where he had been promised a job with the same company that employed him in Brussels. He was unsuccessful because of American race discrimination. It was on his way to England that he suffered his first torpedoing.

Taking a house in London, his baby son was killed in one of the two daylight air raids of that war. His wife then decided to serve in the East Indian hospital in Paris where she remained throughout the war. Since the pay was good, Harper went into the merchant marine in England where he survived four more torpedoings of as many boats. He was wounded in the last, was picked up unconscious on a raft and finally brought to a hospital here.

When he returned to England, he was not allowed to sail again because America had entered the war and he faced the draft. But a British colonel got permission from the American consul to use him because of his knowledge of languages. So Harper went through the entire Near East campaign with the officer, Col. Walter Marjoribanks, aide to Gen. Allenby.

After the Armistice he continued to serve him as secretary and valet. The colonel was appointed British high commissioner for foreign trade and went to China, Argentina, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States.

"My wife traveled with me part of the time," Harper said, "The colonel liked my wife. He would say, 'I'm going to Australia. You'd better take your wife with you.' We always had a room and bath. We had one child at this time, born during the war.

"The colonel was too good to live. When he died he left me 10,000 pounds (about $50,000). But I was a fool with it. I haven't got it today." DEC - 6 1942

In 1922 he went back to work for his former employers in Brussels, first in Egypt and then in Tokio. He had, meanwhile, maintained contact with his family. His father was forced to leave Russia after the revolution and moved to England where he lived on his wealth. He bought a house near London where Harper's older brother, a physician, was installed.

In Tokio Harper ran an American club in addition to his other job, with his wife presiding over the kitchen. The business was becoming increasingly prosperous. Then came the great earthquake of 1923.

"It was Saturday afternoon and I had a half day off," he said. "It was the first day my wife had gotten up since her confinement. My baby boy was nine days old. We had a little nook in the garden. My wife told me to go to the nook and she'd get Josie, the girl, to serve tea. Our nine-year-old boy stayed behind to help his mother.

"When I got down to the garden a tremor came. I didn't know what it was. I had never seen an earthquake in my life. Then I saw the house collapsing just as if someone was folding it up. I saw the house crumple over on them with an awful crash, and then the first just came from nowhere. I never saw my wife and child again."

Neither he nor his baby was hurt. But the mental shock was so great that the American Red Cross advised him to go home to America. The Red Cross did little for him except giving a few bottles of milk for the baby. When he landed in Seattle with $2,000, the Matsui bank in Tokio in which he kept his funds refused to pay the amount he had on deposit there, claiming their records had been destroyed. He never obtained more than a small fraction of his money from the Japs.

Going to New York from Seattle, he was joined by his mother and father and took the child back to live with his sister in Paris. Here he was asked to stay with them until he pulled himself together, but being too independent, he went back to the sea where he has since remained except for a few shoreside jobs.

His father died in 1926 and his mother, who went blind in her old age, was injured in on air raid in London on July 26, 1941, and died three months later. DEC - 6 1942

Harper said the U.S. consul told him that when the Germans pushed through Belgium in 1940, they blew up everything at Louvain where his 17-year-old son was studying engineering at St. Francis school. The consul told him the Nazis lined up everybody and shot them.

Harper was at sea when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor. In June bound for Malta from an English port, he sustained his sixth torpedoing when his boat passed near Sicily. Everybody jumped overboard, for the cargo included 3,000 pounds of TNT. They were machine-gunned from the air, but in about 45 minutes were picked up by a British launch, and taken to Malta. The British removed the officers but did not bother with the seamen until after Harper protested to the British lieutenant general. Then he was taken to Cairo, then Suez and finally arrived here on October 7.

Harper has some slight heart trouble now and has been told not to ship for a while. But he doesn't want to stay away too long.

"There's not a Nazi born yet that could keep me off the seas," he said.

WORLD WAR

47e-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

STUPID ARMY ORDERS

War Department Quickly Squelches Stupid Army Orders Similar to Orders Nos. 35 and 40, Issued in First World War

In World War No. 1, Major General C. C. Ballou issued the infamous order No. 35, March 28, 1918, directing colored soldiers and officers not to go anywhere their presence would be resented, to avoid any situation that would give rise to racial ill will, and to remember "that white men made the division and white men can break it."

JAN 10 1942

This order was issued before the 92nd went to France.

In France, General M. Ervin, who succeeded Ballou as commander of the 92nd, issued a silly order, No. 40, that colored soldiers "were not to speak with or to French women."

Order No. 40

To secure its enforcement, an American military mission succeeded, August 7, 1918, in issuing through General John J. Pershing's headquarters a secret document to our French allies.

French officers were advised "not to eat with colored officers, not to shake hands or seek to talk to or meet with them outside the requirements of military service." They were asked also not to "commend too highly the colored troops in the presence of white Americans."

JAN 10 1942

Colored soldiers in this order were referred to by their own command as "menaces of degeneracy," "given to the loathesome vice of assaulting women," "lacking in intelligence, discretion, civic and professional conscience," and in general, "inferior."

Orders Against Our Troops

These were some of the orders issued through regular army channels as affecting, not our enemies, but our own soldiers. There were many others like them.

Only a jackass army commander, more concerned with color than winning his country's battles, would permit such orders to be given his own troops.

But that was over twenty-three years ago.

Last week Capt. A. D. Robbins of the First Battalion, 77th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, threatened his men with the death penalty for associating with white women.

The order said: "Any case of relationship between white and colored males and females, whether voluntary or not, is considered rape, and during the time of war the penalty is death."

Captain Robbins ought to have known that his order was stupid and could not be enforced, and that official madness is not the answer to army problems or civic problems.

A threat is the last refuge of the inept administrator.

JAN 10 1942

What the 77th Needs

What the 77th needs is more colored officers, and the white officers it has must master the elementary knowledge of leadership.

Our army as a whole is new, untrained and untried. In getting itself into shape to meet an enemy with better training and fighting experience, it can ignore the lessons of the last war at its peril.

The War Department merits the commendation of all for the promptness with which it had the Robbins order withdrawn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 5, 1942

Looking Backward

Nearly 200,000 registered for military service in Tennessee twenty-five years ago. Registrants were from 20 to 31 years of age. The Negro registration exceeded predictions. When Governor Tom Rye had been advised that the registration had been heavier in the State than had been estimated and the total would reach approximately 200,000, he telegraphed President Woodrow Wilson:

> Tennessee's first engagement for the cause of humanity a decisive victory, characterized by a ready response to every command and a willing obedience to every order of the commander-in-chief of the nation.
>
> In every Ward and Civil District in the State those selected by law have quietly and peaceably written their names upon the Nation's Roll of Honor and now await the further orders of the President, ready to serve wherever duty calls.
>
> Thus we maintain and uphold the reputation of the Volunteer State, which has always furnished real men to write history for her in every crisis.

* * *

In Hamilton County it was a strenuous day for the registrars on June 5, 1917. A dozen precincts outside the city failed to report in time for The Times to give the county's complete figures. In the city 6,811 registered. Nineteen precincts outside the city gave a total of 3,286. The indications were that when the missing precincts reported the total for the county would exceed 11,000.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

History Of 367th Infantry In First World War Shows Valor

APR 2 4 1942

Fearless heroes, loyal soldiers, and the manhood of my race,
You are being called to Colors, where each man must take his place.
As you go, may you remember that your nation has no fears,
Tho we put forth every effort to stay out of war for ears.
When the black man goes to battle, he goes not to stall nor bluff.
We expect each colored soldier on the line to Strut His Stuff!
Some expect you to be coward. Some expect you to be brave.
But each man who falls in battle ought to fill a hero's grave
If our black men are protected as true citizens, indeed,
They will make the class of soldiers that America will need.
Men may suffer in this battle for the warfare will be tough.
But we count on ev'ry black man on the line to Strut His Stuff!
Black men have been always peaceful. I am sure they always will.
Then we won a mighty battle yonder on San Juan Hill,
If you study Negro history, I am sure you'll understand
That we did not fall nor falter, when we fought in No Man's Land.
We have always marched triumphant, tho at times the march was rough.
But we know that ev'ry black man on the line will Strut His Stuff!
We have always been victorious. We must win this fight somehow.
We have always proven loyal, and we cannot falter now.
Negro life must be protected, so black men must join this fight,
God will help us win this battle to defend the cause of right.
Men, if we must join the conflict, let us give our foes enough,
Forward March! brave, fearless, heroes. Fall in line and Strut Your Stuff!

Poem By - Ephraim D. Tyler

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.The first birthday of the 367th infantry regiment was celebrated here on organization day with a regimental parade, competitive displays, athletic events, band concert, dance and program of music and speaking.

Chaplain Elmer P. Gibson delivered a message to the men on the occasion. He read the poem above which was written by one of the members of the regiment. The regiment's motto is "See It Through."

The following history of the 367th Infantry in World War I was reviewed on the occasion:

APR 2 4 1942

CAMP CLAIBORNE, LA. — The 367th infantry regiment was first formed at Camp Upton, New York, in 1917, as a 92nd division unit under the comand of the late Colonel James A. Moss, a distinguished son of Lafayette, La., and one of the United States' outstanding army officers.

Other officers of the regiment were Lt.-Col. William G. Doane, Majors Charles Mitchel, Fred W. Bugbee, William H. Edwards, Henry H. Arnold, Wilford Twyman, Charles L. Appleton, Ftiztingo L. Minnegorode and Captain Fredrick Bull. The colored officers were Captain Peter McCall, Captain Robert B. Chubb, Captain Charles Garvin, Chaplain L. H. Hamilton, First Lieutenants Charles Lane, J. H. N. Waring, H. J. W. Clifford, Almando Henderson, Second Lieutenants R. D. Hardeway, E. P. Sawyer, R. W. Fearing, and Lieutenants E. B. Williams and Thomas J. Bullock.

The colors of the regiment were furnished by the Union League club of New York, and presented at Camp Upton, N. Y., on March 2, 1918, by Governor Whitman, then governor of New York state.

Early in June of 1918 the regiment went to France and moved to the Bourbonne Les Bains training area where it arrived about June 29. Here it received an intensive training course in the vital elements of combat for about eight weeks before moving on to Bruyeres.

RESPONSIBLE FOR SECTOR

About August 23, 1918, the regiment moved with the division to the St. Die sector where it was affiliated with the French 87th division. On August 30 the 92nd division became responsible for the entire sector.

On August 31 the Germans attacked in an attempt to recapture the village of Frappelle. Their attack was supported by intense artillery bombardment, mustard gas, and flame-throwers, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. The American troops had thirty-four wounded and gased and four killed.

On the morning of September 12 the 367th infantry regiment was bombarded with what, at first, was thought to be gas shells; however, on closer inspection, they were found to contain circulars of printed matter. These circulars were intended to destroy the desire of the colored soldiers to fight for the United States. They asked the soldiers to throw their guns away and come over to the German lines where they would find real friends. It may be said to the honor and credit of the many thousands of Negro officers and men that the invitation had no effect other than to present an intimate view of the German methods and to inspire in them a loftier conception of their duty to the United States.

On September 20 the regiment was relieved with the division from the St. Die sector. During the four weeks the division had held this sector all attacks had been repulsed and quantities of material had been captured.

On September 24 the division was again in position in the Argonne Forest where it was brigaded with the French cirps. October 1 to 3 it was in reserve with the first dismounted French cavalry division.

On October 5 the division was withdrawn from the Argonne sector and ordered to the Marbache sector northwest of Nancy.

ATTACK WITH SECOND ARMY

On October 10 and 11, 1918, the division attacked with the Second army and occupied the Bois Cheminot, the Bois de la Voivrotte, and Bois Frehaut. In this last attack on November 10, the 367th infantry was attacking in column of battalions and maintaining close contact with the units on its left. The attack started at 7:00 a. m. and went well until about 9:30 when a unit adjacent to the 367th was held up by murderous machine-gun fire cobering the enemy's barbed wire entanglements.

The first battalion of the 367th machine-gun battalion held the Germans at bay, silenced their machine guns and permitted the unit which had been held up to withdraw. For this action the French commanding officer under whom the rescued unit was brigaded cited the battalion and the machine gun companies. In this action the regiment lived up to its motto of "See It Through."

On November 14 the division was relieved by the French and went into training west of the Moselle.

On December 15 it moved to Mayenns, the American embarkation center where it continued training. On January 30 the division started moving to Brest and its leading elements started home. The last elements arrived in New York on March 6, 1919, and the 367th infantry was sent to Camp Meade, Md., where it was demobilized on March 7, 1919.

The regiment was commanded throughout its combat in France by the late Col. James A. Moss.

COLORS RETURNED

On the return from France at an appropriate ceremony, the colors were symbolically returned by Colonel Moss to the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who acted for the League club. Major Daniel Appleton commanded the escort.

Official records show that the division engaged in sixty-seven days of battle in three major World war sectors against the Germans, namely, St. Die, 28 days; Meuse Argonne, seven days, and Marbache, 32 days.

47f-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Roscoe Giles To Army Hospital

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, a member of the staff of Provident Hospital and an official of the National Medical Association, has been appointed a major in surgery for the army base hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is was revealed this week. Dr. Giles is recognized as one of the nation's foremost surgeons.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, who will head the unit, is resigning from his membership on the Chicago board of education. He was tendered a testimonial banquet here Friday night.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Modern Hospital Serving Men At Fort Huachuca

NOV 2 - 1942

Unit Completely Staffed By Top Negro Surgeons

NOV 2 - 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. (SNS) Personnel at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are the proud possessors of one of the finest Army Hospitals in the country. The public in general is unacquainted with such a hospital which in reality is a self-contained community of one-story building connected by covered corridors, in an area of about four city blocks.

It contains several hundred beds and is completely staffed with Negro officers and enlisted personnel. Many of the officers have been outstanding surgeons and clinicians in civil life and stand high among the leaders of their profession.

Complete services are offered the patients, with separate buildings devoted to surgery, x-ray, eye, ear nose and throat, pharmacy and laboratory, Genito Urinary clinics, dental clinics, Physio-therapy and the usual outpatient work.

NOV 2 - 1942

Recreation is found in the two story Red Cross building with a theatre for movies and games, a library and well furnished lounge. In addition to the soda fountain and sales room, there is a barber shop in the Post Exchange.

The area also has quarters for several hundred enlisted men, who make up the Medical Detachment, who in addition to their ordinary soldiering, are taught to be ward attendants and technical helpers in all the different specialties. Five large warehouses are included in the project.

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47g-1942

Teddy Roosevelt's Negro Regiment Honored By Noted Actors

AUG 1 1942

"The Weekly Review"

Bette Davis, Ethel Waters, Hattie McDaniels and a galaxy of stage, screen and radio stars paid homage to one of America's most famous military units Tuesday, July 28, 1942, when Teddy Roosevelt's old Negro Regiment celebrated 75 years of uninterrupted Army service at Camp Lockett, California.

The gala show highlighted a full-day anniversary celebration for the veteran Negro Regiment whose spectacular history includes participation in the Indian wars and Phillippine Insurrection as well as the famed San Juan Hill charge of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War. General John J. Pershing also served with this regiment during the Mexican Border Incident and used it to pursue Pancho Villa into Mexico.

Birmingham, Ala.

AUG 1 1942

The 75th Anniversary Celebration began with a regimental formation and review at which the commanding officer presented the Shipp Memorial Trophy to the outstanding soldier in his first year of enlistment. Winner of this year's award was Staff Sergeant Frank Steel of New York City who enlisted in 1940.

AUG 1 1942

Chicago Cheers 10,000 Negroes in War Parade

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

AUG 13 1942

By Conrad Komorowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Ten thousand Negroes marched for victory over Hitlerism here this week in a parade through the South Side, while an estimated hundred thousand gathered in Washington Park and additional tens of thousand lined the streets.

Heading the parade, strode platoons of Negro sailors proudly bearing the honor of their people on their broad shoulders. The love and admiration of the on-lookers for their boys echoed down the street in a long wave of applause.

Equal applause greeted the CIO contingent of white and Negro workers marching together under big banners proclaiming, "End Jim Crow With CIO," "End Lynching," "Unite and Fight," and particularly "Open the Second Front Immediately."

AUG 13 1942

The Daily Worker float made an instant hit, striking right to the heart of the Negro people's aspirations. Depicting an opened copy of the Daily Worker, bold black letters shouted "Daily Worker Lifts Jim Crow Ban in Baseball," "Smash Hitler in 1942," and "The American People Are for the Second Front Now."

AUG 13 1942

UNITED FRONT PARADE

Every type of organization on the South Side poured out in strength for this march of victory over Hitlerism. Civilian defense organizations turned out in strength, together with boys' clubs, girls' clubs, church organizations, fraternal and social, civic beneficial societies all were there. On bicycles, trucks, cars, and on foot they came out.

Community shop floats, community clubs—a cross-section of every part of the teeming Negro life of Chicago turned out "Rolling to Victory—United."

And when the Negro women in their wartime uniforms came marching along, people all along the line said with admiration, "Don't they look good!"

That's the way these people felt about their sailors too. Riding down on the elevated in a train jammed with people on their way to watch the parade, I heard everywhere, "I hope we won't be too late to see those sailors."

AUG 13 1942

JOE LOUIS' WIFE

Behind two huge V's for victory on a float sat Ziles G. Tuggles in Civil War Uniform, a 97-year-old veteran who served with a West Virginia cavalry regiment. Not far behind marched women defense workers, led by Marva Louis, wife of Private Joe Louis, snappy in uniforms. The place Joe Louis occupied in the heart of his people was demonstrated time and time again. Little boys had only to carry a banner, "A future Joe Louis," to get a big hand.

At the huge meeting in Washington Park, Judge Herman E. Moore, Negro United States District Court judge in the Virgin Islands, hit the spirit of the parade.

"America is our country," he said, "the only one we have ever had or want, the one we're ready to fight and die for.

AUG 13 1942

Rallying Negroes to win their rights in the course of winning the war against Hitlerism, Judge Moore declared there are two types of ideas current among Negroes—that Negroes should not participate in the war effort until they have been granted equal rights and that Negroes should forget controversies and go all-out for victory.

"To the first class I say: 'We couldn't say this in our country if we weren't willing to fight for it.'

"To the second class I say: 'We would not be good Americans if we weren't ready to point out the mistakes we see and demand their rectification.'

AUG 13 1942

"Despite all the hardships which we suffer as a minority group in this country, we still are far better off than any minority group anywhere else in the world.

"We, as a restricted group, still enjoy far more liberty than any German citizens under Hitler."

Mayor Kelly, who shared the platform with Judge Moore, urged all Negroes to join in Civilian Defense.

The parade was organized by the Chicago Defender.

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Delivers Keynote Speech To 6000 Whites

Houston Scene Of Unusual Incident

DEC 31 1942

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

HOUSTON, — (ANP) — Democracy is gradually coming to Texas! John W. Rice, state Negro director of the NYA, was chosen to deliver the keynote speech at the Coliseum, Monday night, to a huge gathering of whites (estimated at 6,000), plus a handful of Negroes, when a certificate of $85,749,884.24 was handed Navy Secretary Frank Knox by Jesse Jones. This sum was raised in a little over 21 days in an intensive bond buying campaign started by a group of citizens to replace the axis-sunk cruiser Houston.

One of the few times in the history of the south that a Negro ever addressed a patriotic meeting composed of 99 per cent white people, Mr. Rice chose "Unity" as his subject and he exemplified it as he sat on the platform surrounded by some of the biggest figures in this war. Besides Jones and Knox there were high admirals, generals, a governor, mayor and many lesser lights.

DEC 31 1942

ADDRESS APPLAUDED

It was an enthusiastic crowd, a patriotic one and it had braved one of Houston's most sloppy nights to see and hear "big shots" in action Rice did not disappoint them. His address, timely and without any direct reference to race, was given the loudest and most prolonged applause of all the speakers.

The Negro was a definite part of the celebration, for his dimes, quarters and dollars had helped swell the huge sum of money for the cruiser. And Rice was our spokesman.

Said Rice in his address: "Tonight we celebrate the completion of the task of furnishing money with which to replace the cruiser Houston . . . we dedicate it . . . not to our accomplishments of a peace loving city and nation, but as a vessel of war, one which, though it shall carry the message of death, shall also carry the message of life to the souls of men all over the world . . . it is a mesage of freedom . . . it is a gift to those who love liberty for all men wherever they may be . . .

'In this coliseum is gathered a typical example of the world as we hope that it at sometime will be . . . yes, in this gathering, Houston gives to the world a sample of what it calls the pattern of victory . . . Under the generalship of this chairman and his committee, every lover of liberty in this great mertopolis has united . . . and it is more important to realize that we also know that we cannot pay for freedom in the coin of the realm alone.

SECRET WEAPON

DEC 31 1942

"As Texans of all races and kinds are facing the enemies of the souls of men all the way from the frozen north to the burning sands of the Libyan desert, just so are men of all races and creeds all over the world. The American parents here tonight are but replicas of parents of our allies, African parents, Chinese parents, French parents, and all of those who compose the forces of freedom.

"Here is the secret weapon of the allied nations. A heritage of freedom, the will to win . . . freedom for the souls of men and the unity of purpose that is unshakable . . . As we have found that ordinary living for one man means that he's indebted to all other men, just so men have learned that when freedom of any man is threatened, the freedom for all men is threatened, in just the came proportion, have we learned that there can be no splendid isolation . . . War against freedom in China or Ethiopia is war against freedom in Chile . . . Mexico . . . America . . . We are united in the battle for freedom, not only for ourselves, but for all men, wherever they may be."

Frederick Douglass Sq: Boston Honors Soldiers

AUG 1 4 1942 Daily Worker N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Negroes in this city showed Boston the lead in patriotic tribute to the city's men in the armed forces when 3,500 persons jammed Frederick Douglass Square here last night in the first Service Flag dedication since the war.

AUG 1 4 1942

It was an impressive ceremony. Paul Robeson, appearing in "Othello" near Boston, received an ovation when he called for second front pincers against Hitler. Joseph Salerno, CIO state chairman, spoke. The AFL was represented by Mrs. Rose Norwood of the Women's Trade Union League. Greetings were read from Gov. Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Gongressman McCormack and from Army, Navy and Coast Guard headquarters.

A Catholic priest, a Lutheran minister, a Baptist minister and a rabbi called for unity of all religions in the war against the Axis.

Four mothers oby boys in the service, one with four sons in the Army, were presented to the audience as symbols of the Negro people's determination to crush the enemy with everything they had.

Robeson, who spoke briefly, said he was proud to appear at the dedication in Douglass Square. He paid high tribute to the brave Russian people. Before singing the famous Negro song "Water-Boy," he explained that it was a Georgia chain-gang song.

"This war is being fought today to wipe out chain gangs, it is a people's war," he concluded.

"This is the time to open that second front and crush Hitler," Salerno declared, and also hailed our fighting Russian ally.

NEGRO SAILORS LAUDED

Lieut. Burke representing Admiral Brown of the U. S. Navy said:

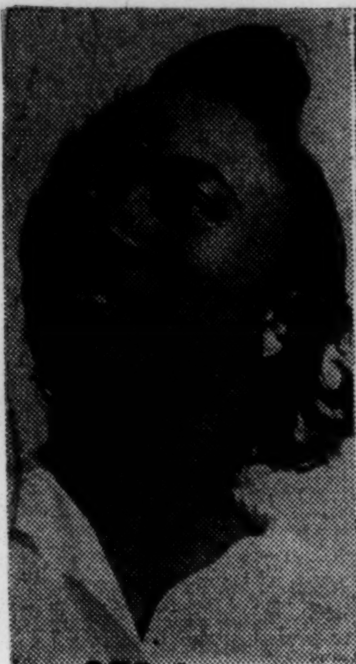
AUG 1 4 1942

"The colored men in our service have always been 100 per cent loyal and faithful to our flag."

Other representatives of the armed forces who spoke were Colonel Hamilton, one of the leading Negro soldiers of the First Corps U. S. Area, and a rank and file sailor who appealed for more recruits into the Navy.

The dedication was under the auspices of the South End Victory Council which embraces most of the Negro and white organizations in the neighborhood. The chairman of the Victory Council and of the Dedication Services was Mr. William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, and secretary of the Boston chapter of the National Negro Congress.

47h-1942



SEP 9 - 1942

BERNICE SCOTT: "Without the union, the battle to get us jobs would have been lost."

ADA PINN: "My husband and brother are fighting Hitlerism in the U. S. Army. I'm fighting it here."

VIVIAN BLAE: "Those mugger stories are lies. We girls with war jobs are the kind of people that come out of Jamaica."

CYNTHIA GREENE: "The colored and white girls get along lovely together. And we keep the same pace as the men."

MARIAN BOWSER: "It's just as much our place to fight this war as it is the white people's."

MILDRED BROCK: "The Jamaica Red Cross wouldn't take our blood. They just left us sitting there for two hours."

Negro Girl Workers So Good That 'Army Told Us to Put Names on Guns'

Daily Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 9 1942

By Ann Rivington

If you watch the women war workers at the Gulack plant in Long Island City troop down 45th Road to the subway any day just after 5 P. M., you'll see the rare sight of Negro girls strolling arm in arm with white girls.

There are now 15 Negro women on the day shift—five more on the night shift—in this shop that employs 300 workers, most of them women.

Yesterday, this reporter stopped a group of the Negro girls as they were leaving the plant. We went together for a coffee, to talk about their jobs, the war, the fight to extend democracy to the Negro people.

The girls were surprisingly full of pep after a hard day's work making radio coupling for the air forces and anti-aircraft guns for the Army.

HAPPY AT JOBS

They are happy, they said, because they are helping win the war on two fronts—by making war materials for the armed forces and by fighting discrimination in industry.

They've been at the plant between three and four months. Most of the group live in Jamaica and Corona, Queens. They work at foot presses, filing machines, sandpaper machines and assembly. All but two of them have sweethearts or husbands in the armed forces.

"We feel very capable," said Vivian Blae, pretty and piquant. She's an active member of the Jamaica Negro Labor Committee, which, together with Local 1227 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, fought the battle to get Negro girls into this plant, where they have always before been barred.

"I can work faster than a man," was the gentle boast of Mildred Bock, a tall young woman with large earnest eyes.

Ada Pinn, secretary of the Negro Labor Committee, told how both her husband and her brother are "over there somewhere" fighting Hitler, and how she thinks about them while she works on the anti-aircraft guns.

LAUDED BY ARMY

The girls said they were congratulated by U. S. Army officials for their work last Army Day. "They told us to put our names on the guns," the girls said laughing.

The employers like their work, too, they added "We had to fight to get on the job, but now we're here they have to admit the colored are among the most capable in the plant."

And the white workers are friendly. "Every one treats us right."

The unity of white and Negro workers in this plant, the girls explained, is due primarily to the militant way in which a majority of the white union members have championed the rights of their Negro sisters. The few who were less anxious to welcome them were forced by public opinion to toe the line.

The Negro girls are going places in the union. Vivian has been put on the local's negotiating board. And the group proudly introduced charming, businesslike Bernice Scott, who is now a delegate of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO.

Cynthia Greene, slim and fragile looking, is one of the crack workers in the plant. She's only been three months, but already the company has given her a voluntary raise of 5 cents an hour for outstanding work. She and Ada are working on foot presses.

"We're proving to all the Negro-baiters," Ada said, "that black fingers and brains are just as competent as white."

It's not in the shop only that these girls are fighting the war. They're all buying war bonds with 10 per cent of their pay. "You bet," said Marian Bowser, a quiet girl, one of the first to be hired in the Gulack plant.

Mildred told how a group of the girls went to the Jamaica Red Cross headquarters, to offer their blood. "They just said, 'Wait.' And let us sit there two or three hours. At last we went home. Now we all know they don't take Negro girls' blood."

But they refuse to be discouraged.

"We want a Second Front right away," said Ada, tossing her long curls back out of her eyes. "We all want it. So our men will come back quick. We've even sent telegrams to the President himself."

Then Vivian smiled, showing her dimples. "Speaking of winning the war," she said, "you'd better put it in your paper that we're boycotting the Daily News for publishing lies about the Negro people. Not a Negro girl in the plant reads the News."

No, and they won't read it, the girls said vehemently, speaking all together.

Marian added, "We've got a right to fight this war just like the white people."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Colored Women In Defense Industries

SEP 6 1942

COLORED women are being pushed around, insulted and manhandled by employers, many of whom are flagrantly and openly violating the President's executive order on Fair Employment practice.

Many concerns will hire colored men and will refuse to employ colored women. Advertisements asking for inexperienced women workers when answered by colored applicants don't mean what they say. The women are either shunted off on some obvious pretext or are openly insulted.

Six colored girls and four white girls went to a defense plant in Chicago to secure work last week in reply to an ad in the daily paper. The four white girls were called in and interviewed. One of the colored girls asked why they were not interviewed. They were told that they did not hire colored people. When told about the executive order barring discrimination because of color in the hiring of people they were told that the employer cared nothing about the order because he had a right to hire whomever he wanted to.

SEP 6 1942

Three colored girls Tuesday complained that they were mistreated and manhandled when they tried to secure applications to work at the Maremont Automotive company. They said that for no reason at all a company guard pushed them down the sidewalk in front of the place.

Another colored woman who has Caucasian features went to a defense factory to seek work Monday of this week. Her features did not exactly convince the interviewer of her racial identity and he demanded if she had any Negro blood in her veins. When he was convinced that she was a colored woman he told her that he did not need her. The management of the business was contacted and it denied discrimination and said that it has three Negroes working as janitors and porters. The business hires more than three hundred people.

SEP 6 1942

These are isolated cases but they conform to a pattern. These are complaints that just happened to be brought to our attention and it is reasonable to surmise that there are many thousands that we have never heard about.

The complaints of colored women seeking employment in defense industries are aggravated by the fact that they feel it more keenly because many of them have husbands who are in the armed forces or will be. They resent the attempt of the employers, and rightly so, to force them to maid-work in private families. They remember that not so many years ago many white families hired maids of their own race to replace colored servants.

SEP 6 1942

It is time that the new law enacted by the last session of the legislature be invoked to stop the rising tide of discrimination in the defense industries against colored people. Thus far we have yet to hear of a single case that has been prosecuted under this law. We, therefore, call upon the state law enforcing agencies to dissuade the continuation of such undemocratic practices.

Anniston Ala Star
July 6, 1942

McNutt And The Negroes

We do not feel that Paul McNutt did any good for himself, the Negroes or the war effort when he persisted in addressing a New York Negro mass meeting which was denounced by reputable Harlem spokesmen as an unrepresentative Communist-dominated affair.

The Social Security director was the feature, of course. The Communist Party's official Daily Worker gloated over his cooperation. On the platform with him was Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who opposed our fight against the Axis—until Hitler attacked Russia— so bitterly that he was the only member of the House to vote against the first defense bill, and then became an equally violent anti-Hitlerite.

We can give all-out military help to Russia without assisting the Communist Party in its subversive policy of wooing Negro sympathy as a step toward provoking future racial disturbances.

Anniston Ala Star
June 8, 1942

Without Prejudice

How permanent the change may be there is no way of predicting. But before the war is ended, industrial discrimination based on racial prejudices will have been pretty thoroughly eliminated.

This prediction is not based on any naive notion that the millennium is just around the corner. There does seem to be a little ebb in the wave of anti-Semitism which flowed up to recently. There are evidences of a slight improvement in the attitude toward Negroes and we may expect greater improvement if both races refrain from intemperate speeches and actions.

The walls of prejudice in industry are crumbling for the simple and effective reason that we do not have enough manpower to do the war job unless we utilize every available unit with utmost efficiency.

If personnel departments were free to reject Jews, Negroes, New Yorkers, women, men with receding chins, and members of the Roman Catholic Church—in other words, if industries were permitted to express the prejudices of their operators or employment managers in the selection of workmen—we could not do what will be necessary to whip the Axis.

Therefore, whether individuals or groups may like it, racial, religious, sectional and idiosyncratic bars are going to be lowered close to the ground within a very few months.

In the two calendar years now under way, we plan to triple our output of ships, quadruple our manufacture of airplanes, triple our output of guns and munitions.

We can do these things only if we put 15,000,000 men and women into war factories by mid-November, 17,000,000 by next New Year's, 20,000,000 by 1944. We were using seven millions at the beginning of this year and only about nine millions last April 1.

The War Manpower Commission has figured on sources for 12,500,000 soldiers and workers we need in 1942, by draining every vessel—taking seven or eight millions from civilian production, pirating half a million from the already hard-pressed farms, getting two million women, youths and overage exworkers, etc.

But—at a time when we are scraping the bottom of the labor larder that hard, it requires no seer to predict that employers will not be permitted to leave potential workmen unused because of race, religion, sex, or any prejudice.

Idealists are pleased. They hope that after the war the changed situation will endure. But the pressure of vital emergency, and not any social program, will have been responsible.

OCT 9 1942
P.M.
N.Y., N.Y.

Kaiser's Gets Union Pledge

PM Exclusive

Edgar Kaiser, son of Henry J. Kaiser and general manager of the three Kaiser shipbuilding yards at Portland, Ore., yesterday told PM that he was confident the problem of employing Negroes was solved. (*Story of working conditions at Kaiser's on Page 6*).

"I have been definitely promised by Tommy Ray, head of Local 72 of the Boilermakers Union, that the union will permit employment of Negroes in any skill for which they are qualified.

OCT 9 - 1942

"He has further promised that the union will not place any barriers in the way of upgrading Negroes on an equal basis with other workers."

Kaiser said that the exact relationship between Negro employes and the various unions involved would be worked out at a conference tomorrow in Portland among representatives of the unions.

Kaiser said Ray had made the promise at a conference in Washington with Paul McNutt, head of the War Man Power Commission, and other Government representatives.

Ray flew back to the coast today, as did Harry Morton, personnel manager for all Kaiser enterprises.

OCT 9 - 1942

Kaiser Special No. 6 Leaves With 467 More

The Kaiser Special No. 6 left the Jersey City Erie station yesterday in two sections, with 467 workers recruited for the West Coast shipyards by the U. S. Employment Service (USES). More than 50 were Negroes, many of them skilled boilermakers and welders.

OCT 9 - 1942

The men were a curious mixture. They ranged from obvious bindle-stiffs to equally obvious ex-clerical workers. Some carried their belongings in paper bundles; others had two or three suitcases.

The USES announced that no more New Yorkers would be shipped West until those already there had been absorbed. But it is expected 20,000 men will be recruited here before Jan. 1.

47h-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Auto Union Head Condemns Anti-Negro Wildcat Strike

By Thomas X. Dombrowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 19.—In a vigorous statement assailing race prejudice, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers, today laid the anti-Negro wildcat strike here to Ku Klux influence, and threatened expulsion of union members who refused to work besides Negro employes.

Secretary of the Navy Knox also denounced the wildcat strikers. The walkout is now about over.

Negro workers were advanced to the production lines by Captain A. S. Wotherspoon, Naval officer in charge of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Arsenal, and several hundred white workers walked out.

Capt. Wotherspoon backed up the promotion of the Negro workers, stationg:

"The plant management was carrying out the instructions of President Roosevelt in avoiding racial discrimination by advancing the Negro workers to production jobs."

The walkout was a wildcat strike unauthorized by the local union officers who exterted every effort to settle it.

ASSAILS WALKOUT

Thomas flew here from Washington to stop it. He labelled the walkout as flagrant violation of the Constitution of the UAW-CIO and of labor's pledge to the President against strikes in war production. The walkout "plays into the hands of our enemies," Thomas said, and it is a "display of vicious race prejudice."

"I think that the Ku Klux Klan has something to do with this strike because I have had reports that the Klan has a nucleus there, although officers of the local are not involved and have done everything to get the strike ended."

According to the latest information, production is almost at normal, after it had been stopped completely on the day shift Thursday.

A telegram from Secretary of the Navy Knox called upon those who walked out for an "immediate resumption of work." Knox's strongly worded telegram informed the strikers that "they are not only subject to immediate dismissal, but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other industrial establishments engaged in war production."

This is the second time in two weeks that the UAW has taken a clear stand in behalf of Negro equality against Ku Klux provocations intended to disrupt war production. Less than two weeks ago, the Dodge truck factory had a walkout because Negroes were promoted on the basis of seniority. Thomas again, by quick, vigorous action, demanded that union members live up to the union Constitution or be kicked out. The strike was immediately ended.

KKK HAND SEEN

Union leaders feel that the Ku Klux provocation at Hudson arsenal was aimed not only against the Negro employes, and the union, but also at production in one of the key industrial centers of the nation.

The strong stand of the UAW, in behalf of the right of Negro war workers to occupy the Sojourner Truth Federal housing project, has been an example of how labor has responded to the need for fighting for Negro equality in the war effort. The cooperation of the union, the government and democratic Negro and white citizens of the community, finally crushed the efforts of the fascist Ku Klux Klan to deprive the Negro workers of their constitutional rights.

JUN 20 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Painters Say Newport News Shipyard Discriminates

JUN 20 1942

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — A complaint was voiced this week that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is guilty of racial discrimination in the selection of workers for certain jobs in connection with its production program under U. S. Navy contracts.

The complaint was made after a bulletin signed by E. A. Neill, foreman painter, was placed in the colored locker room calling for the names and addresses of relatives or friends of men already employed by the company who might wish to apply for employment in the painters' department.

The bulletin specified white helpers, white handymen painters and colored laborers as the men for whom there are openings currently.

Company Policy Hit

The complainants state that the company's policy is largely to employ colored only as laborers and that advancement to semi-skilled classification prevails only in some departments.

An AFRO reporter who recently visited the Newport News shipyard observes that the complaint is basically true, but that the company explains the condition by stating that its position is based upon the belief that colored work best in certain trades and whites best in others.

However, the reporter continues, colored dominate the riveting, drilling, bending, grinding and chipping sections, earning up to $80 a week. At the same time, he observes that the trades from which colored are barred pay as well and better in most cases.

NEWSMAN GETS LAW SCHOLARSHIP TO HARVARD

NEW YORK.—Dr. Marc Moreland, conductor of the syndicated column, "Conversation Piece," has been awarded a Kirkpatrick Scholarship in the Harvard Law School, to begin with the September term.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Federal Government Seen Ready To Train And Employ Thousands Of Negroes In War Industries

That the Federal Government is preparing to take immediate steps to train and employ thousands of Negroes in war industries was indicated this week following a conference between General Frank McSherry, labor aide to Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, and Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO and Charles Collins, business agent of Local 6, Hotel & Club Employees Union, AFL. Smith and Collins are co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York, which represents over one hundred Negro and white trade union officials.

According to Smith, the conference was held in order to discuss what action the War Production Board has taken on the "Negro People's Victory plan to win the war." The plan, which calls for training and placement of fifty thousand Negro workers in war industries over a three-month period, was presented to Donald Nelson early in April by Smith and Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman, and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Describing the conference as a "heart to heart talk" between Negro trade unionists and officials of the Government in an attempt to break the bottleneck that has prevented Negro workers from wartime employment, Smith declared that victory in 1942 demands utilization of Negro workers in industry now.

"General McSherry," he said, "gave every indication of understanding fully the problem that the Government has got to meet in connection with opening up mass war-employment opportunities for Negroes. And, to get down to brass tacks, he read to us a 10-point program which the Government has prepared, and is now ready to act on."

Smith stated that he was not at liberty to divulge details of the plan, but pointed out that it embodied some of the proposals outlined in the plan which he and Dickerson presented to Nelson last April. General McSherry, he said, told the conference group that the plan will probably be announced officially by the Government during the next few days

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Despite President's Executive Order:

New York's War Industry Has Not Dropped Jimcro

Special

The majority of New York City's social work agencies are gratified with the recent action of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in issuing cease-and-desist orders to plants in the metropolitan area engaged in war production work which have been charged with discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin, according to Louis Sobel, chairman of the New York Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practices. However, representatives of most of these agencies expressed the hope that the committee would hold more frequent hearings throughout the country and speed up the process of issuing orders, Sobel states. The Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practices was established with the help of the regional labor supply committee of New York state and operates chiefly as a clearing house, enabling more than 30 agencies to know what others in the field are doing. All of these agencies actively cooperated in preparing material for the February hearing of the President's committee.

In commenting on the recent activities of the committee, Judson Ford, New York regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, suggested that, in his opinion, "the committee needs a larger appropriation, more staff, and more frequent hearings."

Comments of other member agency executives follow:

Madison S. Jones jr., youth director of the NAACP: "The NAACP was glad to see the committee cite New York firms for violation of the President's order, but from the record of the New York hearing, we believe that firms in this area were the most evasive examined by the committee to date. We, therefore, trust that proper follow-up measures will be taken to see that they conform to the President's order."

Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, executive secretary of the Harlem branch, YWCA: "We feel that the focusing of attention on employers by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has stimulated general placement. The recent publicity given to the matter of Negro employment has also been very helpful."

Guichard Parris, director of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration for New York City and Long Island: "While we believe it is too soon to say specifically what effects the findings have had on the movement of NYA trained Negro youths in war industries, it is, however, true that the employment picture has changed very favorably during the past two months. Since January of this year the number of Negro youth finding jobs has increased from 18 in January 1942, to 107 in April 1942. From May 1 to May 18 there were 119."

Rabbi J. X. Cohen, chairman of the commission on economic problems of the American Jewish Congress: "It is still too early to determine whether the recent activities of the committee in New York City have caused any change in the employment policy of plants doing war work. We are hopeful that the committee will find it possible to arrange more frequent hearings. Such a procedure would not only enable them to hold hearings on more companies but would also permit a review of the question of compliance of those companies against whom findings of non-adherence to a policy of fair employment practice have already been directed."

Arnold F. Johnson, secretary of the Coordinating Committee for Employment: "There has been some relaxation of employer opposition to employment of Negroes since the publication of the findings of the President's Committee, but not enough to bring about any marked changes. Far greater measures are necessary to bring about substantial changes. The field personnel of the committee should be augmented and the committee itself given more power in order that it may take punitive measures against companies found guilty of discrimination."

Several agencies, which have been working to remove discriminatory barriers against workers of foreign origin, expressed concern over the recent discharge of a large number of American citizens of German birth. A number of these men had faithfully served their companies for decades. S. Aufhauser, executive secretary of the labor division, New World Club, an organization assisting immigrants from central Europe, asked that some steps be taken to enable aliens themselves to secure permits to work on defense jobs. At the present time such permission must be obtained by the employer or would-be employer, he said.

Columbia S C State
October 22, 1942

Meeting Held on Labor Shortage

Charleston, Oct. 21—(AP)—A committee composed of W. C. Wilbur, Julian B. Friday and M. O. Gardner plans to consult Negro school authorities and Negro ministers about an educational program designed to persuade Negroes to stay on farms.

The committee was chosen at a meeting here yesterday of 25 truck farmers and the South Carolina Rgricultural society to consider the farm labor shortage. A resolution to the patriotism of employers of servants and farm employes was unanimously adopted.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PROGRAM IS ONE OF JOB INTEGRATION

JUN 27 1942

Weaver Is Made Director; Set-up To Cooperate With F.E.P.C.

JUN 27 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt, Saturday announced establishment within the War Manpower commission of a Negro manpower service to work for the full utilization of Negroes in the training and employment phases of the war production program. Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed director of the new division which will operate under Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director of the War Manpower commission.

The Negro manpower service will assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries and will compile and disseminate information relative to availability of Negro manpower and training programs. It will direct attention to possibilities for utilization of Negro manpower when local training programs and defense housing projects are being planned.

The service will also cooperate with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in the investigation and adjustment of complaints involving discrimination or failure to utilize, to the fullest extent, available Negro manpower, or to extend training privileges to Negroes. It will present to prospective employers and to labor organizations the accumulated experiences in the field of Negro employment and indicate methods of achieving such employment with a minimum of difficulty.

Dr. Weaver, prior to his appointment as director of the Negro manpower service was chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the OPM and WPA for the last two years. Earlier he had served as adviser on Negro affairs to the department of the interior and the United States Housing authority. He is a native of Washington, D. C.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Racial Bias Still Found In War Industry

Urban League Told Difficulty Arises After Training

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP) — Racial discrimination is "our most important national problem," said Prof. John I. Yellott (white), director of the Illinois Institute of Technology war training program, at a Chicago Urban League luncheon held Wednesday of last week.

JUN 27 1942

Discrimination does not occur at the institute, where both white and colored are trained, he declared, adding:

PROBLEM AFTER TRAINING

"But when the trainees have finished their courses, the problem of discrimination has arisen repeatedly.

We have 10 weapons with which to win acceptable positions for these Negro trainees who complete their training courses satisfactorily.

"The most important on the list is the President's executive order, No. 8802."

OTHER NINE

The other nine, he said are a state law implicit in every contract signed since No. 8802; Sumner Welles' statement of war purposes that "discrimination between people because of ther race, creed or color must be abolished;" the power of the press also the fairness of the American people; the fact that Negro soldiers are as well paid as whites of similar grades; the vast increase in industrial output; new training techniques; cooperation of labor unions, and the selective service inventory of skills.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

White Employes Told To Return To Mich. Jobs

JUN 23 1942

Some Had Refused To Work Because Negroes Hired

JUN 23 1942

WASHINGTON—(UNS)—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox Monday had ordered immediate resumption of work at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Center Line, Michigan, reported to have closed down because white employes refused to continue work following introduction of a few Negroes as machine tool operators in the plant.

The order was addressed to the inspector of ordnance of the Naval Ordnance Plant with instructions to advise the Hudson Motor Car Company and local union of Hudson employes "at your plants."

Secretary Knox said the "Navy Department has been informed that production has ceased because employees in your plant refused to continue work following introduction of a few Negro employes as machine tool operators in the plant. Such action is clearly in violation of the President's executive order, No. 8802, and is knwn to be without sanction of national and local union officers. This plant is engaged solely in vital war production, is entirely owned by the Government which bears all costs, and has been designated as a military reservation.

JUN 23 1942

"Under such circumstances refusal to continue normal work warrants the assumption that the men are disloyal to the Government and are not only subject to immediate dismissal but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other industry establishments engaged in war production. Immediate resumption of work is therefore imperative."

47h-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Urban League Pamplet Cites Work Harmony

SEP 5 1942

Photo Evidence Shows Races Can Produce Together

NEW YORK — The National Urban League has just published "Putting Victory First," a photographic pamphlet on the Negro and war employment.

The pamphlet cites the success Glenn L. Martin Company, Tite-Flex Hose Corporation, the A. O. Smith Corporation and other war concerns are experiencing with Negro labor.

WAY POINTED OUT

It points out that a year ago the same industrial plants hired Negro labor only because of persistent representations by government agencies, the National Urban League, and other private organizations working to combat discrimination in defense employment.

Through these stories, the methods and techniques used in breaking down discrimination in industrial plants, labor unions, and vocational training programs are explained.

CAN TURN OUT WORK

Quotations from the executive vice president of the National Bronze and Aluminum Company and the personnel director of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Vega Airplane Company prove that Negro workers can turn out the necessary work for victory.

Photographs taken by the Office of Emergency Management and the National Youth Administration in war factories show graphically that Negroes do work in harmony with white workmen and can perform skilled mechanical operations.

MUST USE LABOR

The last page of the booklet points out that in order to win the war we must utilize our total manpower and that we are still making use of only a small portion of available Negro labor.

It ends by asking all types of Americans what they will do to advance the cause of Negro employment.

As a conclusion the Nation Urban League suggested the fo lowing line for Americans:

WORKERS MUST WELCOME

If an employer, open doors to Negro workers; if a worker, assure the employer that you will welcome Negroes and members of other minority groups as fellow workers.

If a public spirited citizen, raise your voice and your vote in protest wherever and whenever you see discrimination.

If a union member, urge your fellow members to include antidiscrimination plank in union platform.

If a club member, get your club to cooperate with other groups actively crusading against industrial discrimination, prejudice, and intolerance.

AMERICANS WHO BELIEVE

Americans who believe that defense and democracy depend on them are reminded that one tenth of America's citizens are Negroes. Such Americans are asked to train them, hire them and to work with them.

Copies of the pamphlet may be secured by writing the National Urban League at 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York, N. Y.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Put Victory First Urges Urban League Pamphlet

SEP 5 1942

The National Urban League has just published "Putting Victory First," a photographic pamphlet on the Negro and war employment.

The pamphlet cites the success Glenn L. Martin Company, Tite-Flex Hose Corporation, the A. O. Smith Corporation and other outstanding war concerns are experiencing with Negro labor and points out that a year ago these same industrial plants hired Negro labor only because of persistent representations by government agencies, the National Urban League, and other private organizations working to combat discrimination in defense employment. Through these stories, the methods and techniques used in breaking down discrimination in industrial plants, labor unions and vocational training programs, are expalined.

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What You Can Do

The last page of the booklet points out that in order to win the war we must utilize our total man-power and that we are still making use of only a small portion of available Negro labor. It ends by asking the reader what we will do to advance the cause of Negro employment. The League, addresing the reader as "you," suggests—

IF YOU ARE AN EWPLOYER—Open your doors to Negro workers.

IF YOU ARE A WORKER—Assure your employer that you will welcome Negroes and members of other minority groups as fellow workers.

IF YOU ARE A PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN — Raise your voice in protest whenever you see discrimination.

IF YOU ARE A UNION MEMBER — Urge your fellow members to include an anti-discrimination plank in their union platform.

IF YOU ARE A CLUB MEMBER—Get your club to cooperate with other groups actively crusading against industrial discrimination, prejudice, and intolerance.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY DEPEND ON YOU—Remember one-tenth of America's citizens are Negroes. Train them—hire them—work with them.

Training Ban On Negroes Hit In Los Angeles

"The Worker"

By Jack Young

(Special to The Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—Discrimination against Negro women in [illegible]-born defense training classes brought a rising tide of protest from the Negro community here today.

Led by the Negro Victory Committee, several hundred citizens gathered at the Board of Education three weeks ago demanding more war industry training classes for Negroes.

New York, N.Y.

The Board then opened new classes in Thomas Jefferson high school, but this week it was learned that Negro women were not being accepted.

Charging that "this is a regulation which this community cannot and will not tolerate," the California Eagle, militant Negro weekly newspaper, stated:

"If the correction of this situation necessitates another march on the board of education, another march on the board will be forthcoming.

"The very logic of the current manpower shortage indicates that employment of women is the coming boom in defense industry.

"Curtailment of training facilities for women of this area can be viewed only as a plot to prevent their preparation for industrial work.

"The basic economic interests of our district are threatened when sex, on top of race, is used as a basis of discrimination. Such action wounds the war effort seriously."

AUG 30 1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Urban League Booklet Cites Jobs Progress

SEP 5 1942

"Putting Victory First" Shows That Negro Can Do Work

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League has just published "Putting Victory First, a photographic pamphlet on the Negro and war employment.

The pamphlet cites the success Glenn L. Martin, Tite-Flex Hose Corporation Quotations from the Executive Vice tion and other outstanding war concerns are experiencing with Negro labor and points out that a year ago these same industrial plants hired Negro labor only because of persistent representations by government agencies, the National Urban League, and other private organizations working to combat discrimination in defense employment. Through these stories, the methods and techniques used in breaking down discrimination in industrial plants, labor unions, and vocational training programs, are explained.

Quotations from the Executive Vice President of the National Bronze and Aluminum Company and the Personnel Director of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Vega Airplane Company, prove that Negroes can turn out the work necessary for victory; and photographs taken by the Office of Emergency Management and the National Youth Administration in several war factories show graphically that Negroes do work in harmony with white workmen and can perform skilled mechanical operations.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

St. Louisans March On Firm for Jobs

SEP 4 1942

ST. LOUIS. —(ANP)—Bearing placards reading, "Let's practice democracy as we preach it," and other timely captions, more than 300 colored men and women staged a quiet and orderly demonstration against discrimination in war industries here Saturday by marching around the war manufacturing plant of the Carter Carburetor corporation.

Organized by the March on Washington committee to demand that the company employ Negroes in accordance with the government's anti-discrimination order for war industries, the demonstration continued for one hour with a minimum of fan-fare. The procession wended its way around the Carter building in single file, following a leader who carried a large American flag.

Constable Jordan W. Chambers, treasurer of the March on Washington committee, and David M. Grant, former assistant circuit attorney, and chairman of the complaint sub-committee of the March on Washington movement, were among those participating in the demonstration. Grant carried a placard which read:

"President Roosevelt says, No discrimination;' St. Louis war industries reply: 'Says you.' Other placards advise:

"Shut our mouths and stop our marches with jobs, democracy and freedom."

"Fight the axis—don't fight us."

"Racial discrimination is sabotage."

SEP 4 1942

An American Team All-Out For Victory

"Daily Worker" (Office of Emergency Management Photo)

Working Together to bomb hell out of the Axis. A white worker adjusts a blade in a vise while a Negro worker reads the angle—the kind of American cooperation in action that is producing planes, ships, tanks and guns for the coming assault on the continent.

AUG 30 1942
New York, N.Y.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"More Power For FEPC"—McNutt

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1. (ANP)—In an exclusive interview with the representative of the Associated Negro Press, Gov. Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission director and administrator of the Federal Security Agency, said, among other things, when questioned on the future of the Fair Employment Practices Committee:

"There is no doubt that the work of the committee will be strengthened. All of the Manpower Commission is behind it. I was amazed at the reaction of some of the Negro press. The committee will be far better off."

When asked as to the status and definite questions on the expansion of the committee, Governor McNutt declared he would rather have nothing quoted until the budget for the committee had been worked out. He would make no commitment on this topic, but said he hoped within a short time that a statement would be issued which would clarify the situtaion.

However, the governor did admit there was an "internal" problem of the Negro division of the War Manpower Commission that he had to solve, but even this was up in the air.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

37 IN SCHOOL TO GET BELL BOMBER JOBS

12/5/42

Urban League Hails Victory In Atlanta Nine-Month Fight

ATLANTA — The first defense training program ever started in the deep South for prospective Negro aircraft workers was opened here this week.

Bringing victory in the stubborn nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban league and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training council, 37 students certified by the U. S. Employment Service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which begins production a few months from now at Marietta, Ga., a suberb of Atlanta.

Students will learn air plane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Although all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

Long, Hard Fight

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 55 defense training courses being offered in Atlanta, although they are one-third of the population. These were unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft corporation of Buffalo announced plans last February, for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire up to 40,000 workers, the Atlanta Urban league immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

A council on defense training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the league. A private registration conducted by the council and the league brought in 5,000 Negro men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, state and federal officials.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend $60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools.

Appeal to Weaver, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro manpower service and the FEPC. Following an investigation of the U. S. Office of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to set up defense training for Negroes.

When they did nothing to actually get the program started, however, council members traveled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearings from June 18-20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing 10 charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the campaign launched by the Urban league and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro manpower service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft corporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed.

12/5/42

47h-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dixie States Object To Exodus of Workers To Northern War Jobs

NOV 6 - 1942

South Carolina Governor Orders Immediate Arrest of All 'Labor Agents' Including U. S. Officials

NOV 6 - 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Frankly annoyed over the attitude of the governor of South Carolina, who has ordered the arrest of all "labor agents, including federal employes," government officials are pondering how the outmoded laws of that state may be overcome when efforts to reduce the labor shortage are put into effect.

Harking back to the hectic days of World War 1, when there was general exoduc of labor from the South, several of the states enacted state and local legislation prohibiting the solicitation of laborers by "foreign agents."

Licenses to operate in some of these states were set at $1,500 per county, with a license necessary for each county. This for a time stopped labor recruitment but only after several serious outbreaks, notably in Savannah and Tampa, where scores of Negroes were placed under arrest as they attempted to board trains.

The net result of these laws is that it reduces the Negro labor supply to a state of virtual peonage. During the last war, under the famous "work or fight" edict, Negroes in the South were forced to carry cards identifying their place of employment, it was stated on the cards that if the holder did not report for work, his employer was authorized to notify the sheriff or chief of police so that the offender could be punished.

NOV 6 - 1942

Married women were not exempted from this edict and there is on record the case of one woman who was fined $25.75 because her husband earned enough to support his family without the wife working. She was forced to take a domestic job and pay the fine.

The whites became so brutal in enforcing this work or fight ruling, the war department and council of defense ruled many of the local laws to a large degree were illegal.

In Kentucky, the legal limit was 55 years, in Georgia, 65. All persons under those age limits were forced to work as the local authorities saw fit. Most of the people effected were colored men and women.

NOV 6 - 1942

Now the governor of South Carolina has issued an order authorizing constables, sheriffs and others to arrest any labor agent who solicits men and women to work out of the state.

There are no exemptions and under the ruling to operate and provide jobs for the hundreds of workers seeking them, both white and colored, the United States government would have to pay a sum of $69,000 annually in license fees alone.

The South has always been opposed to migration of Negroes and immigration of whites. They fought all efforts to infiltrate the South with foreign born workers, declaring they would prefer keeping the "native strain" pure.

On the other hand, the only time the South ever fostered or encouraged immigration of Negroes was during the time that Jeff Davis was governor of Arkansas. He pardoned all Negro convicts, provided they left the state and settled in Mississippi.

Not to be outdone, Georgia found itself mired in a labor problem of similar nature. When a white man from Newark came down to recruit 10 Negro workers to take back North, he and his gang were arrested. The man was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and a year on a chaingang.

The judge presiding had invoked a law passed in 1877. When the white man returned to Newark, he took his case to the WPB. This organization in turn sent an investigator to Georgia to look into the matter. The investigator was informed by the irate judge, "WPB isn't running this court."

NOV 6 - 1942

Some remedy will have to be discovered to relieve the situation, which now threatens to be even more serious than it was in 1918 when the first of these anti - Negro migration laws were thrust on the public.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Refusal To Use Negro Manpower Endangers Nation In Time Of War

NOV 7 - 1942

THERE is a serious shortage of workers in certain industrial centers. It has reached such alarming proportions that some leaders are of the opinion that it will be necessary to enact legislation to conscript labor.

Despite this threat to the success of America's war effort, there is a persistent refusal to employ the full strength of the available Negro manpower.

For the past several weeks this newspaper has been advertising to its readers that training for war jobs was available. More than 300 applications have been filed through this office as a result of those advertisements.

When this newspaper decided to cooperate with the National Youth Administration and the Board of Education, it was not trying to prove anything. It was done simply to assist the war effort. However this flow of applications proves that a concentrated effort would make thousands of Negroes available to the industries of America.

NOV 7 - 1942

American colored people are one-tenth of the 130 million citizens in this country. The military leaders have stated many times that, in order to win this war, the full resources of America must be used.

While it is true that more Negroes are being put to work, it is also true that it is being done grudgingly, halfheartedly. It is being done in a manner which refuses to use Negroes to the best advantage. There continues the disposition to employ Negroes only in certain types of jobs, regardless of their qualifications and abilities.

This policy is unfair during times of peace. Such a policy is dangerous at a time like this.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aims For Full Use Of All Labor

Nation's Chief to Strengthen Powers of U.S. Employment Service and War Manpower Commission

NOV 7 - 1942 NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 5—Convinced that there is a world of truth in recent charges by the CIO that there is overall inefficiency in manpower distribution and that much labor shortage grows out of discrimination against skilled unemployed Negro workers, President Roosevelt has undertaken an emergency manpower plan which may go into immediate effect pending general approval by labor (CIO, AFL) and management (war firm employers).

The broad Presidential "executive order" would regulate American labor instead of restoring to a labor "draft" legislation.

The proposed executive order would make specific provisions for drastic tightening of Federal control over manpower sources, some of which are:

(1) Putting a stop to voluntaroy enlistments in the armed forces after January 1, channeling all recruiting for the Army, Navy and Marine corps through the Selective Service system.

NOV 7 - 1942

(2) Requiring that all hiring be done through the U. S. Employment Service, a sub-division of the War Manpower Commission, thus enabling the government to set up a badly-needed system of labor priorities.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO CONCERNS SHARE IN LARGE U. S. CONTRACTS

NOV 7 - 1942

Commerce Department Survey Lists Contracts Awarded; Limited Equipment Hurts

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In many instances, the Department states, the limited equipment of Negro-owned businesses has limited their field to sub-contract operations. However, prime operations have been awarded a few construction and architectural engineering firms by the Federal Works Agency, Army, Navy and the District of Columbia.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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Dixie War Contractors Told Way To Ease Manpower Problem

NOV 10 1942

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In a pamphlet addressed to more than 30,000 war production contractors, the four war agencies said "Discrimination limits production, because it keeps needed workers out of war plants; it creates artificial labor shortages, and keeps skilled men on unskilled jobs."

"Every time you pass over a Negro worker for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in promotion, you place one more obstacle in the path of all-out production," the pamphlet said.

Records of shipyards in North Carolina and Virginia, and of iron and coal fields in Alabama were cited to refute suggestions that whites and Negroes won't work together.

NOV 10 1942

"The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company employs more than 6,000 Negroes as machine operators, outside machinists, stage-builders, riggers, bolters, drillers, regulators, chippers, caulkers, blacksmiths, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a dozen other categories," the pamphlet pointed out.

"When the defense program was launched there had been sufficient employment of Negroes by American industry to convince most people that Negroes, as individuals, and when subjected to the usual processes of training and selection, can do any and all types of production jobs.

NOV 10 1942

"The employment of Negroes is a production factor. We cannot have full production unless American industry uses qualified Negro workers and trains thousands of additional Negroes just as white men and women are trained."

The pamphlet said there are 120,000,000 white people in the United States and nearly 13,000,000 Negroes. "More than 5,000,000 of these American Negroes are men and women of all skills and trades, in all parts of the country. More than 65,000 of them are already equipped for skilled and white-collar work, and more are being trained daily," it continued.

By executive order, President Roosevelt has declared that no federal contractor shall discriminate against any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

VITAL POSITIONS IN WAR PLANTS

More and more as the days come and go racial barriers are being broken down in this country. There has been a decided change of attitude and policy toward the Negro. As America prepares to defeat the Axis, Negroes are found in all major defense plants doing their share according to abilities.

NOV 6 - 1942

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The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has held hearings on the matter, the new defunct OPM took up the problem, and there have been delegations of Negroes descending upon Washington for the sole purpose of obtaining federal support in the fight to get qualified Negroes into jobs at certain aircraft factories.

However, there has been a bright side to the picture. Some plants have gone ahead hiring personnel on the basis of ability instead of race. Among them is the Aircraft Division of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., in Chicago. In normal times, Pullman officials hire many Negroes in the construction of luxurious railroad coaches on which still other Negroes work as porters. It was only natural, therefore, that Negro workers be included as the company turned its immense facilities to the manufacture of instruments of war.

Turns Out Plane Wings.

The aircraft division is separate and distinct from other Pullman-Standard activities. Operated only a few months, this plant—physically apart from other company works and as such a complete unit of its own—turns out nothing except plane wings for U.S. Army aircraft.

NOV 6 - 1942

Nearly all workmen here must be highly skilled. The demands are so exacting, in fact, that Pullman puts applicants through a special course of training at the Chicago Vocational School Annex. Since this is a project of the Chicago Board of Education, trainees learn without cost to themselves. If an applicant applies for work at the aircraft division and is accepted, he takes a special course and on passing, is assigned to work at the plant. All of this is necessary because the material used is both expensive and scarce. Officials can take no chances on workers ruining these vital materials.

Currently, there are 15 Negroes on technical jobs in the aircraft plant, all of them having graduated from the training school to skilled production jobs since the plant opened. They are at work on wing tips, ailerons, wing assembly, welding, riveting of doublers on the root end of main wings, riveting on trailing edge of main wing, sub assembly, sheet metal fabrication, etc. All draw pay commensurate with their classification, with some of them in the highest paid jobs available on the production lines.

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One of the valued Negro employees is Harriett McAllister, matron in charge of women's facilities at the plant. A graduate of Illinois State Normal College, Miss McAllister also is working on her master's degree at the University of Chicago. She has helped integrate women in the aircraft division when company officials decided to add them last January. Another Negro woman in this department is Eulah Reese.

There also are several janitors and window-washers on the payroll. Some of these have been sent to school and are expected to graduate and be assigned skilled jobs at the plant.

Officials offer this to substantiate their policy of non-discrimination, declaring that any Negro who is hired is allowed to advance to any position his ability permits. The work of Negroes is described as "thoroughly satisfactory" in the aircraft division, just as it has been through many years in peacetime manufacturing pursuits.

NOV 6 - 1942

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47h-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Patriotic Plan for Negro Employment

• As long as millions of its citizens are discriminated against because of their racial origin, our nation is seriously handicapped in putting its full force into the anti-Axis war. It is like a giant of ancient mythology, who is only using one arm to lift a mountain when he is in need of the two.

In every community this reality is better and better understood. America's people want the Negroes to be made a full and equal part of the war effort, knowing that this will serve to enroll the whole nation with its maximum strength in the crushing of the Axis. They know, too, that such a gain for democratic processes would express our full moral as well as military opposition to Hitlerism and its base race "theories."

It is of practical and patriotic value, therefore, to note the 50-minute conference in Washington Monday between two outstanding Negro leaders and War Production Chief Donald Nelson. Earl Dickerson, Chicago alderman, is former Assistant Attorney General of Illinois and is a national figure in the Negro community. Ferdinand Smith is national secretary of the National Maritime Union, and is an embodiment of that equality in office and opportunity for which the union seamen and the CIO unions stand.

The plan for jobs and opportunities in war industries, which these representative Negro leaders presented to Mr. Nelson, take the entire matter of Negro employment out of the realm of mere well-wishing and good intentions. They put it on the granite foundation of practical and immediate application.

The training of 50,000 Negro workers for war industries is realizable at once. The calling of a national conference on production to map out the utilization of Negroes in war plants is something that can and should be embarked upon without delay. Representation of Negroes on the Man Power Board for the Mobilization of Labor Supply would not only be a proof in itself that the government is launching upon a democratic program of breaking down discrimination. It would also aid immensely in assuring the thorough-going and speedy working out of the other features of the plan.

We trust that the recommendations of Messrs. Dickerson and Smith will be made a part of the national war effort.

APR 10 1942

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 1, 1942

More Than 1,000 Colored Workers At Norfolk Base

Defense Boom In Section Helps Provide Jobs For Many Men

By LEE F. RODGERS

With the employment rolls at the Navy Yard containing in ever increasing numbers a great many colored employees there, it may not be generally known that there is a growing list of colored workers also at the Naval Base.

A bulletin recently released by the Public Relations Office at the Base reveals that there are well over 1,000 colored men employed in various branches and departments at that great naval center. The bulletin states:

"With pay ranging from $4 to $8.96 a day, the colored workers include all grades from laborer to skilled worker. The colored workers are distributed throughout the operating base, which includes the Training Station, Air Station, Public Works Department, and the Naval Supply Depot.

'It is in the latter branch where the majority of the Negroes find employment as stevedores, storekeepers, classified laborers and general helper. Pay for the stevedores averages from $6.40 to $6.88 a day, while storekeepers are rated from $1,600 to $1,980 a year. General helpers are paid between $4.78 and $5.26 a day."

Many Veteran Employees

The bulletin points out that a number of the colored workers have been on the job in the Supply Department for many years, with several having 18 or more years to their credit.

Employees are drawn from both sides of the river, and the bulletin release the names of Linwood A. Davis, of Truxtun, who is understorekeeper for the office of supplies; Solomon Green, also of Truxtun, who is storekeeper at the cold storage depot and ranks third in charge of that unit.

W. O. McCoy is from Norfolk and is assistant storekeeper at the oil house where he has charge of the sub-division handling oil and paints. E. Bowman is also from Norfolk, and is rated as a junior storekeeper.

'Classified laborers with an average pay of $4.48 a day form the bulk of the colored employees in the Public Works Department," the Naval Base Public Relations Office states. "Next in line would come chauffeurs who average $5.60 a day. Wharf builders and joiners top the pay list at $8.96 a day," the bulletin goes on to state.

Oilers, brakemen, hod carriers, firemen, cement workers, trackmen, painters and helpers for woodworkers, electricians and machinists, are connected with the Public Works Department at the Naval Base, the release shows.

As millions of dollars are poured into the base for war work, more and more employment is being given to the colored worker who is assuming many of the newly created jobs.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FEPC to Hold First Hearings In Deep South

APR 13 1942

WASHINGTON, April 12. — The President's Fair Employment Practices Committee will hold its first hearings in the Deep South beginning May 25 in Birmingham, Ala.

Meanwhile David Sarnoff, member of the Committee and president of the Radio Corporation of America, has sent copies of the President's Executive Order 8802, banning discrimination in war industries, to all companies, executives and department heads of RCA, requesting them to "review the forms now used for applications for employment" and to delete "any questions" in them relating to "race, religion or color of the applicant for employment," seeing to it that "no future forms should contain them."

Editorial Reprint

APR 25 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is an editorial reprint from the very influential New York Times.)

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

Pittsburgh Courier

Ten industrial concerns, working on Government contracts for materials to be used in this war for democracy, have been ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment to "revoke all discriminatory orders submitted to employment agencies and desist from submitting any further discriminatory specifications to any employment agency." In plainer terms, these companies must not choose, reject or promote workers because of their race or religion.

APR 25 1942 Pittsburgh, Pa.

The issue is precisely the same as that raised by the enlistment policies of the Navy and, to a lesser degree, those of the Army. If we truly believe in the cause for which we say we are fighting we cannot recognize classes among our citizens. That is Hitler's way, not ours. The war industries, the Navy and the Army must obviously maintain their efficiency by rejecting individuals who are diseased, mentally incompetent, criminal, subversive or otherwise unfit for the jobs for which they apply. They must not, and legally cannot, reject otherwise qualified applicants on the ground of race, creed or color. We need all the qualified workers and fighters we can get. We cannot reach top efficiency unless we do get them. We cannot be true to our own cause, or sustain the morals of millions of our loyal citizens, unless we judge them by their individual qualities, and nothing else.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plant Seized By Navy Barred Race

APR 28 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The Brewster Aeronautical corporation, taken over by the U. S. navy Monday, April 20, for a slow-up in production, also refused to hire qualified Negroes for skilled jobs. It is reported that Brewster employed enemy aliens in key positions.

The Navy said that Brewster's production was so low that not one plane had been finished since last October.

On August 1, 1941, the NAACP publicly cited three affidavits made by Negroes who had applied at Brewster's Long Island City plant for jobs; one as a sheet metal worker, one as a riveter and one as an airplane and engine mechanic. They were refused, while whites were being hired for the same type of work.

On August 13, the NAACP noted that after heavy pressure, "for the first time in its history Brewster took on a Negro employe in the regular course of hiring, without any special request." One of the men who was previously refused was called back and hired, not as a riveter, for which job he had applied, but as a sheet metal helper.

APR 28 1942

The NAACP learned on good authority that at about the same time Brewster made "token" employment of 25 colored workers in semi-skilled capacities, and has hired none since. The NAACP also has on good authority, that there are eight or nine colored men who work as porters in addition to the 25 in the sheet metal department.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

First Negro-Managed War Plant Training Negro and White Girls

APR 7 - 1942

Twenty white and Negro girls started work side by side last week in America's first Negro-managed war plant, undertaking production of parachute equipment for military forces, the WPB said yesterday. APR 7 - 1942

The girls were the first of more than 100 skilled women workers who eventually will be employed in the manufacture of small pilot bomb and flare chutes at the Pacific Parachute Co. subcontractors for the Standard Parachute Corp.

The new war plant is backed by Eddie Anderson—"Rochester" of the radio and films—and is managed by Howard "Skipper" Smith, Negro parachute jumper. APR 7 - 1942

Anderson said the company would have "more than 100 girls working at the plant as soon as we can train them . . . and will have four shifts in production work." APR 7 - 1942

He added that women of all races would be employed, but that most of those already trained for the work by the National Youth Administration were Negroes and Mexicans.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Milwaukee Firm Drops Negro Ban

MAY 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Hell Company of Milwaukee, one of ten companies cited on April 9 by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices for employment discrimination, has agreed to change its policies it was announced here by the FEPC.

The Hell Company has agreed that all requests for work "are to be filled on the basis of ability, regardless of race, color, creed or National origin." MAY 6 - 1942

In addition, the company will submit a monthly report to the FEPC on the number and classification of new workers employed by the company.

The other nine companies cited at the same time by the FEPC have not yet reported to the committee.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hire More Negroes In Defense Work

MAY 6 - 1942

Increased employment of skilled and semiskilled Negro males, with new industrial placement of Negro women, in the Connecticut and New York areas, was reported this week by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Manpower Commission.

MAY 6 - 1942

Listing more than a dozen companies which have hired skilled or semiskilled Negro workers for the first time, the report called attention to the increase in Negro employment of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company in Hartford, Conn., from 16 unskilled workers last fall to 340 Negro men and women as of April, 1942. At least 150 of these new workers are semiskilled machine operators.

The increase at Colt's was termed one of the most significant developments of the week. Complaints of discrimination against Negroes at the plant had been received by defense agencies and publicized in the Negro Press for some time. After the matter had been thoroughly investigated, it was referred to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The Committee took action. Last December, Mark Ethridge, then chairman, and Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, COFEP, conferred with D. G. Phelps, vice president of the company, in Hartford. An agreement for the employment and upgrading of colored workers was reached. The current employment figures indicate that the spirit of the agreement has been followed and marks another instance of significant introduction of Negroes into the strategically important ordnance industry.

Other Connecticut firms are making more extensive use of Negro workers also, Dr. Weaver revealed. The G. E. Prentice Company at Kensington, for instance, now employs more than 150 colored males in the manufacture of zippers for Army goods. The majority of these men are semi-skilled. MAY 6 - 1942

More than 100 Negroes are employed, approximately one-third in semi-skilled operations, at the New Britain Machine Company. Other New Britain firms using Negroes for the first time include the Skinner Chuck Company, which recently employed a machine operator, and the Stanley Works, which has hired two Negro women production workers. The Chase Manufacturing Company at Waterbury recently opened a new department to Negroes when a colored caster was given employment there.

The Waterbury Clock Company, following a vote by the U. A. W. local in that shop, recently began the employment of Negro women. The first colored girl went to work there last week.

Similar developments have been noted in the New York City area where several shops are using Negro skilled workers for the first time. The Aero Machine and Tool Company recently employed Negro lathe hands; Ormsbecher and Siegal in Staten Island hired five Negro machine apprentices and 25 other colored workers for semi-skilled operations, and Negro males and females have been placed at the following companies recently through cooperation of the United States Electrical Workers: Chandler Machine Tool Company, Queens; Micro-Tool Corporation, Queens; Seal-O-Strain Company, Queens; and Liquidometer Corporation.

47h- 1942

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 6, 1942

Negro Labor in War Industries

R. C. Weaver in the Atlantic Monthly

A TYPICAL example of an intelligent and effective approach to the problem is offered by the Lockheed-Vega Corporation of California. When officials of this firm decided to introduce skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers into their aircraft plant, they developed a comprehensive plan in which foreman and supervisors were charged with responsibility for the success of the experiment. Cyril Chappellet, secretary of the corporation, sent every executive and supervisor a memorandum announcing the company's intention to abide by the President's executive order banning discrimination in defense employment, and to train and employ Negroes "in capacities commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes." A similar memorandum was sent to Aeronautical Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists, bargaining agent for the company's employees. On Oct. 15, 1941, Randall Irwin, director of industrial relations, informed this writer:

"During the last few weeks we have employed 31 Negroes, 22 of whom have been placed on mechanical work in various departments of the factory. . . . As you see, we do not practice segregation of Negroes and I am happy to say that our supervisors and employees are entering into this program with a wholesome attitude."

By April, 1942, more than 350 Negroes, including women, were employed by the Lockheed-Vega Corporation, the majority in production work, and the local union, despite a "white" clause in the I. A. M. ritual, had begun to induct the Negro workers into full union membership. . . .

At the start of operations [in a Denver, Colo., ordnance plant], John J. Hastings, employment manager, decided to introduce Negro workers, and he enlisted the aid of his supervisory personnel. When the first hundred workers were brought to the plant for an "orientation" period, a single Negro was placed in each crew of ten men. As these crews entered the plant for the first time, the foreman made a short speech:

"It is the policy of the Remington Arms Corporation and the United States Government not to discriminate against any worker because of his race, religion or color. And this company expects each worker in its employ to abide by this policy."

Although workers in this plant were from all sections of the nation, not one offered an objection to the company policy, and Negroes were integrated into all divisions of the plant from the beginning. Recent reports from the Denver Ordnance Plant revealed the employment of more than 300 Negroes, including a number of Negro women trained and employed as inspectors. . . .

The influence of top, policy-making management on the employment practices of war plants is demonstrated in the case of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and its subsidiary, Wright Aeronautical Corporation. In May, 1941, Guy A. Vaughan, the president of this corporation, assured OPM officials that Negroes would be employed in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled capacities in the company's many plants. In keeping with this promise and subsequent commitments to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, colored workers are now speeding aircraft production in the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio plants of Curtiss-Wright and Wright Aeronautical. One Ohio plant of Wright Aeronautical had more than 1,000 Negroes at work in April, 1942, and another had begun the introduction of Negro women as production workers. Two of the Wright Aeronautical plants have Negroes on the staff of their personnel departments.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Manpower Unit Asked To Halt Sun Ship Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Manpower Commission was called upon this week to repudiate the employer-inspired war employment policies recently promulgated by the Sun Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, and the United States Cartridge Company, of St. Louis, as examples of a clear intent to violate the President's Executive Order, 8802, which can only serve to hinder the nation's production-for-victory drive by inflicting "a separate segregated status" upon Negro workers in war industry.

Indictment of the companies war employment policies was contained in a letter sent to Paul V. McNutt June 22 by the National Negro Congress and made public by officials of the organization here today. Both firms are engaged in filling war contracts for the Government.

Violate Order

The letter characterized the announced plan of the Sun Shipbuilding Company to man one of its yards at Chester, Pa., exclusively with Negro ship workers, and the United States Cartridge Company's recent statement that it would open a training center June 20 to train an all-Negro personnel to operate one of its manufacturing units, as clear indication of the determination of these firms to "vitiate the intention of the President of the United States to abolish discrimination in training and to render ineffective" the work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The letter cited three factors in the plans, that will militate directly against the nation's war effort: (1) they violate the expressed policy of the War Manpower Commission to give employment to local labor supply before encouraging in-migration of workers; (2) workers of both races will be denied free access to war industry jobs thus promoting labor disunity, racial friction and anti-democratic practices; (3) war production will be artificially retarded through the establishment of the undemocratic and un-American practice of discrimination and segregation.

Un-American Device

"Employers who are more interested in subverting the aims of the War Manpower Commission than they are in winning the war will be quick to use this un-American device to escape compliance with the President's Executive Order, 8802," the letter declared.

"Our objection to their practice," Congress officials stated in the letter, "is not that they (the companies) finally decided to give employment to Negro workers, who they long have barred from jobs, but rather, that having made this decision, they seek to limit the number employed and the places where this employment will be given."

Pointing out that Negro and white workers belong to the same unions and work together in the shipbuilding industry, in the great automobile plants recently converted to war industry, in mining and in steel, the letter declared that "to say that Negro and white Americans cannot work together at the sacred, patriotic task of producing the weapons we need to defend our democratic faith, is to engage in a vile, Hitler-like slander against American workers, both Negro and white."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

KNOX ACTS WHEN 2000 STRIKE OVER COLORED WORKERS

JUN 27 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 25—The Pittsburgh Courier has just been informed on reliable authority that four white men—two of them foremen—have been fired by the Navy Department for active participation in the strike at the Hudson Motor Car Company plant in Detroit, Mich., now engaged in war production.

The names of the four men were not divulged by the Navy, but it is understood that the background of those fired will be probed.

Richard T. Frankensteen, member of the executive board of the UAW-CIO, informed of the Navy Department's action, said: "We are supporting the plant management and the Navy in the discharge of these men. These men came from different departments and they will be investigated further."

J. Lawrence Duncan, field representative of Dr. Robert Weaver's new War Manpower Board, is in Detroit taking an active part in every move that is made.

2000 WENT ON STRIKE

Unlike his apologetic manner in announcing the new liberalized policy admitting Negroes to general service in the Navy, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox took prompt, vigorous action on last Thursday, when several thousand employes of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Arsenal at Detroit went on strike because eight colored men were put to work on machines formerly operated by whites.

In a telegram to Captain A. S. Witherspoon, in charge of the plant, Secretary Knox said the work stoppage was "clearly in violation of the President's Executive Order No. 8802, and is known to be without sanction of national and local union officers.

"This plant," the wire continued, "is engaged solely in vital war production, is entirely owned by the Government which bears all costs, and has been designated as a military reservation.

"Under such circumstances refusal to continue normal work warrants assumption men are disloyal to government and not only subject to immediate dismissal but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other plants engaged in war production.

"Immediate resumption of work is therefore imperative," the wire ended.

According to reports here, the plant management was carrying out instructions of President Roosevelt in avoiding racial discrimination by advancing colored workers to production jobs.

R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, to which the workers belong, was in Washington at the time of the work stoppage. He denounced the action as a flagrant violation of the union's constitution and ordered the workers to return to their jobs at once or face expulsion.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

ore Negroes Must Be Hired
War Plants, Says McNutt

Washington Bureau of Chicago Su

Immediate expansion of in-plant training programs and employment of more Negroes in war industries was called for yesterday by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission.

Increase in apprentice training was urged by the man power director in commenting on a progress report of the apprenticeship section recently transferred from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency. The report showed that the training of more than 500,000 war workers has helped solve 97,000 in-plant problmes in war industries.

Hire More Negroes, He Says

The call for increased employment of Negroes in war industries was made by Chairman McNutt in a speech before the National Conference of Negro Youths in New York City.

Relating the long history of the Negro in America, the chairman praised their efforts in the cause of freedom and pointed out that Negroes are being used today in all branches of the war industry.

"But we are not using Negroes enough," he added.

"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill.

"Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory.

"And America cannot stand that kind of nonsense."

All-Round Workers Needed

With regard to the need for in-plant training, the man power director said that all-around workers are needed not only for supervisors and foremen for the tremendously expanded labor supply in war production plants, but they are needed too as lead, set-up and quartermen and for installation, maintenance and repair work.

"Bona fide apprenticeship remains the quickest and soundest way of producing this kind of labor,' he continued. "Apprentices, for whom special selection on the basis of qualifications and aptitudes is made, contribute to production almost immediately. As they gain in dexterity and knowledge, they become increasingly valuable to the work.'

Chairman McNutt derided "any notion that because the average term for apprentices is four years, they are nonimportant in war industries. He urged that they be taken in and given credit for previous shop experience.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 11, 1942

Redistributing American Negroes

Robert C. Weaver, negro, chief of the negro employment and training branch of the war production board, contributes to The Atlantic for June an article entitled "With the Negro's Help," leading points of which are:

In the United States is a shortage of man-power; "today it exists only in critical occupations; soon it will be general".

To win the war the United States will require the labor of negroes, men and women, and that implies the necessary elimination of prejudices and discriminations in employment.

Negroes as well as whites are capable workers in production of tools, implements of war, factories, whether they build airplanes, guns, what not, when they are given equal opportunity and fair treatment.

Numerous factories engaged in war production, from California and Colorado east to New England, are now employing negroes in increasing numbers. This is encouraged, or commanded, by government; factory management is in many instances complying, and labor unions tend to lay aside the policies of exclusion and to admit negroes. The author cites many cases by way of proving his contention. The Winchester Arms plant in New Haven employs 1,300 negroes; 300 are in an ordnance plant in Denver; considerable numbers are at work in California's factories and shipyards; one of the Wright aeronautical plants in Ohio employs 1,000 negroes, and another has begun to employ negro women.

In short, the employment of negroes in factories engaged in producing war materials is increasing at a rapid rate, and it is argued that they are not inferior to white labor when they are offered the same chance to "make good." Many of the negroes are doing work requiring a high degree of skill.

The article is instructive and informing. The News and Courier is interested in the main in conclusions that, though they are not mentioned, flow from it.

The negro population in the United States is 13,000,000, and of it about 8,500,000 live now in a dozen Southern states.

Admitted to work in the war production factories, firmly welcomed by management and received into the trades unions, the negroes will not lose their place in the industries when the war shall end. When a factory in California shall cease to make war planes and turn to peace planes, the negro workers will hold their jobs.

The great American industries are in Northern and Western states. In scores of towns and cities of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, other states, are more factory workers than in the whole state of South Carolina.

When the negroes shall be generally received on equal terms with whites in the Northern and Western industries, millions of them will leave the South to take work in them. The migration following 1918 will appear insignificant by comparison with that which is to follow.

This migration will be stimulated and accelerated further by what negroes think is enjoyment of superior "rights" and privileges, political, school and social, outside of the South.

The chief of the negro employment branch of the war production board, whether aware of it or not, is forecasting the scattering of negro population throughout the forty-eight states. He is prophesying that the Southern "problem" will be extinguished as a result of the present war.

To this The News and Courier would be the last to raise objection. We think the negroes always have been and are an enormous burden to the white South, and if the present federal government and the Northern industries shall relieve the South of the greater part of it, we shall be grateful. President Roosevelt may, by making the North and West attractive to Southern negroes, do more to solve "the nation's economic problem number one" than he is dreaming of in his philosophy.

One apparent fact shakes confidence in the argument of the Atlantic's writer. In the North and West negroes are not welcomed, if indeed they are tolerated, on farms and in villages. They seem to be concentrated in large towns and industrial centers. That, we fear, will restrict negro migration from the South and prevent the distribution in the early coming years of 6,000,000 Southern negroes.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Conference Against Discrimination

Nov. 12, 1942

O.W.I. — A CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD AT PORTLAND, OREGON NOVEMBER 10 BETWEEN LABOR UNION, GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND HENRY J. KAISER COMPANY OFFICIALS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO EMPLOYEES WILL BE PRACTICED by unions affiliated with the Portland Metal Trades Council.

In announcing the conference, Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, released a telegram from John P. Frey, stating the policy of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. ***

Mr. Frey's telegram to Mr. Porter follows:

"The following telegram sent to Tom Ray and Earl Ingram, Portand Metal Trades Council: Quote —Have been informed that Portland Metal Trades Council has informed Oregon shipyards that it must immediately down-grade Negro workmen now employed. This action is contrary to sound judgment and patriotic duty during war time. It is contrary to President Roosevelt's publicity announced policy relative to no racial discrimination. It is contrary to the clause in every shipbuilding contract entered into by the U. S. Maritime Commission with all shipbuilders, which provides that there shall be no racial discrimination. It is contrary to these specific declarations against racial discrmination made by the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Department. It is contrary to public policy. Department Metal Trades Council has made an outstanding contribution to shipbuilding and to the great value of trade union cooperation with employers. You cannot afford now to take action which you and your friends cannot defend. I urge you for your own welfare and the integrity of trade unionism during war time to immediately rescind your action. I am confident that you will do so, for knowing you as I do, I am convinced that you will not continue in a policy which could only result in disaster. Sending copies to J. A. Franklin, Paul R. Porter, Admiral Land, Assistant Secretary of Labor Tracy, Henry J. Kaiser and E. Kaiser. Unquote.

Signed,
JOHN P. FREY,
President
Metal Trades Department
A. F. of L.

47h-1942
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

What About Mark Ethridge? Astounding Speech Made By Fair Employment Official!

Ex-Mississippian Causes Rumpus in Washington by His Lecture Upholding Segregation; Tries to Sooth Conflicting Groups

By Alvin E. White

Washington, July 9—(ANP)—Following the release of Mark Ethridge's speech in Birmingham thinking Negroes are beginning to see in it the first signs of weakening in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

There are those who say the speech was inspired because some of the White House advisers believe Mr. Roosevelt made a grave mistake in signing Executive Order 8802 and later creating the committee which was to attempt the enforcement of that order.

They see in the plans for expansion of the committee an effort to spread it thin over a large territory. Without any real punitive power, the committee will thus be enfeebled to such an extent it will be only a name group.

It has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the committee that something was amiss, but when Ethridge, long regarded as an outspoken liberal, made his utterance with the approval of Dr. Malcolm MacLean at the Birmingham hearings, it was evident that something had happened to the group that was not known to the two Negro members.

It is significant that Dr. MacLean and Lawrence Creamer, the chairman and executive secretary respectively, had long visits at the White House while no other members of the committee attended This was pointed out by a member of the group, David Sarnoff of Radio Corporation of America, who is said to have suggested taking one of the colored members of the group.

In view of the fact that the office personnel of CoFEP is entirely colored, with white field workers and Negro field workers, it is significant that no Negroes have accompanied the leaders of the group on their visits to the White House.

On the other hand, the CoFEP is struggling to get organized under the new plan, sabotage or no, and to get working. The chairman fought every attempt to get the committee under the new Man Power commission where it would have had to function under Arthur J. Altmeyer, whose attitude on Negroes was volubly expressed last year.

Under that proposal the committee could make no investigation, could not enter a plant, could not hold hearings, could not make reports nor findings unless with the personal signature and consent of Altmeyer.

This was one of the points to which the committee objected, preferring to go under the executive branch of the government rather than the new Man Power commission.

At the same time, rumors are persistent that the CoFEP will be moved from its present location in an old bank building at 14th and G Sts., to the former Masonic temple at the corner of 10th and You St., a Negro neighborhood.

Moving into this building, until recently occupied by the Railroad Retirement board, would solve many problems for the colored personnel. In this there are some 12 stenographers employed in the office. This does not include the assistant secretary, nor the four or five colored field workers.

However, Negroes look with suspicion on the changes occurring in the committee and hope for the best despite the general outlook, which at present is not so good. Some are outspoken enough to say the change is at the direction of the White House, which realizes after terrific pressure from certain politicians, Executive Order 8802 was not what was needed after all. Reading excerpts from southern newspapers anent the Birmingh'm hearing, when members of the committee were constantly referred to as "President Roosevelt's starry-eyed black and tan snoopers" the unpopularity of the committee, especially in darkest Dixie, was something at which to marvel. And Dixie rides high in the saddle of government these days.

JUL 10 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Employment Upgrading, Manpower Drive Starts

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, is conducting a concerted drive for the employment and upgrading of Negro workers in organized plants in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, has been informed. Specific steps designed to speed the integration of Negroes into war production were reported to Chairman McNutt by Robert C. Weaver, director of the Negro Manpower Service, WMC. According to Weaver, District Council No. 1 of the UERMWA, has unanimously adopted a program submitted by its Negro Affairs Committee. This program, which covers 40 plants under contract to the union, stipulates:

- That we seek to secure, thru FEPC, written letters from the employers to the effect that they will employment of Negroes and their Negroes (Local unions involved shall receive copies of the above-mentioned letters);
- In plants where no Negroes are now employed, their employment shall be encouraged in such a manner that upgrading is possible;
- In plants where Negroes are now employed, the upgrading process shall be encouraged;
- Departmental meetings shall be held to educate in the direction of infiltration of Negroes into classifications where they have never been employed before;
- Unions and management shall hold meetings to determine the departments where Negroes can best be employed with the least amount of disruption, the policy to be established by this committee; and
- Periodic meetings shall be held to discuss the progress of the employment of Negroes and their effect on production in general.

In NYC, Weaver reported, Local 1227, HERMWA has just announced that 20 percent of all persons placed by the local since January, 1942, were Negroes. In announcing this development, Carl Geiser, president of local 1227, declared:

"The policy of our union for all-out production to win the war cannot be fully carried out unless all available manpower is put to work. We have broken down the barrier of discrimination wherever it has existed in our shops. We not only believe the Negro people must be afforded equal opportunity to fight for this country, but we also believe they must be given equal opportunity to work for this country.

In Connecticut, the Bridgeport local of the UERMWA has issued a large Victory Thru Unity poster to be placed in union halls and war production plants. The poster, issued by the local's Job Discrimination Committee, contains pictures of Corporal Meyer Levin and Captain Colin Kelly of the US Air Corps, and Dorie Miller, Negro messman who was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service at Pearl Harbor.

It quotes President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, banning discrimination in defense employment, and states:

"Let's win the war together—on the field of battle—and on the field of production. Cooperative action between all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, is necessary for the maximum production to spell victory over our Axis enemies."

JUL 18 1942

Asheville N. C. Citizen
June 22, 1942

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

Deliver him, O Lord, from his friends!

* * * *

Who is to blame? If there is ridiculous hostility in some Southern quarters to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, who is to blame? If an objective which only the most selfish offender can reasonably oppose is opposed, whose is the fault? If inquiries so plainly in the public interest signal the worst enemies of the Negro and the Fascist-minded politicians, on whose shoulders is the responsibility? The Fair Employment Practice Committee is not concerned with segregation or any other of the long-standing problems of race relations in the South. If it ever attempts to concern itself with such things there are reasons to believe that some of its members will resign. It is concerned solely with the proper and necessary business of getting for the Negro his just share of the war production jobs and of the training which qualifies him for those jobs. Who among us has any objection to that? It is as important for national war production as it is fair to the Negro. It has nothing to do with our race problems as such. And yet there are hateful whisperings, ugly and dishonest pretensions that this is some sinister plot against Southern order. Who is to blame?

GRAVES

* * * *

Well, Eugene Talmadge is to blame, for one. And so are all the other demagogs who are now or may soon be using the Negro question as a political prop in the South, agitating the white man against the black for their own political ends.

* * * *

But equally and more to blame, in this column's opinion—and we hope distinguished Americans on the President's committee will consider the fact—are the agitators of the black man against the white, and the sentimentalists who string along with them. Because of the tragic insistence of certain Negro leaders on making this time of war and national crisis a time for insisting that the Negro question be settled overnight in the Negro's favor an opportunity has been given to certain Fascist-minded political groups and to holdover passions of chronic race haters. The ones to blame most are Walter White and the other professionals and sentimentalists who have used this war as a time for dividing rather than uniting our people, and for misrepresenting and obstructing the genuine patriotism that exists among the masses of our Negro citizens.

N. Y. TIMES' REPORTER FINDS LITTLE FRICTION BETWEEN WORKERS IN SOUTHERN PLANTS

The Informer
Houston Texas

BIRMINGHAM.—(ANP)—Reporting on recent hearings here of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times declared that "nothing of a disturbing nature happened during the hearings and nothing disturbing to local morale has happened since."

Atkinson, who attended the hearings and interviewed both whites and Negroes in connection with them, found that the prospect of a public inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in the war industries was regarded as dangerous by many southerners, but that such liberal papers as the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Montgomery Advertiser played an active part in directing public opinion during the hearings, and had many supporters among whites.

A white man, in an exciting moment of the hearings, found himself saying, "Yes sir," to a Negro inquisitor, Atkinson reports. Another, however, remarked that the purpose of the hearings was to see that "little Sambo gets his rights."

The south has no monopoly on discrimination in industry, Atkinson points out, directing attention to hearings in Chicago, Washington, New York, and Los Angeles where discriminatory practices against the Negro and other minority groups has been so widespread as to hinder war production.

It was declared that in Birmingham most of the CIO unions have had white and Negroes working together with a minimum of friction for several years. The hearings, however, fired tensions which lay smouldering. Voicing the sentiments of the old south, a political trade journal wrote:

"Whether the creators of the CoFEP committee realize it or not, there exists in this part of the country a resolute committee for the preservation of honorable traditions, and its members are legion."

The same editorial accused "reformers" of trying to turn the south upside down under the cloak of necessity brought on by the war emergency.

Whites on every hand express fear of "social equality," which include anything from inter-marriage to abolishing jim crow laws and customs. Negroes, however, declare they are neither asking for or expecting social equality within the lifetime of any of them now alive, but rather want justice and fair dealing. Immediate needs are for food, shelter and civil justice under the constitution.

Many Birmingham Negroes feel that jim crow regulations have been enforced with more severity than usual since the war began, especially in the way of availability of training in new industrial skills, Atkinson reports.

A sour note was lent the hearings when Mark F. Ethridge, member of the CoFEP, prior to their opening, declared:

"There is no power in the world which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation."

Hearing this, many wavering Negroes began to feel that the government needed their help in wartime, but that they could not expect any permanent improvement in their situation. Negroes having this attitude have no enthusiasm for the aiding in the war effort, Atkinson concludes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Patterson Approves

TELEGRAM
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
JULY 8, 1942

EDITOR, JOURNAL AND GUIDE:

REGARDING YOUR JULY 4TH EDITORIAL A MASTERFUL AND HISTORIC STATEMENT.

F. D. PATTERSON

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Receive Only 'Token' Work

U. S. Official Sees Effort to Dodge Roosevelt's Order

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Pointing out the fallacies in the present employment of Negroes by industries, an official of the government has said this employment is merely "a token employment" to avoid further complications with the President's Executive Order 8802.

Saying that neither the United States employment service nor the other groups organized to aid Negroes in getting work are doing an effective job, he pointed out the actual figures on the employment of Negroes against the total figure for employment in a certain area and the disparity in the figures was so startling, it did not amount to one percent of the total employment.

Again, it was pointed out that a large airplane plant hiring 44,000 people had 160 Negroes at work, although it had been stated that this plant had more than a thousand Negroes employed.

Through the States bordering the Great Lakes, the same condition exists, this official pointed out, and at the same time attempted to place the blame on political aspects.

He was asked what could be done to remedy the situation. The answer was not forthcoming since no one thing nor one suggestion will fit the entire picture. There are still manufacturers in the South as well as other parts of the country who do not intend hiring Negroes, it was alleged.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

All-White Personnel Policy Must Go, Declares Publisher

That employers must eventually break with the all-white employment tradition is not only suggested but actually forecast in the July issue of *American Business* magazine, published in Chicago by John Cameron Aspley and edited by Eugene Whitmore. Entitled *Colored Help in Offices*, the editorial states:

"Unless somebody in Washington is having a pipe dream, along about September there is going to be a shortage of office workers. It is not so much the young men whom Uncle Sam will tap on the shoulder, but the big money lure of the war industries that will take many men from our office and sales organizations.

"So it might not be too early to begin to think a little about what we can do to bridge the gap. Some business men are casting about for capable women to fill the jobs which men will leave. Others are hiring more older men—men well over the draft age who will not be called for service.

"There is, however, one other source which might well be explored—Negroes. While the problem of mixing colored and white workers is a difficult one at best, the Negro people have made great educational strides in the last twenty years. This is true in the South as well as in the North. Our colleges are turning out many graduates who are well qualified for positions in business. The very fact that they must overcome racial prejudice has put them on their toes.

"This year I spent some time in WPB offices in Washington where colored typists, stenographers, and clerks are widely used. I was quite favorably impressed with their capacity and willingness to work, particularly colored stenographers who came to Washington from all over the country to fill civil service jobs. One of my friends in the Labor Division of WPB has a colored secretary who, he insists, is better than any white secretary he ever had or hopes to have. This war is going to make us break with many traditions.

"Perhaps we might add to the list the tradition of employing only white people in our offices."

Office Of War Information
"The Weekly Review"

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Birmingham, Ala.

Full integration of Negroes and other minority groups into war production work is one of the primary objectives of the War Manpower Commission, Director Paul V. McNutt declared last week.

Addressing the combined field staffs of the Negro Manpower Service and the Minority Groups Service of WMC in a special conference here, Mr. McNutt stated: "The War Manpower Commission is deeply interested in the problems of minority groups. We are determined to convince employers that minorities must participate fully in the war production program. This is not an incidental objective; it is one of our primary objectives.

"We realize that prejudice is one of the most difficult factors in American life to combat. We know that it will take patence, tact and hard work to accomplish it. But it will be accomplished."

Discussing recent developments in the field of minority employment, the Director said:

"I feel that the situation is better today than it was a few weeks ago. However, it is still not good. It is our task to make it good, and we intend to do that by working here and in the field. In a total war, every person must be permitted to do his part.'

The conference which was held from July 17 to July 20, 1942, was called by Dr. Robert C. Weaver and Dr. Will W. Alexander, directors of the two minority services in the WMC. Other speakers included Arthur J. Altmeyer, Executive Director and Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, WMC; Colonel Leonard Mahoney, Chief of the Manpower Branch, Division of Civilian Personnel, War Department; Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education and John J. Corson, Director, U. S. Employment Service.

47h-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

What We Are Fighting For

AN EXAMPLE of what we are fighting for came to light the other week in Shreveport, Louisiana. The city lost $67,500 in Federal funds because it refused to hire skilled Negro workers in constructing a public health center. The mayor of Shreveport, Sam S. Caldwell, disagreed with General Philip Fleming, PWA Administrator, that no discrimination should be shown in hiring the labor required to build the center. He went further than that and defied the United States Government. He was quoted with this statement:

"The white people of the South will never be bribed by grants or otherwise in accepting the Negro as an equal upon any basis, and before the city of Shreveport will be high-pressured into being forced to use Negro labor, we will reject the proffered grant of $67,500, and as badly needed as this building is for the public health of the people of Shreveport and Caddo Parrish, we will do without it. . . . This is damnable. . . . The race issue will never die in the South, and the people of the South will never accept this."

The fact that the money needed for the project was to come from the United States Government, played no part in Mayor Caldwell's stand. The controversy between the United States Government, represented by General Fleming, and the Public Works Administration, and the City of Shreveport, represented by Mayor Caldwell, resulted in the Federal monies being withdrawn. The entire population of Shreveport is being made to suffer because of the obstinacy of the ante-bellum force in the South in refusing to be budged in its position regarding the race question. There seems little that can be done if the attitude of the South is that the Government is trying to bribe it into doing right. While this is a victory for the Federal Government over the wrong-thinking and wrong-acting forces in the South, in reality, a stalemate has been reached because Shreveport, through Mayor Caldwell, has opened another avenue for the Dixie Fascists to escape doing what the Government wants them to do. Shreveport, by refusing Federal funds for a public works project, has set an example for other like-minded Southern cities to follow; an example which may prove dangerous if this is a short war.

AUG 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Stop Manpower Waste

The Fair Employment Practice Committee has been so effective in getting employment for Negroes that we are deeply concerned about any shifting of it. At the same time, we are constrained to believe the change made from the WPB to the War Manpower Commission is well intentioned because it is the work of Paul V. McNutt, who has a record for fairness and good judgment.

AUG 14 1942

Assuming that the need of better results is the reason for this shift, we suggest that Chairman McNutt go into the work of the department of education and the U. S. employment service. These two agencies which more than all others determine what use is to be made of Negro labor, have been passing the buck too much with the Negro worker.

More than a year ago the official policy of refusing Negroes training because they "would not be employed" and refusing them employment because they are not trained was taken up and reform promised. But such is the set up that petty officials like interviewers continue to bar Negroes from training and employment. Applicants must return again and again. They are listed for work traditional for Negroes rather than for what means most to the war effort with the result that their will to serve is weakened.

Every man hour lost, be it by white or black labor, handicaps the United States that much. The FEPC has shown that it can persuade white employers and employes to share work with Negroes. But it will be far more effective when the departments of education and employment see that black labor is made ready for work.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Survey Shows Less Than 1,000 Negro Workers In New York City Engaged In War Production Work

Fewer than 10,000 Negro workers from New York City are now engaged in war production work, and more than 100,000 are still unemployed although able and willing [to work], Lawson, Regional Employment Assistant of the War Manpower Commission, pointed out this week in a report to J. P. Maguire, Regional Director of the War Production Board.

AUG 15 1942

Lawson recommended that the Board, in its current efforts to place new war contracts with plants in the New York area, give special consideration to plants operating in those trades where large reservoirs of skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers exist. He also suggested that branches of such expanding government establishments as the nearby Navy yards and arsenals be set up in the metropolitan area, where manufacuring space and labor are both plentiful.

In his report, Lawson indicated that:

605 firms in New York City, now holding war contracts, have already indicated their willingness to hire Negro workers, but most of them cannot do so at present because their contracts do not employ a single Negro worker.

24 firms in New York City, now holding war contracts, have definitely stated that they would refuse to hire Negro workers in any capacity. If these firms do not alter their policy soon they will be certified to the President's Committee for invesigation and public action.

6,000 Negro workers are now employed in defense plants in New York City. About 4,000 New Yorkers have found employment in nearby New Jersey and about 5,000 are working in southwestern Connecticut. Approximately 250 residents of nearby Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, are now in war plants in that area, and approximately 200 have found war work in Westchester County. However, the total number of workers of all races in war plants in the metropolitan area is nearly 300,000. Thus the number of Negroes in war plants is less than three per cent, although Negroes constitute nine per cent of the city's population.

22,000 New York City Negroes are on relief, 7,000 are on WPA, and 80,000 are unemployed.

Scores Bias In City

Discrimination in New York City war plants is as bad as anywhere in the country, Lawson stated, because the excess of manpower and lack of big contracts make it easy for employers to "pick and choose" among dozens of applicants for each opening. He recommended to the WPB Regional Director that every effort be made to place new contracts in the metropolitan area—especially contracts that would call for the expansion of personnel in such fields as the needle trades, ordnance manufacture, shipbuilding and building and construction. His office would follow up every such contract as soon as it is signed, he said, to assure that Negro workers are properly trained for and integrated into the various plants.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Work Placements For Negroes Hiked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Industrial placements of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes have increased in New York and New England during the last month and a shortage of qualified Negro workers is developing, Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission, was informed this week.

At the same time, however, Negro enrollment in war training classes in the Metropolitan area and New York City area has increased from 4 per cent to 10 per cent of the total number of trainees.

REPORTED BY WEAVER

These developments were reported to Chairman McNutt by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Negro Manpower Service, War Manpower Commission. The rise in Negro placements were credited to the coordinated efforts of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Governor's Committee office of the War Manpower Commission, and the cooperation of trade unions in the area.

The increase in Negro training included the enrollment of additional colored girls in aircraft classes following the placement of Negro female trainees at the Eastern Aircraft plant of the General Motors Corporation at Tarrytown, New York. At the same time, welding training was opened for Negroes at the Rheem Shipbuilding Company in Providence, Rhode Island, thereby permitting colored workers to be trained for every skilled operation in the yard.

During the month, several thousand skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers were cleared through the United States, Employment Service for construction work on upstate jobs, when a large number receiving employment in an ordnance plant at Niagara and at the Naval Training Station at Sampson, New York.

UNION PRESSES FIGHT

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, continued its campaign for the placement of Negro workers in the New York erea, with two locals, 1225 and 1227, placing more than 50 colored men and women last week in shops under contract to those locals.

Other developments included an aggreement with a large defense firm in Providence, Rhode Island, for the employment of additional Negro women, and a similar agreement with the Speery Gyoscope Company for the admission of Negro women to its training courses for employment in that company's new Lake Success plant.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

POINTING to serious shortages of physics and mathematics teachers, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, urged present and prospective teachers to enroll in tuition-free, short-term teaching courses set up in 200 colleges and universities under the war program of the U. S. Office of Education.

At least two dozen courses are now underway in 18 states, including two special courses for Negro physics and mathematics teachers at the University of Tennessee. A number of Negro universities and colleges are eligible to offer engineering, chemistry, physics and production supervision. Tuskegee Institute is now offering courses under the supervision of the University of Alabama.

Those who wish to enroll in these special war courses should contact the registrar of their nearest college or university, or further information may be secured from the Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Included among the eligible Negro institutions are Howard University, Fisk University, North Carolina College for Negroes, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; South Carolina A. & M. College; Wilberforce University, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute.

* * *

Dean R. M. McKenzie, dean of the Alabama Training School and Youth Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, announces that youths from all denominations throughout Alabama will be welcome to register in the training school which opens Monday morning, Aug. 17, at Miles Memorial College, Vinesville Station, Birmingham.

The morning hours from 8:30 to noon will be given to registration and first classes begin sessions at 2 to 4 p.m. A "get acquainted social" will be the feature of Monday night program.

The training school, youth congress and women's missionary meeting will continue through Aug. 22. Qualified instructors in religious education will have charge of the classes, and many lecturers are on the program.

* * *

Last Wednesday the fifth class of aviation cadets at the Tuskegee Army Flying School at Tuskegee, Ala., received their wings.

The officers, all second lieutenants, are:

Richard Davis, Fort Valley, Ga.; Willie Howell Fuller, Tarboro, N. C.; Cassius Alonza Harris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Earl Eugene King, Bessemer, Ala.; Walter Irvin Lawson, Newton, Va.; John William McClure, Kokomo, Ind.; Leon Clau Roberts, Pritchard, Ala., and John Washington Rogers, Chicago.

* * *

George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington, D. C. branch of the National Urban League, has been called by the American Red Cross as the first appointee in the new plan of recreation adopted by the organization, reporting immediately for a two-week training period before being sent abroad.

Negro troop concentrations are in England, Ireland and Australia and it is to one of these places Goodman will be sent.

He will be on leave from his present post for the duration. The new position pays around $3,500 a year and expenses.

* * *

Taking to the air in his campaign to have Feb. 1 proclaimed "National Freedom Day," Maj. R. R. Wright, banker, author and educator, in a radio address last Sunday called upon the nation for complete unity in its efforts to defeat the Axis hordes.

Maj. Wright originated the idea for the "National Freedom Day" to commemorate the signing of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution by President Lincoln that abolished slavery. On last Feb. 1, the City of Philadelphia was host to the first National Freedom Day convention which was held in Independence Hall. Twenty-six governors endorsed the proposal and sent official state delegations to the convention. Through the efforts of the noted banker, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman James P. McGranery (Pennsylvania) and another in the Senate by James J. Davis and Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania and Senators Harry Truman (Missouri) and James Hughes, (Delaware), that the "President issue a proclamation designating the first day of February of each year as 'National Freedom Day.'" The resolutions were referred to the judiciary committees of both houses.

It was through Maj. Wright's efforts that the administration issued the Booker T. Washington and the 13th Amendment stamps.

Manpower Official Explains Inquiry On Racial Laws

"The Courier-Journal"

Says Commission Seeks to Abide By Statutes; Meredith Charges 'Bureaucracy Gone to Seed'

SEP 1 1942
Louisville, Ky.

After a one-sentence inquiry from a War Manpower Commission official about laws governing separation of races in Kentucky schools had been attacked by the Kentucky Attorney General, Dr. Robert Weaver, head of the commission's Negro Manpower Division, said last night in Washington the inquiry was made only in an effort to abide by such laws in training Negro workers.

The inquiry had drawn from Attorney General Hubert Meredith a condemnation of "bureaucracy gone to seed."

Says Opposition Forming.

He wrote George M. Johnson, assistant secretary of the War Manpower Commission's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, that "extension of bureaucratic activities into nonwar efforts is rapidly developing an undercurrent of opposition to the setup there in Washington."

Doctor Weaver, a Negro, said his division seeks to abide by local and state regulations in its campaign to train Negro machinists. Because the training machines often are in the public schools, Dr. Weaver said, his division always seeks to find out whether Negro and white youths may work on the same machines at the same hours, or if they must receive instructions separately.

A member of the public relations staff of the War Manpower Commission said at Washington that the commission could have no possible interest in seeking to break down the laws governing segregation of Negro and white pupils in public school classes.

Thinks Races Satisfied.

Johnson had written the Attorney General for "excerpts from the laws relating to the separation of races in your school system, together with any United States Supreme Court interpretations thereof, or opinions of the Attorney General thereon."

Johnson's request was on the letterhead of Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

After informing Johnson it is his opinion that both the white and Negro races in Kentucky are satisfied with the constitutional separation of school systems, Meredith said:

"The Government is spending a lot of money in an effort to convince us that we should assist in the war effort, although every right-thinking citizen already is sold on that proposition. It seems strange that a commission calling itself the 'War Manpower Commission' should have time to concern itself with the elementary educational system of Kentucky, or devote its efforts to stirring up and keeping racial prejudices alive.

Cites Tuition Fund.

"We are heartily in favor of every individual doing his utmost to assist the war effort and, likewise, we are in favor of all the commissions, bureaus, divisions and departments of the Federal Government devoting their time and efforts exclusively to the prosecution of the war effort."

Meredith informed Johnson the Kentucky Constitution says there shall be no racial distinction in distributing the school fund, but stipulates that separate schools must be maintained.

While schools for the higher education of Negroes are not fully up to standards for white schools, Meredith said the state compensates the difference with an annual appropriation of $10,000 to pay the tuition and expenses of Negro students at out-of-state universities.

47h-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

AUG 30 1942

Navy Department Country's Largest Employers Of Negroes

The Navy department, one of the country's largest employers of Negro civilian labor, this week issued a statement governing the labor relations of the entire naval establishment.

At the same time, the Navy department announced that representatives of labor from each of the Navy yards and shore establisments would be invited to meet with the secretary of the navy and the commander-in-chief of the United States fleet for discussions of methods of co-operation on October 1, 1942, and at intervals thereafter for the duration of the war.

These discussions will affect thousands of technical, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers now employed in Navy yards throughout the country. In September, 1941, more than 13,400 Negroes were employed in those capacities in U. S. Navy yards. This number represented an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 5,934 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers employed in September, 1940.

In the 11-month period following the September, 1941, breakdown of racial employment, the hiring of Negroes in naval establishments has increased steadily, and the next annual breakdown is expected to show a substantial increase of Negro employees over the 13,401 listed last year.

The labor relations statement has been signed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Under-Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Artemus L. Gates. Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the United States fleet; Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, U.S.N., vice-chief of naval operations; Vice-Admiral S. M. Robinson, U.S.N., chief of the Office of Procurement and Material, and Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, U.S. N., director of shore establishments division.

The text of the statement follows:

"The United States Navy is the largest single employer of labor in this country, if not in the world. The Navy is an integral part of the United States government. It is the Navy of the farmer, the business man, the banker, and it is the Navy of labor of all types and categories; in short, it is the Navy of all of the people of the United States. As such, all men and women working for the Navy are working for and serving, particularly in wartime, one of the most vital and necessary institutions of their own government, and their own country—a fighting unit organized and now being developed to the maximum degree solely for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding not only the homes, families, and property of all of the people, including all those working for the Navy but, also, fighting for the preservation of all the principles, rights, and privileges now enjoyed by all the people of this country, again including labor which supports the huge program of the Navy.

"This reasoning brings us to the conclusion that the aims, ambitions, plans, and hopes of the Navy are identical with those of the vast majority of the men and women who work for the Navy, and that the Navy, and its employees are engaged and joined in a common cause and a common objective which can be achieved to the fullest degree only by whole-hearted co-operation between those responsible for the operation of the navy in all stages of management, and those who labor to produce the ships, guns, planes, and ammunition so vital to its program.

"We are convinced beyond any doubt that the great majority of workers in our Navy yards, ordnance plants, and other industrial shore establishments of the Navy, are just as interested in production and in progress in all directions towards winning this war, as are those of us in charge of the operations of the Navy in Washington, or on the high seas.

"We feel that there should be no misunderstanding, no controversies, and no inequities which cannot be solved by management and production workers of the Navy working closely and harmoniously together to help win this war.

"It is apparent that we have not yet attained that measure of co-operation which is possible and vital in this all-out war, and we in the management end of the Navy admit our share of the responsibility for this lack of unity and express our determination with the co-operation of labor to rectify this situation in every way possible.

"We expect all representatives of Navy management to meet at all times representatives of labor on an all-out basis of openmindedness, friendship, tolerance, and mutual good will. We believe such a working policy carried on by all concerned will further enhance the morale of our Naval establishments and we call upon all in authority, in all levels of management, and upon labor spokesmen, and labor itself, to adapt its thinking, its actions and its sentiments to the end that the utmost co-operation may exist in all of the relationships within the Navy family; all of whom should be engaged now in helping to make the Navy the most effective and powerful weapon possible for the service of our country in this, the most difficult hour of its history.

"In furtherance of this program, the secretary of the navy, Frank Knox, and the commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King, will invite representatives of labor from each of the Navy yards, and other industrial shore establishments, to meet with them and other ranking officers of the Navy in Washington for a conference on October 1, 1942, at which ways and means of further implementing this program of co-operation will be discussed. It is expected that approximately 250 such representatives, to be selected by labor as hereafter to be determined, will be invited to attend this meeting. It is also planned to hold such a meeting at approximately four month intervals throughout the period of the war.

"There is no propaganda idea about this program and buncombe of any nature. The Navy family must be welded together as never before in order to meet this terrific war menace the extent of which our people now must realize and prepare to meet with all the strength, courage and sacrifice we possess if we are to win out.

"This program does not mean higher wages, shorter hours of work, or less discipline; it means closer co-operation, more understanding of each other's problems, more friendliness in our relationships, and undoubtedly greater sacrifice on the part of all of us. This is a sincere attempt to bring together in a harmonious unit all men and women of the Navy family for the sole purpose of winning this war and achieving victory for our country and our common cause."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SEP 4 1942

Jones To Head Committee On War Manpower

Hamner Cobbs Elected Executive Director To Operate Office Here

Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery, was elected chairman of the newly created Alabama War Manpower Committee, fact-finding and research group set up by Gov. Dixon's order, at its initial meeting in the Governor's office Thursday. Hamner Cobbs, of Greensboro, was elected executive director, to devote full time to the work of the committee, with offices in the Bell Building. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

Other committee members are: John R. Hornaday, Gadsden; Barrett C. Shelton, Decatur; Horace Hall, Dothan; William C. Beebe, Bay Minette; John S. Tilley, Montgomery; George A. Mattison, Jr., Birmingham; Frank P. Samford, Birmingham; Norveile R. Leigh, III, Mobile; and J. M. Jenkins, Montgomery. An executive committee was chosen, composed of Judge Jones, Mr. Tilley and Mr. Jenkins.

With purpose of the committee set forth as "To aid in making available full manpower of Alabama for the war," duties were enumerated as follows: 1. Analyze available manpower resources of the State. 2. Suggest training and placement programs advisable and practicable in Alabama. 3. Analyze factors and trends working against full manpower utilization and suggest remedies. 4. Suggest means for fullest use of State facilities in cooperation with the Federal Government in manpower development in the State. 5. Keep the people informed as to activities and policies of groups interfering with manpower developments and war production.

The following statement was issued by the committee following its session Thursday:

"Many subjects were suggested at the conference which lasted for approximately three hours and it was decided that a study should immediately be begun on the various duties of the committee. Among others, the problem presented by the shortage of farm labor, the factors involved in the prevention of idleness, the housing and transportation shortage so far as defense areas are concerned and the question of cooperation between the races and the development and use of the manpower of each race within the principles governing the existing social and economic structure were discussed and studies in these fields decided upon, as well as the means for the fullest use of the State's facilities in cooperation with the Federal Government.

"The meeting was very successful and encouraging and it is believed very important results can be achieved."

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

WAR MANPOWER STUDIES BEGUN

SEP 4 1942

Newly-Created Group Has First Meeting, Adopts Agenda For Work

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 4. — The Alabama War Manpower Committee, created earlier this week by Governor Dixon to study relations between the races and other problems connected with the war effort, is now functioning.

The group has set up offices here with Hamner Cobbs, of Greensboro, as full time executive director.

At its initial meeting yesterday, the 10-member committee named Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones as chairman; selected three Montgomerians, Jones, Atty. John S. Tilley and Industrialist J. M. Jenkins as an executive committee, and adopted an agenda setting out its problems and duties.

Co-Operation Is Sought

"Many subjects were discussed at the conference and it was decided that a study should immediately be begun on the various duties of the committee," the group said in a prepared statement following the meeting.

"Among others, the problem presented by the shortage of farm labor, the factors involved in the prevention of idleness, the housing and transportation shortage so far as defense areas are concerned and the question of co-operation between the races and the development and use of the manpower of each race within the principles governing the existing social and economic structure were discussed and studies in these fields decided upon, as well as the means for the fullest use of the state's facilities in co-operation with the Federal Government."

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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SEP 4 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3—(AP)—A program designed to "aid in making available full manpower of Alabama for the war" was mapped Thursday by the Alabama War Manpower Committee, named by Gov. Frank M. Dixon as a fact-finding and research group.

Farm labor shortage, housing, transportation and race relations were announced as some of the problems the committee will study. Dixon announced the group would have a full-time paid investigator, and "the full authority of the governor's office."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones was elected chairman. The governor previously had announced that Hamner Cobbs, Greensboro newspaper man, would be in charge of permanent offices in Montgomery as executive director.

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Duties of the committee were outlined as follows after a three-hour initial session:

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Information gathered by the committee will be turned over to the State Defense Council, where activities of the two agencies overlap, Gov. Dixon explained.

He added that the manpower group was not set up at the request of federal officials, and as far as he knew was the first state manpower committee organized in the nation.

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The committee authorized the governor to issue the following statement:

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Manpower Commission Gets Report

SEP 5 1942

Women Urged To Enroll In War Training Classes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increasing number of aircraft plants on both the East and West Coasts are beginning to utilize Negro women as production workers, Paul V. McNutt, chairman War Manpower Commission, was informed this week.

This development was reported to Mr. McNutt by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director, Negro Manpower Service, WMU, on the basis of reports received from field representatives of the Commission.

According to these reports, the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation recently placed 45 Negro women to work at its San Diego, Cal., plant. Nine of these production workers were upgraded from custodial workers in the plant, and 36 were hired for jobs in spot welding, finishing, salvaging and other departments.

22 EMPLOYED BY BOEING

Twenty-two Negro women, the only colored female trainees available, were recently employed for mechanical work at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash. Similar employees have been at work for several months at the Lockheed-Vega and Douglas Aircraft plants in Burbank and Santa Monica, Cal. The Douglas Corporation recently transferred several colored production workers to clerical and stenographic jobs.

On the East Coast, the Ranger Aircraft Corporation at Farmingdale, N. Y. has begun employing Negro NYA female trainees. The nearby plant of Republic Aviation Corporation announced that colored women will be included among several hundred female employees to be employed there in September when plant alterations are completed.

SEP 5 1942

Negro women are already employed on production and inspection work at the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md.; the Buffalo, N. Y. plant of the Bell Aircraft Company, and at the Buffalo and Columbus, O., plants of the Curtiss Wright Corporation.

In reporting this development, Dr Weaver pointed out that the employment of Negro women in the production phases of the aircraft industry is still in the initial stage and that large numbers have not received employment at present. Agreements reached with aircraft manufacturers, however, indicate broader employment opportunities for Negro women in the future, he said. At the same time, he urged colored women to enroll in war training courses in areas where aircraft plants are located.

Negro Job Gains

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—Labor representation on the staffs of the Office of Price Administration, and a promise from the United States Employment Service to report cases of Jim Crow job requests, were announced here by the CIO.

Top officials of the local USES office agreed to report any discriminatory hiring requests and to investigate such instances of bias against Negro workers. The committee will have labor and minority group representatives.

SEP 18 1942

Ryan Aircraft Drops Anti-Negro Job Policy

Daily Worker AUG 18 1942 New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 17.—The Ryan Aircraft plant was today committed to a policy of non-discrimination in the employment of Negro workers.

The local Race Relations Society, which has been waging a two-year fight to secure employment for Negroes at the huge Ryan plant here, announced that its president, Dennis V. Allen, conferred with R. B. Codding, Ryan employment manager, and was given the promise that employment for Negroes would be offered in several departments of the plant.

At the nearby Consolidated Aircraft factory, more than 500 Negroes are employed, including 100 women. Men have been given jobs in the mail service, accounting, and production departments. Women have been employed as maids, typists, and filing clerks and recently several Negro women were hired as riveters and electricians.

CIO Wins OPA Posts,

AUG 18 1942

Breaking a long standing Jim Crow practice which kept Negroes from being appointed as superintendents of U. S. Post Office stations, Christopher Scott was named to take over that position at Station K, in the heart of the local Negro community.

Appointment of Scott, who was formerly assistant superintendent, to the top position at the Post Office station was hailed by the California Eagle as "a demonstration of democracy at work and as a valuable contribution to the effort for national unity."

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

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Journal and Guide
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According to these reports, the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation recently placed 45 Negro women to work at its San Diego, Cal., plant. Nine of these production workers were upgraded from custodial workers in the plant, and 36 were hired for jobs in spot welding, finishing, salvaging and other departments.

22 EMPLOYED BY BOEING

Twenty-two Negro women, the only colored female trainees available, were recently employed for mechanical work at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash. Similar employees have been at work for several months at the Lockheed-Vega and Douglas Aircraft plants in Burbank and Santa Monica, Cal. The Douglas Corporation recently transferred several colored production workers to clerical and stenographic jobs.

On the East Coast, the Ranger Aircraft Corporation, at Farmingdale, N. Y. has begun employing Negro NYA female trainees. The nearby plant of Republic Aviation Corporation announced that colored women will be included among several hundred female employees to be employed there in September when plant alterations are completed. SEP 5 1942

Negro women are already employed on production and inspection work at the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md.; the Buffalo, N. Y. plant of the Bell Aircraft Company, and at the Buffalo and Columbus, O., plants of the Curtiss Wright Corporation.

In reporting this development, Dr Weaver pointed out that the employment of Negro women in the production phases of the aircraft industry is still in the initial stage and that large numbers have not received employment at present. Agreements reached with aircraft manufacturers, however, indicate broader employment opportunities for Negro women in the future, he said. At the same time, he urged colored women to enroll in war training courses in areas where aircraft plants are located.

Ryan Aircraft Drops Anti-Negro Job Policy

Daily Worker AUG 18 1942 New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 17.—The Ryan Aircraft plant was today committed to a policy of non-discrimination in the employment of Negro workers.

The local Race Relations Society, which has been waging a two-year fight to secure employment for Negroes at the huge Ryan plant here, announced that its president, Dennis V. Allen, conferred with R. B. Codding, Ryan employment manager, and was given the promise that employment for Negroes would be offered in several departments of the plant. SEP 18 1942

At the nearby Consolidated Aircraft factory, more than 500 Negroes are employed, including 100 women. Men have been given jobs in the mail service, accounting, and production departments. Women have been employed as maids, typists, and filing clerks and recently several Negro women were hired as riveters and electricians.

CIO Wins OPA Posts,

AUG 18 1942

Negro Job Gains

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—Labor representation on the staffs of the Office of Price Administration, and a promise from the United States Employment Service to report cases of Jim Crow job requests, were announced here by the CIO.

Top officials of the local USES office agreed to report any discriminatory hiring requests and to investigate such instances of bias against Negro workers. The committee will have labor and minority group representatives.

AUG 18 1942

Breaking long standing Jim Crow practice which kept Negroes from being appointed as superintendents of U. S. Post Office stations, Christopher Scott was named to take over that position at Station K, in the heart of the local Negro community.

Appointment of Scott, who was formerly assistant superintendent, to the top position at the Post Office station was hailed by the California Eagle as "a demonstration of democracy at work and as a valuable contribution to the effort for national unity."

47h-1942
Time
Chicago, Illinois

International

QUODDY'S MAYOR YARD
A vote of confidence impressed him.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Hail Negro Women In Support War Effort

Monday morning hundreds of Negro women stormed the headquarters of the United States Employment Service following a red-hot mass meeting the previous evening at People's Independent Church of Christ.

Why did these hundreds of Negro women act with such forthright vigor? Because of an alleged statement by a U. S. E. S. official holding that "Negro women are no problem because there is a lack of interest among them in support of the war effort. Whether the assertion had actually been made or not is unimportant. What is vitally important is the nature of the Negro women's reaction. Following a single radio announcement concerning the Sunday mass meeting by Rev. Clayton D. Russell, over a thousand jam-packed his church to assert in no uncertain terms their determined support of America's war effort and blast those in industry and the U. S. E. S. who have hampered and restricted their contribution to that effort through the vicious practice of prejudice-as-usual.

To the thunderous acclaim that mass meeting, Mrs. Emory, head of the Women's Auxiliary of the Negro Victory Committee, proclaimed, "This is our war. We've got to win it. We cannot win it in the kitchen. We must win it on the assembly line!"

Faced with a deluge of Negro applicants for registration unprecedented in U. S. E. S. history Monday morning the officials of that agency met at length with a delegation from the Negro Victory Committee, admitted existing discrimination in industry and in the U. S. E. S. itself, pledged immediate house cleaning in this matter and endorsed the creation of increased mass pressure on the part of Negroes to fill their proper position in the anti-Fascist battle line.

The lesson is clear. Vigorous, affirmative action to defeat the restriction of our service in the cause of victory is the plain duty of this hour.—California Eagle.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Share In War Is Essential

Manpower Head Regards Situation Now As Improved

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Full integration of Negroes and other minority groups into war production work is one of the primary objectives of the War Manpower Commission, Director Paul V. McNutt declared last week.

Addressing the combined field staffs of the Negro Manpower Service and the Minority Group Service of the WMC in a special conference here, Mr. McNutt stated:

"The War Manpower Commission is deeply interested in the problems of minority groups. We are determined to convince employers that minorities must participate fully in the war production program. This is not an incidental objective; it is one of our primary objectives.

McNUTT

"We realize that prejudice is one of the most difficult factors in American life to combat. We know that it will take patience, tact and hard work to accomplish it. But it will be accomplished."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Discussing recent developments in the field of minority employment, the director sadi:

"I feel that the situation is better today than it was a few weeks ago. However, it is still not good. It is our task to make it good and we intend to do that by working here and in the field. In a total war, every person must be permitted to do his part."

The conference which was held from July 17 to July 20, was called by Dr. Robert C. Weaver and Dr. Will W. Alexander, directors of the two minority services in the WMC. Other speakers included Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director and Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, director of operations, WMC; Colonel Leonard Maloney, chief of the Man power Branch, Division of Civilian Personnel, War Department; Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of education and John J. Corson, director, U. S. Employment Service.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

Field representatives attending the conference included: Edward Lawson and Neilson Abeel, New York City; Reginald Johnson and E. H. Molisani, Philadelphia; Austin H. Scott and T. H. Wright, Chicago; Julius Gardner, Baltimore. Lewis W. Clymer, Kansas City, Mo.; Cy Record, Birmingham; J. L. Duncon, Cleveland; Barron B. Beshoat, Denver; Glenn O. McGuire, San Antonio, Texas; Clarence Johnson and Guy L. Nunn, Los Angeles; and W. H. McPherson, James C. Evans, Clarence M. Mitchell, Leonard Outhwaite, Theodore Poston and George Streator of Washington, D. C.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FULL INTEGRATION OF NEGRO RACE IN WAR PLANTS PLEDGED

Director Paul V. McNutt WMC Says Employers Must Let "Minority" Groups Work

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23— Full integration of Negroes and other minority groups into war production work is one of the primary objectives of the War Manpower Commission, Director Paul V. McNutt declared last week.

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Time
Chicago, Illinois
RACES

Democracy Works

Leno Yard was born 20 years ago in New York's teeming [illegible] Harlem. Ambitious, he went to big (7,693 pupils) DeWitt Clinton High School, where he went out for track, and studied hard. He graduated in 1941, clerked for a while in a bookstore. He wanted to help in the war. So he enrolled for a four-month course in machine-shop work at the National Youth Administration's Quoddy training center near Eastport, Me., site of the defunct Passamaquoddy power project.

At Quoddy, slim, big-muscled, dark-skinned Leno was immediately popular among the 740 white boys, 60 Negroes. He wrote pieces on sports for their paper, the *Quoddy Eagle*. He excelled in games, became known for sincerity and fair play, participated eagerly in the camp's student government, joined the whites and Negroes in helping Project Director Louis Varrichione run Quoddy.

Last week fellow trainees elected Leno Camp Mayor by a large majority. No politico, Leno had a simple platform: "To develop a greater war-conscious spirit in the camp." His post-election statement: "I am deeply impressed at this vote of confidence. Democracy really can work."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ira Reid Defends Bulletin No. C-45

United States Employment Service's Newest Aid to Jim Crow Called "Superior"

President Roosevelt's Order 8802.
Requires full and equitable participation of all workers in war industries.
U.S. Employment Service Bulletin C-45
Authorizes U.S. Employment Agencies to send employers white workers only if employers ask for them.

WASHINGTON.

Fears that gains made under Executive Order 8802 would be lost under the working of U.S. Employment Service Bulletin C-45, were described as entirely unwarranted this week by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of the U.S. Employment Service.

The bulletin, issued early last month by John J. Corson, USES director, defines discrimination, lays down USES policy, and outlines procedure to be followed by USES personnel to obtain "full utilization of labor supply regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."

Won't Hurt Order 8802

Discussing the belated controversy over C-45, Dr. Reid said that he wondered whether its critics had read it in its entirety, since it would implement rather than injure the working of Executive Order 8802 in preventing the exclusion of colored workers from war industries.

"The bulletin," he said, "while not representing the ideal, does represent the first clear-cut, sharply defined directive of what our workers can and must do in their efforts to secure compliance with Order 8802.

"It is," he continued, "the best that we have had to date, and it is far superior to the seven orders issued between July, 1941, and March, 1942, dealing with the polices of USES and racial discrimination which it supersedes."

Defines Discrimination

C-45 defines discrimination on the part of an employer as "establishment of hiring specifications which exclude from employment, or the obvious refusal to hire the available occupationally qualified workers of a certain race, color, creed or national origin."

The term "employer" is also defined to take in unions which act as recruiting agents for workers.

Discrimination on the part of an employee of the USES is defined as "failure to refer occupationally qualified applicants because of race, color, or national origin except when such specifications are stated by the employer as part of his hiring requirements.

In expressing the policy for the guidance of Employment Service personnel the bulletin said:

1. Make referrals without regard to race, color, creed or national origin except when employer's order includes these specifications which employer is not willing to eliminate.

2. Make definite effort to persuade elimination of discriminatory specifications.

3. Omit discriminatory specifications from advertising sponsored or approved by USES.

4. Report to the Director of the United States Employment Service for appropriate disposition of each instance in which employer refuses to eliminate discriminatory specifications.

5. Refuse to make referrals on employer orders which include discriminatory specifications in States where such specifications are contrary to State law.

6. Fill requisitions for trainees without regards to race, color, creed or national origin except in those States where separate educational facilities for white and colored are required by law.

Record All Specifications

In describing procedure for USES personnel, the order stated that workers would received and record all specifications stated by employer including those based upon color.

This section of the order stated also that interviewers, working under conditions where community custom and past hiring practices of the employer concerned indicated that he would refuse to hire persons of a given race, should ascertain whether the employer had any restrictive specifications if there were occupationally qualified workers who would be affected.

"In no case," the order continued, should an employee of USES exclude qualified workers from referral on the basis of a non-occupational requirement, which is assumed because of community tradition or past hiring procedure of the employer without verifying the employer's requirements."

The next paragraph stated that the employers' orders are to be taken and filled as long as the specifications do not exclude from referral qualified workers available from the local labor supply. When local workers are excluded, the USES representative shall attempt to persuade the employer to eliminate the discriminatory specification.

Order Must Be Cited

To accomplish this, the interviewer or the appropriate representative of the USES is ordered to negotiate with the employer representative responsible for establishment of the firm's hiring policies, to cite Executive Order 8802, and to point out the aggravation of local community problems rising from importation of labor for his needs.

In the event of failure of these negotiations the order is to be placed in clearance if the workers are needed for jobs in an essential industry. If the workers are needed for jobs in a non-essential industry, the jobs shall not be cleared.

No referrals, however, are to be made if discriminatory specifications are contrary to State law.

The order concluded with the instruction that all orders embracing discriminatory specifications were to be reported to the director of the War Manpower Board through the director of the USES.

Further action would then be taken by the War Manpower Board and its co-ordinated agency, the Fair Employment Practices Committee for appropriate action.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 8, 1942

Wise Leaders Disregarded

There are a lot of sensible Negroes in the country and it is a deeply unfortunate thing that the radical elements are in the saddle, cooperating with equally radical elements among the politically-minded in Washington.

There was a meeting in Harlem the other day that was denounced by leading Harlem Negroes as Communistic and not representative of the great body of Negroes, yet it was attended by a prominent member of the Administration, Paul McNutt, who spoke in spite of the protests of Negroes who are not Communists.

The presence of McNutt called forth loud hurrahs from the Communistic organ, The Daily Worker, which makes no disguise even today of its loyalty to the cause of the Reds.

Just as the better element of the Negroes in Harlem are against this thing of encouraging Communism, so the great majority of leaders among Negroes in the South are opposed to what is being attempted in this quarter by advocates of social equality between the races.

These Negroes know that these misguided zealots and these tools of the Communists are sowing dragon's teeth and that if they are not checked serious trouble will follow, yet their views are overridden and the trouble-makers continue on their way.

Southern members of the Congress can serve the South, the nation and the better element of the colored race by demanding that governmental officials discontinue the practice of lending encouragement to these elements when they should be giving their full time to winning the war, rather than to the creation of conditions that complicate the efforts to rally the nation in this time of peril.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Half Million Is Allowed For New Expanded Unit

SEP 20 1942

Many Stories Pop Up Following 'Secret' Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Conflicting stories without conformation, circulate throughout Washington concerning the issue of utmost importance to colored America. What did Paul V. McNutt do about the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice when he met with that group on Friday?

It is reported that the full committee did not meet with Mr. McNutt of the War Manpower commission under whose administration the committee now functions. Present, according to information, were Chairman Malcolm McLean and committee members Brophy, Dickerson and Webster. Some statement was made by Mr. McNutt, but it is further reported that a special meeting of the full committee is being called for next week.

SEP 20 1942

GRANTED POWER

A sidelight on this situation expressed by a close friend of the committee was that this attendance showed an intent of breaking up the group.

A second "inside informant" said that the FEPC had been granted all of the power it requested. That it had been given a budget of half a million dollars; that it had absorbed all of Dr. Weaver's staff now distributed among the manpower commission regional offices; that it had absorbed his office personnel, files and correspondence and at the same time, the office of the minority groups also under manpower commission headed by Dr. Will Alexander, had also been taken over by FEPC.

What happened to Dr. Weaver himself is another unanswered question. Some say that he will resign, others said he will sit tight.

SEP 20 1942

STORY VARIFIED

This version of what happened or what is alleged to have happened at the meeting has the verification of a former government worker close to the administration, who related the indentical story as having been told as coming from the White House a week ago. In other words, it had been previously decided the FEPC was to have the things it asked for regardless of pressure from other sources.

Staff members at FEPC differ on stories, with no official statement forthcoming. One member says the FEPC would of a certainty gets Weaver's files; another is quoted as saying the FEPC got everything it asked for including an increased personnel.

Original FEPC plans called for the opening of regional offices in several cities with the present staff members who had proven their worth promoted to higher and better paying posts. This plan had been abandoned because the War Manpower commission has regional offices. There is some talk of assigning FEPC men to the regional offices of the commission, though there is nothing to sustain this.

SEP 20 1942

NO ONE CERTAIN

No one is certain of what is happening, although information is available that McNutt's lieutenants, McSherry and Altmeyer, opposed any proposition to give the FEPC any increased power of budget. Altmeyer is known to be opposed to the employment of mixed groups, according to his own statements before a House committee on budgets.

That he will abolish Weaver's staff and appoint and name his own field men is a statement accredited to Lawrence Cramer of the FEPC. This also is without confirmation. Another "insider" commenting on Dr. Weaver's "absence" from the city says it would not surprise him if Dr. Weaver had no staff when he returned to the city on Monday, While Gov. McNutt's office is the logical place from which the information should emanate, his multiple duties make it impossible practically to see him for comment, although he had tentatively promised an enterview last Tuesday. Suddenly he found himself confronted with another gigantic task thrust upon him by the President, which demanded his attention elsewhere.

WATCH EVERY MOVE

Politically wise observers are watching every move being made and see in the terrifis problems being given McNutt, a subtle effort to bring about his elimination from the 1944 political picture. It is commonly known that the handsome Hoosier has ambitions and aspirations which do not harmonize with the present schedule and all "mopping up" of difficult problems is thrown in his lap.

SEP 20 1942

During the conference with Mr. McNutt, it is said three proposals were offered by the committee. One was to abolish the Weaver outfit: one was to absorb Weaver's outfit and the third was to abolish the FEPC. In other words, make the FEPC effective and stronger, or do away with it entirely. Mr. McNutt would agree to neither of these proposals preferring to allow the matter to hang over for a week.

Sides seem to have been taken in the matter, with some favoring Weaver and others favoring Cramor. Meanwhile, the fate of the Negro, who is supposed to benefit through these organizations, hangs in the balance.

New York Age

Confab On Negro To Be Held At Kaiser Shipyard On Nov. 10

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference will be held at Portland, Oregon, November 10 between labor union, government agency and Henry J. Kaiser Company officials to make certain that no discrimination against Negro employees will be practiced by unions from the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee in the WPB Labor Production Division.

In announcing the conference, Paul R. Porter, chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, released a telegram from John P. Frey, stating the policy of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with which the local unions affiliated with the Portland Metal Trades Council will be called upon to comply.

Representatives of the following groups are expected to participate at the November 10 conference: Henry J. Kaiser Company, Portland Metal Trades Council, Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, Maritime Commission, War Manpower Commission, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

NOV 7 - 1942

Mr. Frey's telegram to Mr. Porter follows:

"The following telegram sent to Tom Ray and Earl Ingram, Portland Metal Trades Council: Quote have been informed that Portland Metal trades Council has informed Oregon Shipyard that it must immediately down a grade Negro workers now employed. This action is contrary to sound judgment and patriotic duty during war time. It is contrary to President Roosevelt's publicly announced policy relative to no racial discrimination. It is contrary to the clause in every shipbuilding contract entered into by the U.S. Maritime Commission with all shipbuilders, which provides that there shall be no racial discrimination. It is contrary to these specific declarations against racial discrimination made by the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Department. It is contrary to public policy. Department Metal Trades Council has made an outstanding contribution to shipbuilding and to the great value of trade union cooperation with employees. You canot afford now to take action which you and your friends cannot defend. I urge you for your own welfare and the integrity of trade unionism during war time to immediately rescind your action. I am confident that you will do so, for knowing you as I do I am convinced that you will not continue in a policy which could only result in disaster. Sending copies to J. A. Franklin, Paul R. Porter Admiral Land, Assistant Secretary of Labor Tracy, Henry J. Kaiser and Ed Kaiser. Unquote

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Curtiss-Wright To Train Negro Women In St. Louis Plant

DEC 19 1942

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17 (ANP)—Negro women are to be trained for skilled production work at the Curtiss Wright airplane factory starting Monday, it was announced last week by C. W. France, vice president and general manager of the company.

DEC 19 1942

This program was made possible through establishment of training facilities at the plant and through co-operation of the U. S. Office of Education in the use of facilities at Washington Technical school. Fifteen women will receive this initial training at the plant and will be paid at the same time. Another group of 15 will receive three weeks of free training at the school and three more at the factory.

The training will be for airplane fabrication, mostly in riveting and sheet metal work. These women will receive the same rate of pay as whites in similar jobs.

Mr. France said the company was induced to try Negro women because of the excellent records made by Negro men who were trained for the jobs, some of whom have been advanced to inspectors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

War Manpower Commission To Catalog Labor In City

SEP 23 1942

Joseph R. Murphy Authorized To Conduct Investigation Here

SEP 23 1942

An inventory of Atlanta's manpower and the labor need of this city as a center of war activity has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission and will start at once, the regional Office of War Information disclosed Saturday.

Joseph R. Murphy, manager of the Atlanta field office of the Social Security Board, was authorized by Dr. B. F. Ashe, regional War Manpower director, Saturday to act as special representative of WMC and conduct the investigation here.

Simultaneously, Dr. Ashe, announced that similar investigations of labor and labor conditions will start in Birmingham and Huntsville, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville and Panama City, Florida, Macon, Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia are already under investigation and a War Manpower area director has been appointed for Mobile, Ala., where labor and housing conditions are critical, said the OWI.

SEP 23 1942

Mr. Murphy's investigations in Atlanta will embrace housing facilities necessary to accommodate workers, transportation needed, working conditions and other problems connected with the increased manpower load in the war crowded Georgia capital.

SEP 23 1942

Dr. Ashe was quoted as saying that war industries and Selective Service have drawn heavily on the Atlanta area's manpower and vocational training programs are expanding to fill the demands for workers.

The War Information Office indicated that the war-time future of cities under investigation may depend, in part, upon the conclusions drawn from the southwestern manpower surveys, but it did not disclose any details back of the plan for the Atlanta investigation.

Mr. Murphy's findings will be sent to the regional WMC office in the Candler building for study by the recently-established southeastern headquarters of the War Manpower Commission which is designed to coordinate such governmental branches as Civil Service, Selective Service, NYA, and housing, health, and vocational training agencies.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Local Manpower

Doubtless one of the reasons why Birmingham was selected as the site for a vast airplane modification plant was that this district is known as a "labor supply area." Though there is no surplus in this district in the skilled trades, nevertheless, Birmingham and Jefferson County do not face labor shortages such as are faced in many parts of the country.

It is estimated that the new plant, when it begins operations, will employ between 12,000 and 15,000 men and women. It is said that training schools will soon be set up here in order to provide ready, skilled labor when the plant begins to function.

It would seem that, considering the vast operations of this new plant, there is an excellent opportunity to place Birmingham well out in front of the nation in the training and employment of Negroes. Here we have a vast supply of Negro manpower. There are many Negroes in Birmingham who are ready and eager for a chance to do this kind of work. They are eager for training, and, since training from the ground up is intended for future employes, those responsible for this training may be in a position to do much toward putting some of our wasted manpower to work.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Ship Company Seeking Men For War Jobs

Nov. 14, 1942

CHESTER, Pa. — Announcement was made this week by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, director of employment and personnel relations, of the program being developed for the training of electric welders at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plants whereby men trained will be employed 4 hours each day, 7 days a week, in one of the labor departments of the company, and will be paid at the rate of 64½ cents per hour for the first 40 hours of work, after which the hourly rate will automatically increase to 80½ cents an hour.

The remaining four hours per day will be spent in a welding training class, for which men will receive no pay. On this basis, earnings during the training period will be $2.58 per day for the first 40 hours of work, and $3.22 per day thereafter until training is completed.

Upon completion of training, Dr. Scott states, as evidenced by passing satisfactorily the company welding test, these men will be sent out as tack welders at 97½ cents per hour, the probationary rate. At the end of 40 hours this rate will be increased to $1.03½ per hour if the probationary work is satisfactory.

While a definite time limit on the training period cannot be set, he says, it is felt that it should not take more than three or four weeks.

In the event that men should not show ability as welders, they will be dropped from the training class. If their work in the labor department has been satisfactory, they will be placed back in the labor department full time. This rate of pay is 80½ cents per hour after the first 40 hours.

Persons interested in becoming electric welders who are not employed at present in a skilled capacity in a defense plant should write at once to Dr. Emmett J. Scott, director of employment and personnel relations, Sun Shipbuilding Company, No. 4 Yard, Chester.

Sheffield, Ala. Tri-Cities Daily
November 4, 1942

Hiring Policy

Henry Kaiser's labor recruiting office in New York is being closed Dec. 1. Thereafter all hiring is to be done by the A. F. of L. Boilermakers Union through the U. S. Employment Service.

The day before this announcement appeared, the Boilermakers Union's secretary and business agent, Tom Ray, openly threatened that the union would "take matters into its own hands" unless Kaiser revokes the promotions of eight negroes from comomn labor to skilled trades.

The federal government has been very insistent that employers not discriminate against, among others, negroes.

What is the U. S. E. S. going to do when the Boilermakers ask for thousands of men for the Kaiser plants with the stipulation: negroes for menial jobs; no skilled negroes accepted.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INITIAL CLASS OF EIGHT IN TRAINING

FEB 19 1943

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 17—(ANP)—Following the army air force policy of mobilizing all available civilian manpower to "keep 'em flying," the Tarrant Field Sub-depot here has initiated its first class of Negro women mechanics, Capt. Lyle L. Gilbert, commanding officer, announced this week.

Eight women, ranging in age from 17 to 30, all from the Fort Worth area, have been recruited through the United States Employment service and are receiving their initial instruction from Lt. E. P. Bachtell Jr., sub-depot engineer officer.

Additional women are to be hired as quickly as possible, to form a school unit which will be sent to Duncan field, San Antonio, for advanced training.

Every "mechanic learner," as the recruits are called, is paid $75 a month during three-montn training period, following which they receive the salary for the civil service position to which they are assigned.

Mechanic-learners receive instruction which qualifies them to become sheet metal workers, lathe operators, electrical inspectors, pattern-makers, engine mechanics—the whole field of airplane mechanical work.

It is the civilian crews of mechanics who will, in the future, be responsible for all major repair and maintenance work on army air forces planes in the continental U. S. The air force mechanics whose places they take will thus be released for overseas duty in combat areas.

FEB 19 1943

The intial group of mechanic learners at Tarrant sub-depot is of "very high calibre," according to Captain Gilbert. Each has at least a high school education and several have been to college.

47h-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Men of Steel --Our Unsung Heroes

MAY 1 0 1942

By James W. Ford

This people's war to defeat the Nazi fascist Axis requires the fullest use of the human and material resources of the nation. This is especially true of the steel industry, where the major task of management and trade union is to see to it that every possible Negro worker is put to work at decent wages and without discrimination as to the kind of job he is fitted for.

Negro Americans are very much concerned about the outcome of this war. They want Hitler licked, and the sooner the better. Negro labor stands ready to do its share in industry and in the armed forces to help deliver a smashing blow that will bring an immediate collapse to the Hitler regime. If a second military front is opened in Europe now by the United States and Great Britain, Hitler can be crushed between a huge vise of the Eastern Front in the Soviet Union and a new Western Front. Large quantities of steel are required to do this job.

STEEL THE LIFE-BLOOD

Steel is the basic war industry; it is the life-blood of all American industry. Steel is the foundation of tanks, planes, ships, guns and almost every material necessary to win the war. Negro workers are the men of steel. For 30 years they have been the mainstay of the steel industry. During the last war they poured in an endless stream into this major industry. The farm regions of the South gave up hundreds of thousands of Negro farm hands to steel. From the steel centers of the South went the first sizeable mass of Negro workers into the industrial centers of Gary, Indiana, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

During the great steel organizing drive of 1919, led by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, thousands of Negro workers got their first baptism of struggle and organization. At that time the reactionary employers tried to divide the workers along racial lines. They pitted one group against another. But they did not succeed in destroying the unions. If division in the ranks of labor along racial lines was dangerous then, it is a thousand times more harmful today, when the nation is at war and the Hitler Axis is trying to divide the entire nation with racial divisions. Today the pro-fascists and defeatists at home are carrying out the divide and destroy policy of Hitler.

CAN WIN TODAY

If during the early days the young steel workers' union was able successfully to prevent labor's ranks from being split by maintaining solid organization and by advancing the economic interests of both Negro and white workers, certainly the powerful Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, together with the War Production Board and the Government, can today rout the pro-fascist and defeatist tools of Hitler. This can be done effectively only providing that the CIO and all unions in steel, togeter with the government agencies, wipe out discrimination as the primary step necessary to the full integration of Negro workers into all phases of steel production to win the war.

A key point to tackle is the steel industry in the South. Here is a huge reservoir of Negro labor. Of course equal attention must be given to the great steel centers in the North. The South and its people, including the Negro people, without reservation, are fully behind the war program of the government. The South is one of the nation's main war centers, both in human and material resources.

THE SYMBOL OF VULCAN

At the summit of Red Mountain at Birmingham, Alabama, stands Vulcan, the huge iron man rising more than one hundred feet in the air with one of its giant fingers pointing down Jones Valley, in the basin of which is a continuous stretch for almost 25 miles of steel, plate and iron mills.

Vulcan is a symbol of the great steel industry at Birmingham, which is the largest in the South and the third largest in the nation. Up to October, 1941, 13 Southern states, from Virginia to Texas, had been alloted $5,000,000,000 in war contracts, or one-fifth of the nation's total of such contracts. The Birmingham area has a large share of war contracts and the steel mills are running at full capacity.

Vulcan symbolizes also the Negro men of steel. There are 130,000 steel and iron workers in the South. The proportion of Negro workers engaged in steel in the South can be gauged by the number employed at the Ensley plant of the United States Steel Corp. at Birmingham. At that plant there are employed more than 16,000 workers, half of whom are Negroes. A constant stream of young workers from 16 to 24 years of age are being employed there.

MUST RAISE STANDARDS

If, however, the human resources are to work at full capacity for the war program, it is absolutely necessary to raise the economic standards of the workers as a whole in the South, and to wipe out discrimination against Negro workers. In the South and Southwest the average wage for common labor is only 38 cents an hour, while the average wage for common labor in the North is 62 cents an hour. Since 1939 the cost of living in the South has risen 13 per cent; the price of food has risen 20 per cent. On this background one can get a fair picture of the position of Negro families of steel workers. Negroes are almost wholly employed at unskilled labor. Discrimination in advancement to skilled and semi-skilled jobs is the rule.

JAMES W. FORD

The wages of underpaid categories of steel workers must be raised to meet living costs. The average wage of Southern labor, particularly in steel, must be brought up to the minimum of the North. Barriers of discrimination against Negro workers must be broken down, and their right to work at all jobs, skilled and semi-skilled, firmly established by the trade unions. These adjustments are necessary so that physical well-being and morale of Negro and white workers are maintained at a level to assure the highest output.

In some of the mills in the South the SWOC makes no effort whatever to fight against discrimination. The SWOC is required to guard and protect the tremendous Negro labor force in steel as the apple of its eye. This policy must be evoked in the North, too.

JOB TRAINING NEEDED

In Buffalo, New York, as well as in other steel centers, Negro workers are discriminated against in skilled jobs. The trade unions and management must see to it that extensive job training is made available to large masses of Negro workers.

Another matter of vital importance regarding morale as well as physical well-being of Negro workers is the acute housing shortage in industrial centers North and South. Discrimination is practiced against Negroes in private houses. In some cases they are barred by mobs from federal housing projects. Typical of this was the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit. The Federal Government took bold and decisive action by indicting the mobsters and putting the Negroes in the houses. But a new "Sojourner case" is brewing in Buffalo. The Ku Klux Klan and pro-fascist elements are stirring up opposition to the building of a Federal Housing Project for Negro workers.

MUST UNITE ALL GROUPS

Strange as it may seem this opposition is developing in the Polish population, and Catholic priests have been in the forefront of the move against the Negro people. This is all the more astounding because of the character of the war in which our nation is engaged. The United Nations are fighting to re-establish the national life of the Polish people which was destroyed by the Nazis and for democracy and national security in America in the traditions of 1776. But some Polish Americans are allowing themselves to become tools of American pro-fascists against the Negro people. One of the greatest patriots of the American Revolution was the Polish General Kosciusko. When the Revolution was over Kosciusko left his entire fortune of several hundred dollars to establish free schools for Negroes.

Many hundreds of thousands of American workers of various national groups—Italians, Polish, Slavs—are employed in the steel industry. In the early days language and national group problems presented difficulties in the organization and unity of the steel workers. But today when the United Nations and particularly our nation is engaged in a war for the national survival of all nations, the greatest unity must be established between the workers of all races in the steel industry. The trade unions must be foremost in uniting all groups, Negro and white, for maximum production to win the war.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Right!—They Belong In Prison

MAY 4 - 1942

(From the Sunday Herald, Bridgeport, Connecticut.)

• According to The People's Voice, a weekly newspaper edited at New York City by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., executives of other war plants have been riding Thomas I. S. Boak, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., manager of plant personnel, because he hires Negroes.

The People's Voice aims to be "America's Greatest Negro Newspaper," Powell is a New York City councilman, the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. is an important war plant at New Haven, employing 10 per cent men and women Negro workers out of its total payroll.

This plant is now in process of being organized by labor, incidentally in the face of misgivings on Boak's part; **it is also in process of breaking all previous production records.**

Its Negro employes are playing an important role in both of these healthy processes.

If the New York weekly's information is correct and Personnel Manager Boak is being criticized by "men holding similar jobs in other defense firms" because he employs Negroes, **a full government probe is in order.**

MAY 4 - 1942

A full government probe is in order, because personnel managers of other plants, attempting to exert such pressure in such a direction upon Boak, belong in prison.

They are working expressly and almost directly for the fifth column in this state and ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of United States law.

They are attempting by conspiratorial methods to deprive inhabitants of our country of their civil rights, and to subvert the war effort.

There is no other accurate description for their activity.

It won't be long now before America will begin—it has already begun—to express the fact that it is just about fed up with this or any other defeatist fifth column, local fascist, let's-do-business-like-Hitler type of un-Americanism and war effort obstructionism.

These highly placed executives might ponder with profit to themselves Gov. Hurley's recent statement:

"This is no time to attempt to drive a wedge into the economic body of America . . .

MAY 4 - 1942

"All of us in America must understand what the present means to us.

"Those who do not come to this realization shall have ample time to contemplate their mistakes in concentration camps."

A constructive keynote is sounded by Editor Powell to whom an editorial handshake is due.

* * *

To which we add that the Sunday Herald's patriotic rebuke to the pro-Hitler Negro-baiters also deserves an editorial handshake.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO COMPANY HELD UNABLE TO MAKE UNIFORMS

MAY 21 1942

Washington, D. C., May 20 (AP).—A house military affairs subcommittee reported today it had found no evidence "that would even remotely substantiate the charges of racial discrimination" preferred by the American Enterprise Association, Inc., of Toledo, O., against governmental agencies purchasing army uniforms.

The committee report said that the association had charged thru Olander J. Smith, whom it described as a disbarred Negro attorney, that the association was low bidder on two contracts for army overcoats but that the bids were rejected because the bidders were Negroes.

MAY 21 1942

The committee said an inquiry developed the bids were rejected because the association's factory had not been set up, because it was not deemed sound economic policy to start up new units of clothing manufacturers and because contracts were placed only with manufacturers who had been producing satisfactorily for at least one year.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO MACHINISTS GIVEN EMPLOYMENT AT D. C. NAVY YARD

FEB 21 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (ANP)—Progress in the fight against discrimination against Negro skilled workers in the U. S. Navy yards was noted this week in the employment of more than a score of Negro machinists at the Washington Navy yard following their graduation from the apprentice school here.

At the same time, it was learned that between 15 and 20 more Negro workers have been accepted as trainees in the apprentice school. Following graduation, they are expected to receive immediate employment in the Washington Navy yard as machinists third grade.

The banning of Negro trainees from both private and government-owned ship and navy yard apprentice schools has been protested by Negro organizations in various parts of the country protests have been made to the National Defense Advisory commission, and the problem has been turned over to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of labor supply.

FEB 21 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Good Enough to Be Instructor But . . .

Negro Couldn't Get War Plant Job

Discrimination Extends to Jews, Too

MAY 25 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 24.—The damning story of a Negro graduate of a job training school whose color prevented him from getting work in a war plant but whose brilliant record made him an instructor training men for factories which would not employ him was told here Friday by Mark Ethridge of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee to demonstrate the danger to the war effort of jim crowism.

Mr. Ethridge, who is also general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, criticized the discrimination practiced by many of the nation's biggest and most crucial war industries in a speech before the Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems. Hostility to Jews and Negroes, he said, is one if the weightest questions facing the nation's war effort.

MAY 25 1942

He cited the rules of some labor unions which practice discrimination against Negroes and told of one instance where direct Presidential action was taken to overcome a union rule preventing the hiring of a skilled Negro in a shipyard.

"In one case," said Mr. Ethridge, "several factories prevailed upon a technical school to train a large group of boys with the purpose of hiring them as skilled workers as soon as they graduated. In the group were nine Jews and one Negro. The Negro led the entire class, graduating with an average of 98 per cent. All nine of the men were among the first fifteen in the class. When they graduated, however, not one of them was employed by the factories which promoted the school. The Negro was so brilliant that he is now an instructor, turning out men for factries which would not employ him."

The government, too, has discriminated against Negroes, said Mr. Ethridge. He told of one case in which a Negro graduate of Northwestern University Law Shcool could get no better job in a government department than messenger until the FEPC took up the man's case.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

All-Negro Shipbuilding Plant To Employ Over 9,000 Workers

MAY 31 1942

College To Get Opportunity To Become Executives Of New Concern; Dr. Scott To Be Head

MAY 31 1942
By AL WHITE

CHESTER, Pa.—(ANP)—The first official announcement of the proposed expansion at the Sun Shipbuilding corporation plant here, including the erection of a new plant which will be manned entirely by Negroes, was made this week through the office of the president. John G. Pew.

Tentative plans call for the employment of nearly 9,000 workers in every phase of the shipbuliding industry. Negro professional tcehnical and other necessary workers will comprise the personnel of the vast enterprise, the first of its kind ever undertaken anywhere.

Sun Shipbuilding corporation is not a new concern. It is one of the oldest in the east and a recognized going concern, handling millions of dollars of govermental contracts in the course of its business year.

675 IN TRAINING

MAY 31 1942

Already 675 Negroes are in rtaining under skilled whites preparing to take over supervisory positions in the plant and in turn new Negro workers. The new plant is expected to begin operating by August.

Welders, ship fitters, electricians and every type of work known in modern ship building will be handled by Negroes in this yard, from the highest to the lowest grades of work inclusive.

Besides the general run of workers, a complete and competent Negro medical staff and assistants will be properly installed with full equipment.

Recreational facilities will compare favorably with those of other large modern plants. Particular attention will be paid the general welfare and morale of the workers especially recruited for this demonstration.

Housing for the great influx of workers expected will follow the standards generally accepted and set forth through model construction. Some 2,000 men eventually will have to be taken care of in the new housing program, in addition to those already absorbed by present housing facilities.

HUGE ANNUAL PAYROLL

Each worker upon being assigned to a job after fniger-printing and the preliminary examinations, immediately becomes insured to the extent of $1,000 covering any emergency which may arise during the year of the policy runs. Renewals of these policies will no doubt be automatic, officials believe.

To the town of Chester and the adjacent territory, this wholesale employment in the new plant will bring an annual income which is estimated at well over $18,000,,000 in wages alone.

Officials of the company have been considering this move for sometime and before making any decision, made a careful study of the problems involved in the execution of the proposal. It is more than just an attempt to put a lot of people to work. It is an expansion of the Lincolnian theory, "one nation, indivisible" and as such, is a tribute to the company management's belief in making democracy workable.

RIVALRY KEEN

Rivalry among the whites to train the Negroes has been keen. The Negroes selected for the training program have shown an unexpected interest in the new work which is highly gratifying to the sponsors.

With no attempt at segregation, but with a firm conviction that Negro workers can equal other workers when given the proper incentives—promotions to "boss jobs" and such, the management discounts any criticism along this line. It could have followed the same methods adopted in most plants in setting up a new branch hire the generally accepted "ten per cent" quota of Negroes, having the majority workers white.

An advanced idea adopted from methods in use by other large corporations, Sun Shipbuilding Corporation extends an invitation to college students, juniors and seniors, to register as prospective workers with the company. This gives college men an opportunity to become proficient in modern manufacturing methods, accepted the invitation and will report at an early date. It is the plan of the management to use these workers as "islands" around which other workers are grouped. They will act as a sort of cultural leavening for the greater number of workers who have been unable to enjoy unusual educational advantages.

SCOTT PERSONNEL HEAD

The success of the experiment depends entirely upon the workers. The opportunity is theirs. The plant will rise or fall on the work of the individuals. With this in mind, the plant officials called in Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former treasurer of Howard university and now public relations representative with the National Republican Committee to make the initial surveys, submit plans and then join the company staff consultant.

Without the services of other agencies, but sustained by his own wide experience, Dr. Scott proceeded so carefully and so thoroughly his program as submitted to the Sun officials was adopted without change an dwithout hesitancy. Dr. Scott will supervise the entire personnel selection in his capacity as consultant and is making further recommendations to the company officials.

His post with the Sun corporation does not interfere with his duties with the Republican committee as his time is equally divided between the two with the three first days of the week being spent in Washington, the remainder in Chester.

READY BY AUGUST

As stated above, the new plant of eight "cradles" is expected to be in full operation by August, turning out the ships so badly needed to defeat the axis governments and to maintain democracy as the ruling power of the world. Negroes have at last received recognition as one of the great sources of man power and as capable workers. Under the new program, a fuller development is expected and the sponsors of this new program at the Sun feel that the Negro will not let them down in this new effort. Mutual pride will see this.

Dr. Scott has been granted permission by the National Republican Committee to conduct this program along with his present work with the committee.

An announcement of the staff is expected around June 15, Dr. Scott advised the ANP correspondent.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
May 30, 1942

Negro Shipbuilders

An interesting announcement comes from Chester, Pa., where the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is constructing a new shipyard for building of cargo vessels. The plant will have eight building ways and will employ a total of 9,000 men and, as fast as they can be trained, all of them will be Negroes. The personnel director of the project will be Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who was associated with the late Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The company is to be commended for this effort to give Negro workers opportunity to take part in the war program as skilled men. Technical jobs will require many men and these will be trained by white men from other yards of the company. As soon as the new men are considered expert their instructors will withdraw and 9,000 Negroes will be engaged in turning out ships to carry supplies for Uncle Sam to troops in many parts of the world. A fine experiment and one we hope and believe will be attended by success.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

'EXTEND ATLANTIC CHARTER TO ALL PEOPLE,' HIS PLEA

JUN 6 1942

WASHINGTON, June 4—"Discrimination based on race, color or creed must be abolished," Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, told a Memorial Day audience at Arlington National cemetery.

The official voice of the United States State Department was thus added to that of Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Attorney General Biddle and Wendell Willkie.

Welles, in effect, told all Americans, including the Army, Navy and industrialists, that race prejudice is an issue that must be dealt with in this war. It must be abolished.

MUST EXTEND ATLANTIC CHARTER

"The age of imperailism is ended," asserted Mr. Welles. "The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom.

"THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER MUST BE GUARANTEED TO THE WORLD AS A WHOLE—IN ALL OCEANS AND IN ALL CONTINENTS!"

The speech of the Undersecretary apparently places the United States on the side of freedom for all peoples. His is the first official utterance to extend the scope of the famous Atlantic charter which apparently overlooked the peoples of the Pacific, of Asia and of Africa.

Officially, the Undersecretary of State has warned the Bilbos, the Rankins, the Connallys, the Talmadges, and all Americans who are neighbors, that discrimination, based on race, color or creed must be abolished.

He has almost said that those who would rather die first are DOOMED!

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Emmett J. Scott Named Personnel Head; College Men to Get Opportunities

JUN 5 - 1942

Entire Project to Be Staffed by Colored Workers; Construction to Begin Soon on Pennsylvania Plant

CHESTER, Pa. — (ANP) — The first official announcement of the proposed expansion at the Sun Shipbuildng icorporation plant which will be manned entirely by through the office of the president, Negroes, was made this week John G. Pew.

Tentative plans call for the employment of nearly 9,000 workers in every phase of the shipbuilding industry. Negro professional, technical and other necessary workers will comprise the personnel of the vast enterprise, the first of its kind ever undertaken anywhhere.

Sun Shipbuilding corporation is not a new concern. It is one of the oldest in the east and a recognized, going concern, handling millions of dollars of governmental contracts in the course of its business years.

Already 675 Negroes are in training under skilled whites preparing to take over supervisory positions in the plant and in turn train new Negro workers. The new plant is expected to begin operating by August.

ALL KINDS OF WORK

Welders, ship fitters, electricians and every type of work known in modern ship building will be handled by Negroes in this ard, from the highehst to the lowest grades of work inclusive.

Besides the general run of workers, a complete and competent Negro medical staff and assistants will be properly installed with full equipment.

Recreational facilities will compare favorably with those of other large modern plants. Particular attention will be paid the general welfaree and omrale of the workers especially recruited for this demonstration.

Housing for the great influx of workers expected will follow the standards generally accepted and set forth through model construction. Some 2,000 men eventually will have to be taken care of in the new housing program, in addition to those already absorbed by present housing facilities.

Each worker upon being assigned to a job after finger-printing and the preliminary examinations, immediately becomes insured to the extent of '$1,000 covering any emergency which may arise during the year the policy runs. Renewals of these policies will no doubt be automatic, officials believe.

$18,000,000 IN WAGES

To the town of Chester and the adjacent territory, this wholesale employment in the new plant will estimated at well over $18,000,000 bring an annual income which is i wages alone.

Officials of the company have some time and before making any been considering this move for decision, made a careful study of the problems involved in the executive of the proposal. It is more thhan just an attempt to put a lot of people to work. It is an expansion of the Lincolnian theory, "one nation, indivisible" and as such, is a tribute to the company management's belief in making democracy workable.

Rivalry among the whites to train the Negroes has been keen. The Negroes selected for the training program have shown an unexpected interest in the new work, which is highly gratifying to the sponsors.

With no attempt at segregation, but with a firm conviction that Negro workers can equal other workers when given the proper incentives—promotions to "boss jobs" and such, the management discounts any criticism along this line. It could have followed the same methods adopted in most plants in setting up a new branch, hire the generally accepted "ten per cent" quota of Negroes, having the majority workers white.

COLLEGE MEN WANTED

An advanced idea adopted from methods in use by other large corporations, Sun Shipbuilding Corporation extends an invitation to college students, juniors and seniors, to regsiter as prospective workers with the company. This gives college men an opportunity to become proficient in modern manufacturing methods, ar opportunity they have long sought.

Already, one group of 25 college men has accepted the invitation and will report at an early date. It is the plan of the management to see these workers as "islands" around which other owrkers are grouped. They will act as a sort of cultural leavening for the greater number of workers who have been unable to enjoy unsal edcational advantages.

The success of the experience depends entirely upon the workers. The opportunity is theirs. The plant will rise or fall on the work of the individuals. With this in mind, the plant officials called in Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former treasurer of Howard university and now public relations representative with the National Republican Committee to make the initial surveys, submit plans and then join the company staff as consultant.

DR. SCOTT AT HELM

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As stated above, the new plant of eight "cradles" is expected to be in full operation by August, turning out the ships so badly needed to defeat the Axis governments and to maintain democracy as the ruling power of the world. Negroes have at last received recognition as one of the great sources of man power and as capable workers. Under the new program, a fuller development is expected and the sponsors of this new program at the Sun feel that the Negro will not let them down in this new effort. Mutual pride will see to this.

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Newsweek
Davton. Ohio

Jobs for Negroes

America's [illegible] untap[illegible] source of manpower is its Negro population. Last week the big Sun Shipbuilding Corp. of Chester, Pa., announced it would siphon off some of the supply by building the nation's first all-Negro shipyard.

President John G. Pew, whose bustling yards are scheduled to deliver 52 new ships this year, said the new project will have eight ways, employ 9,000 men, lay its first keel around July 1, and use colored men for all labor from welder's helper to supervisor.

The Sun announcement dramatized the job plight of the nation's 13,000,000 Negroes as the country this week rounded out six months of war. Negroes comprise one-tenth of America's population. More than 5,000,000 of them are of working age, including 3,582[illegible]males. More than 2,000,000 are trained, skilled w[illegible]. Yet their ratio of unemployment has been higher than that of white men ever since depression years.

To help solve the problem, President Roosevelt last year set up a Committee on Fair Employment Practices. It made jobs for Negroes its business. It investigated complaints against employers and followed up with orders to stop discrimination where charges were substantiated.

By this week 30 companies had been investigated—eleven in the Los Angeles area, eleven around Chicago and Milwaukee, and eight in New York and New Jersey. The West Coast cases were handled before the committee started handing out citations but cease-and-desist orders were issued in all the others. In the Midwest, all but one company has complied. On the East Coast, where the charges of discrimination were made only last week, prejudice was denied and compliance was indicated.

The committee's efforts and the spread of government war contracts are gradually getting more war jobs for Negroes. Private and navy shipyards, Army ordnance plants at St. Louis and La Porte, Ind., and aircraft factories from coast to coast are using thousands of them. United States Employment Service figures show that Negro job placements in the country as a whole have risen from 20 per cent of the total in 1941 to 27 per cent in the first quarter of this year.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Await Erection Of Plant For All-Negro Staff

Slow Work On Plant Puzzles Colored Group

JUN 8 1942

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Apprehension is felt over the progress of the all Negro cartridge plant planned for this city by the western division of the United States Cartridge Company, giving 4,000 Negroes jobs.

Promised and already under way the slow work on the plant has Negroes wondering if the "peak" employment will be reached without the Negro getting his promise fulfilled.

The plant when erected will be staffed in its entirety by Negroes, with personnel department and all other branches manned by Negroes.

JUN 8 1942

Through this medium, government representatives say, Negroes will get positions they would not get otherwise. They are highly hopeful that the plan goes through and are fearful the U. S. Cartridge company is missing an opportunity to serve the nation and the race.

This is one of the largest cartridge manufacturing concerns in the middle west and the Negroes of this section are looking forward hopefully for the erecting of the new plant.

47h-1942

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

NEGRO VS. WHITE SHIPYARD WORKERS

JUN 1942

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS published a full-page story last week of a plan by a New Orleans shipbuilder to pit white and colored crews against each other in an assembly line method of shipbuilding. The company is expected to employ 60,000 men when production reaches its peak and this should absorb the available supply of skilled shipyard workers along the Gulf Coast, both white and black.

The plan is not new. During the last war, Negro and white riveting and drilling crews competed against each other at the Sparrow Point, Md., Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and at several of the other yards. A Negro was chosen champion riveter of the country and is said to have driven so many rivets he shook his heart out of position.

Another announcement of interest came from Chster, Pa., last week to the effect that the Sun Shipbuilding Company would open a yard to be manned entirely by Negroes except in the executive and supervisory branches, and that Negroes would be trained and promoted in these dapartments as fast as they can quailfy. We understand that Dr. Emmett J. Scott, once secretary of Tuskegee Institute and more recently secretary of Howard University, has been commissioned to round up a supply of skilled Negro craftsmen for this yard, which will employ 9,000 men at capacity.

JUN - 6 1942

Since the United Nations are in desperate need of new ships to offset the toll of Nazi U boats, competition of this nature cannot help but step up the production of ships, but in some quarters the New Orleans experiment is looked upon as a move to divide Negro and white workers in a way that will be harmful to the organized labor movement.

Thomas L. Brown, president of the Interracial Club of 360 West 125th street, wrote The Daily News on this point. Said Mr. Brown:

"Prejudices accumulated by white workers during centuries of American life, fostered by employers whose interest it has been to keep labor divided, can be wiped out wherever an honest effort is made. If white and Negro trainees in the Officers Training School in Ft. Benning, Ga., can live together, eat and sleep in the same barracks and mess halls without segregation of any sort, rate each other in the course of their training (learning thereby that the color of a man's skin has nothing to do with determining his worth)—if that can be done at Ft. Benning, it can be done anywhere.

"The interest of both white and Negro working men in New Orleans, as elsewhere, will best be served when they unite together. Perhaps, Mr. Higgins would not like that."

JUN - 6 1942

The difference of opinion seems to be over the old question of segregation and whether it is wiser to accept such segregated jobs or demand the integration of Negroes into the shipbuilding industry on the same basis as other racial groups. For those of us who must work, the wise thing is to get what work we can but under protest always fighting to show the white man there is no need to separate Negro and white workers doing the same kind of work and to educate the white workers that their problems and those of Negroes are idnetical, so that their prejudices will be gradually eliminated.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal

June 6, 1942

Anti-Negro Strike Contrary To Democracy

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

In this morning's edition of The Knoxville Journal, one caption read "Strike Against Negroes—In Deep North." Such an article certainly should challenge the best thoughts of all Americans in a time when we are so anxious that there be unity in a crisis. Whenever any group of workers feels called upon to refuse other workers the opportunity to participate in the production effort, strictly on the basis of color, then our and their boasts about a Democratic country are empty inanities. Such prejudiced action is fifth column action in the truest sense of the word, and those who encourage this action are America's greatest enemies, this country's most dangerous saboteurs!

Another article this morning stated that "Italians Told U. S. Seeks to Free People." Common decency and self protection, it seems to me says this should begin at home. If we do not give freedom to our own people, how shall we be able to give it to those far removed from us? Let American workers, and laborers, and people in general show by example that they will provide freedom to all citizens regardless of race, creed or color, and perhaps we shall not have a difficult time convincing the German, the Italian, the Japanese common people that their best interests are not served by their present regimes.

Thanks a great deal for the publishing of the picture of a Negro soldier and a write-up about him in the same edition of The Journal. Action of this kind is the type of thing which keeps a little ray of hope in our hearts.

DAVID N. HOWELL.

306 Surrey Road.

Time

Chicago, Illinois

The Duke Gets a Sample

One of the world's stubbornest problems had to be faced, in sample form, last week by the once debonair Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor. He had given up the throne of Britain, and as Governor of the tiny Bahamas he might have been expected to escape grave political difficulties. At the beginning of the week, indeed, he was not even in the Bahamas. He was in the U.S. preparing to celebrate the fifth anniversary of his marriage to his chic Duchess, and he had just lunched at the White House with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But, with the persistence of a bad conscience, the problem pursued him to his Washington case, and presently the Duke had left his Duchess and was flying back to the Bahamas.

JUN 5 1942

What had happened was that some 2,500 Bahamian natives had rioted down Nassau's swank Bay Street, smashing shop windows, helping themselves to expensive liquors, French perfumes, fine English fabrics. Said one excited spectator: "It was just like Pearl Harbor—it came so suddenly." Panicky merchants lowered their hurricane shutters and the British garrison police bore down on the mob. There was wild street fighting. Three of the rioters were killed, 40 arrested. The mob gradually retreated, with its stolen liquor, to native Grant's Town. But peace was not restored until the Duke returned and promised that something would be done about his problem:

What had started the riot was a wage differential, on a U.S. defense job, between native, colored Bahamians (81¢ a day) and imported, white Americans ($1.00 an hour). Promised the Duke: he would return to Washington and take up the matter with the proper Anglo-American authorities, with "a strong feeling that I will not return empty-handed."

JUN 5 1942

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Illinois

WAR PLANT SHUT AS 350 PROTEST NEGRO WORKERS

3,000 Men at Detroit Factory Idle.

Detroit, Mich., June 2 [Special].—Refusal of several hundred members of a United Automobile Workers CIO local to work with 20 Negroes sent into the plant at the request of international union officials led to the closing at noon today of the Chrysler corporation's Dodge truck plant, employing 3,000 men and busy on war work.

JUN 3 1942

From 400 to 500 white employes of the plant held a protest meeting during their lunch hour in front of the plant manager's office demanding removal of the Negroes from the factory. At the end of the lunch period about 350 men refused to return to their machines and the company, unable to continue production, announced a shut down for the rest of the day.

Will Reopen When Men Return.

"We will open up tomorrow morning if men are there to do the work," a company spokesman said tonight.

Morris Field, assistant director of the Chrysler department of the international UAW-CIO, said he has sent representations to protesting members of the local urging that no further protest be made against the presence of the Negroes.

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"The local will have to accept the Negroes," Field asserted. "The UAW and CIO policy calls for equal treatment of Negroes, and so does the American constitution. The union will abide by that policy."

Negroes Entitled to Transfers.

The 20 Negroes were formerly employed at the Dodge Motor plant and were entitled to transfer to the truck plant by seniority under the transfer program worked out last fall for transferring workers from nondefense to defense jobs, J. Lawrence Duncan, local representative of the Negro employment branch of the War Production board, said.

The 20 Negroes showed up at the truck plant this morning and worked until noon while a buzz of discontent mounted among many of their white union co-workers. A demonstration against the Negroes took place inside the plant prior to the outdoor protest meeting, it was said. Threats were made by workers to throw the Negroes out of the factory, but fighting was averted.

Unions Told Not to Bar Negroes From War Work

Washington, June 14 (AP)—A Presidential committee ruled today that two A.F.L. unions in Chicago had prevented Negroes from working on big defense projects and denounced the policy as "undemocratic and degrading" and contrary to orders of President Roosevelt.

In the first such action respecting unions, the President's committee on fair employment practices, created a year ago for the primary purpose of investigating racial discrimination in defense work, sustained charges against Local 597, Steamfitters' Protective Association, and Local 120, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Union.

Directed to Alter Policy.

It directed the unions to "alter or construe" their policies by June 18 so that qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters could be employed on a basis of equality with others.

The action was predicated on the complaints of the Cook County Plumbers' Association and the Cook County Steamfitters' Association, both Negro organizations. The former charged that Negro plumbers were unable to get jobs at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and at the Francis Cabrini defense housing project.

Indirect Ban Charged.

The unions, the Negro plumbers said, had an agreement with certain contractors on the two projects providing that only union members could be employed. The associations said the union did not admit Negroes as members. The only condition under which Negroes could work, the associations contended, was that they be employed by Negro contractors on buildings occupied or being built for Negro owners or tenants.

Violation Is Charged.

The Presidential committee said that under the agreement with the unions the commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and the Chicago Housing Authority "have refused, and still do refuse, to hire Negro steamfitters, and thereby have denied them equitable participation in the national defense program, in violation of the President's executive order."

It declared the agreement "illegal, inoperative, unenforcible" in so far as it prevents employment of Negroes."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Skilled Negroes Needed By Navy

Construction Jobs Are Now Open

Negroes who are between 17 and 50 years of age may now enlist in construction regiments, for general service and for mess attendant duty in the naval reserve, Lt. C. S. Carroll, assistant recruiting officer for Alabama and West Florida, announced Saturday.

Those who are mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians and from more than 50 other different trades may be enlisted in special petty officer ratings and serve with construction regiments on naval bases outside the United States.

Application may be made at any Navy Recruiting Station. Those making application outside of Birmingham will be furnished government transportation to Birmingham for an interview with Lt. Comdr. H. J. Duncan, of New Orleans, who will be in Birmingham June 27, 28 and 29 to interview negroes.

Negroes who enlist for general service will be trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and receive specailized training at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Those who are qualified will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks as well as aviation machinists for duty at naval air stations.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Duke Seeks More Pay For Bahamas

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Promises by the Duke of Windsor that he would do his best to get them wage increases on a new trip to Washington were made natives of Nassau when the governor addressed group following the recent outbreak last week which startled the world.

At the same time, it was announced that a free meal would be furnished the workers at midday, there by saving them money to support their families.

The Duke told the islanders that the wage scale could not be changed without the consent of high Anglo-American authorities, and appealed to the people of the Bahamas to reject the rumors being spread by "certain agitators" that the labor riot of last week resulted from racial questions.

It had been reported that there is a wage differential according to color, although the majority of the workers on the project are Negroes who received the lowest possible rate of pay, although it is higher than that paid the natives on other projects.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DUKE WILL DISCUSS BAHAMAS' ECONOMY

Windsor Believed Anxious To Aid Islands' Laborers

MIAMI, Fla., June 14—(AP)—The Duke of Windsor sped toward Washington Sunday to discuss with Anglo-American authorities the problems arising from a war-collapsed economy that led to rioting in the Bahamas.

So pressing does the royal governor of the Bahamas consider his mission that he will talk business in the National Capital first and then rejoin the Duchess of Windsor after one of the longest separations of their married life. He said it was probable that he would see her next in Baltimore.

They will return to Miami in about a week.

The duke, in Washington on business when rioting broke out in Nassau June 1, flew back. He made two radio addresses, held many conferences and visited a large construction project.

Unskilled laborers at the project rioted in protest to their wage scale of 80 cents a day. Three rioters died. It was pointed out that the 80-cent pay scale, considered adequate when established, proved too low when the tourist business collapsed because of the war. The duke promised to seek a pay raise for the workers.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Rioting in Bahamas Over Wages

Three Killed as 2,500 Protest Pay Injustices

NASSAU, Bahamas, — (ANP) — Three men were killed and several wounded here last week in riots which flared up following demonstration for higher wages by native workmen on an American project.

The natives were protesting wages of four shillings (81 cents) a day in contrasts to far higher sums being paid white workers on the same project, it was said, and rumors were that price increases imposed by merchants, seeking to profit by the high wages being paid American defense workers, accelerated the discontent.

Police and troops were called to restore order after shop windows were smashed, a police station, fire engine, and ambulance burned. The rioters were said to have carried sticks and cutlasses. The three men killed were natives fired upon by British troops.

The Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas, who had been visiting in washington with his duchess, hurried back to Nassau when informed of the disturbances. During his absence. Acting Gov. W. L. Hape decreed a curfew from 8 p. m. Monday until 6 a. m. Tuesday. Rioting had been quelled by the time of the duke's return, but fashionable Bay street shops, which had been looted of liquors, fine French perfumes, and costly English fabrics, continued to remain barred.

Bahamian government officials declare negotiations are in progress to raise the native wage scale on the American project, but that an agreement between the British and American goverments prevents any immeadiate change. The natives had been informed of this situation just prior to the riots, which began as a parade and ended as a mob of approximately 2, 500.

Government authorities disclosed Thursday that 80 persons will be tried for participating in widespread riots that cost three lives and extensive property damage here Monday. The charges to be placed against the men, all understood to be natives, were not revealed.

Around 1,500 natives returned to their jobs Thursday but an 8 p.m. to 6 a. m. curfew remained in effect.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Segregated Shipyard Opposed by N.A.A.C.P.

NEW YORK—Separation of shipbuilding workers into white and colored crews "leads inevitably to misunderstanding and antagonism and frequently to differentials in working conditions," it was asserted yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company at Chester, Pa.

The letter, addressed to Joseph G Pew, president, said the Association "views with concern" the announcement that the company will hire 9,000 Negroes in a separate shipyard. This is diametrically opposite to the principles for which our country is fighting, the Association said.

The NAACP made clear that it does not question the importance of the proposal to the 9,000 Negroes who would be hired. It stated, however, that the plan may be in violation of the President's Executive Order, 8802, which specifically bans discrimination in war industries. Developments of the last few months during which white and colored Americans have begun to work side by side on an equal basis in plants in the North and South are most desirable, the NAACP said.

47h-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Milton Webster of FEPC, Dean Hastie, Layle Lane And Sara Southall Speak

MAY 29 1942

Speakers Say Negro People Want Democracies to Win But Also Want Democracy Practiced at Home Too

MAY 29 1942

By Call Representative

OMAHA, Neb.—A Labor institute which brought speakers from Washngton, Chicago, and New York, was held at the University of Omaha, Saturday and Sunday, May 23 and 24, with 300 white and Negro persons from several Nebraska cities in attendance.

"The Negro, Labor and War," was the theme of the two-day conference sponsored by the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, the Omaha Central Labor union, four local unions, the N.A.A.C.P., the Omaha Urban League in cooperation with the Workers Education Bureau of America and the university.

Prof. Shepard Witman, associate professor of government at Omaha university, served as moderator of the institute. He is known throughout the Middle West for his work with the Public Affairs forums.

The purpose of the conference, as stated by Prof. Witman at the outset, was to "talk about our problems so that we can begin to solve them." "The best way to solve problems," he added, "is to get down and start solving them, and the best way to begin is to talk about them to see what they are."

The institute attempted to take no action. There were no high-sounding resolutions passed, no committees appointed, no final reports made. It was a conference devoted to study, to the dissemination of information important to the worker in these critical times.

SPEAKERS FROM AFAR

The conference leaders formally stated the purpose like this: "We are all seeking the achievement of victory. This institute is devoted to the study of how best the Negro can make his contribution with labor towards that victory."

The importance of this conference in the heart of the corn belt is shown by the caliber of speakers who came from afar to lead the discussions.

From Chicago came Milton P. Webster, vice - president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC). In the absence of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood, Mr. Webster was one of the main conference speakers. Mr. Randolph's absence was termed a "casualty of the war" as he was detained in Washington by an important conference dealing with the war effort.

Flying to Omaha from the far west where he had visited Fort Francis E. Warren in Wyoming, Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, was the main banquet speaker Saturday evening at the Rome hotel. The war department official spoke on "The Negro in the Armed Forces."

'A WORLD OF WAR'

By air from the other end of the country came Layle Lane, a public school teacher in New York city and vice - president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Other leaders of the institute were Sara E. Southall, labor consultant of the labor division of the WPB, who came from Chicago; Roy Brewer, president of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, Grand Island, Neb.; Gordon C. Preble, president of the Omaha Central Labor union, Omaha; Cecil H. Dunaway, field office manager of the Social Security board of Omaha; Senator John Adams Jr., member of the Nebraska unicameral legislature.

After a welcome by Dr. Roland Haynes, president of the university, the conference opened Saturday morning with the introduction of the subject, "A World at War" by Prof. Witman. He spoke of the "global war," describing what had happened in the world since December 7.

Then Mr. Webster told of the "Place of the Negro in the Global War." He stressed the fact that Negroes are interested only in the success of the Democratic countries. He branded as fallacious the theory that Negroes want the Japs to win because they are dark-skinned people.

ALLIES IS NEGRO HOPE

"Negroes do not want the Japs to win," he said. "The Japs are just as totalitarian as the Germans. The Jap program is disastrous to the Negro. All the Japanese want is more and they are not particular who they trample down to get it. Considering how the Japs mistreat their fellow Orientals—the Chinese, who are closer to them than Negroes ever could be, there would be no hope for the

"In a democracy," he said, "at least we have the opportunity to fight for our rights. If deprived of this right, our situation would Negro in a Japanese victory, Mr. Webster said as he reiterated that Negroes must of necessity align themselves with the democracies. be hopeless. Webster said that the Negro today occupies the same position that organized labor occupied some years ago.

The only hope of the race is with the Allies, therefore Negroes must throw all their strength and power behind the democracies.

"But while we are fighting an all-out war against the Axis," he added, "and while everybody is thinking about democracy, we must fight to straighten out this brand of democracy' we have been having at home so that the colored men giving their lives for democracy will not die in vain."

JAPS SURPPRESS WHITES

Following Mr. Webster, Miss Layne, speaking on "Related Problems," told what education can do toward winning the war on democracy.

She said that the schools of today must become closer to and must better serve the community. She gave the recent sugar rationing registration as an example of the new type of contact that the schools must have with the citizen.

She reemphasized Mr. Webster's point that Negroes are whole-heartedly behind the democratic countries. "I don't know of a single colored person who wants the Japs to win," she said, "but there is a definite feeling that if America really wants to fight for democracy, it must practice it at home. She said that when the Japs changed conditions in the Philippines and erected signs telling white people what they could and could not do, white persons felt for the first time some of the things that Negroes have suffered in America all these years.

"The Negro and Production" was the theme of the Saturday afternoon session, with Mr. Webster and Sara Southall of Chicago as the main speakers.

Webster spoke on collective bargaining, saying that the victory of the Pullman porters in winning recognition from the Pullman company was the best example of collective bargaining among Negroes. He said that Negroes are 99 and one-half percent workers, and told of the necessity of organization.

"One of the geat needs now," he said, "is the development of a working class leadership to lead a working class people. The leaders must spring from the people," he said.

ATTACK LABOR UNIONS

Webster denounced Negroes for their shortcomings and told of the bitter fight the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters had with so-called Negro leaders who opposed the organization of the porters. He said Negroes had hampered the union movement in the steel industry and in the auto workers union.

He attacked those unions which still "are stupid enough" to bar Negroes from membership, saying that they must learn that workers must be taken in time for the part they play in industry, not for their color.

Webster said that Negroes are tired of being pushed around and no longer are going to "take it." "We are going to fight back," he said. He said that white persons are not in a position to appreciate the sting of racial prejudice. They have no way of knowing how it feels to have money in your pocket but at the same time are denied the right to buy a meal.

MUST FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

He struck an optimistic note when he said that the labor movement is making the greatest progress in race relations in this country today. He said that it is bringing the white and black worker together.

Just as the Negro today has to fight for his rights, so some years ago did white labor leaders have to fight for the rights of labor. He recalled that white soldiers shot white men in the back in the railroad strike in 1893.

A discussion of "Labor and Social Security" was held at the Sunday morning session with Mr. Dunaway speaking on the social security program; Senator Adams talked on Nebraska's social security laws, and Judge Hastie spoke on the Workmen's compensation laws.

Father J. L. Fitzpatrick of Creighton university spoke on "Religion and Labor," replacing Father Flannagan of Boys' Town, who was unable to appear.

Father Fitzgerald said that the Catholic church has always been interested in the lot of the working man and that as early as 1891, the encyclical letters dealing with the humane treatment of labor had been issued by the Pope.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

The conference was climaxed on Sunday afernoon with a round table discussion on "The Negro in the War and Post War Economy." Participants were Prof. Witman, Layle Lane, Judge Hastie, C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call in Kansas City, and Mrs. C. K. Ross, member of the board of education of Omaha.

In addition to the conference leaders, the following persons from out of town attended the conference. Myron K. Fowler, Elmer E. Howe, E. F. Noble, Oscar Gray, all of Grand Island; R. L. Malone, Lincoln, Neb., division of Unemployment Compensation; Mildred T. Woods, Lincoln Urban League; Mr. and Mrs. Chester Adams of Lincoln; J. D. Bowen and Rev. O. J. Burchardt, Lincoln; Arthur C. Ward, Norfolk, Neb.; Clyde Cooley, Council Bluffs, Iowa; E. Vincent Suitt and Thomas A. Webster, of Kansas City Urban League; John C. Getru, D. A. Pierce, F. M. McGinnis, Kansas City; C. E. Parks, F. Beard of Chicago; C. B. Heninger, Aurora, Ill., and T. J. Lloyd of Salt Lake City, both representing the butchers organization, A. F. of L.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Pa. QM Depot Sets Democratic Example

JUN 2 - 1942

By LEON SNEAD

PHILADELPHIA

Before the world began splitting at the seams, Irving T. Nutt used to spend from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year—and find time to get in a few exciting games of contract bridge.

Now, however, the bridge table is "gone with the war" for Nutt, who in the last ten months has spent about a billion and a half bucks, as civilian head of the Philadelphia quartermaster depot's fiscal division, without yelling for an aspirin.

Army's Official Tailor

Sprawled over some ninety acres in South Philadelphia, the depot is one of the important cogs in Uncle Sam's war with the Axis, although it spews out no tanks, dive bombers nor ammunition.

JUN 2 - 1942

Largest purchaser of textiles and textile products in the world, it is the official "tailor" of the army, supply the soldier with everything from his skin out, plus blankets, mattresses, sheets and pillowcases, tape, buttons, thread, medals and insignia, flags, banners, guidons, standards, mosquito bars and headnets, nurses' uniforms and even band instruments.

Interracial Example

JUN 2 - 1942

The depot itself turns out only one per cent of the uniforms, etc. The rest is done by private concerns through quartermaster contracts. All of the work, however, must measure up to the high standards of the army and a corps of specially trained inspectors puts everything through a rigid test to assure our men in the field the best in quality and comfort.

Colored employees are scattered liberally throughout this huge plant (whose personel is close to 12,000) in just about every department; doing their jobs side by side with white workers. In the offices or in the factories, the policy is the same.

So integrated are the employees that the AFRO camerman had to walk around fully ten minutes before he could find three colored girls working close enough together on a sewing machine battery to be photographed.

Dixie-Born Chief Fair

The man that everybody seems to swear by for being honest and fair is Brigadier General William A. McCain, commanding officer of the depot. Curiously the general is from Mississippi, but apparently brought nothing out of "Ol' Miss," as one employee put it, but his drawl and a practical understanding of the Constitution.

"As you can see, we have no segregation here," said the general, "and as long as I am here it will stay that way. We all have a job to do and we'll do it together."

It was learned from reliable sources that a white girl once reported to the depot, announcing that she didn't like colored people and wouldn't work with them. She was put under a young colored woman for training. When her apprentice period was up, the new employee and her colored co-worker had become such good friends that she didn't want to be changed.

JUN 2 - 1942

Nutt Well Paid

Nutt, who lives at 3853 North Sixteenth Street, is the second highest paid person at the depot, his salary topping that of the commanding general.

As senior administrative assistant of the fiscal division he ranks next to the army officer in charge of the division, is actually the purse-string puller for the millions of dollars in contracts let by the depot.

The responsibility for all the accounting and administrative procedure falls on him and he has never had a penny shortage in the twenty-five years he's held the position.

Army Likes His System

So accurate, reliable, and time-saving is the accounting system he installed that the War Department is studying it with the intention of making it standard at the other quartermaster depots.

With the depot's tempo stepped up by the war effort, he has 2,000 colored and white employees under his immediate jurisdiction; normally there are about 800. He was holding down the same position during the last war, so the rush of the present emergency is nothing new to him.

H. U. Graduate

A graduate of Howard University, Nutt is 48 and married. Before moving to Philadelphia six years ago, he lived across the river in Camden, N.J., where he was a member of the board of education.

JUN 2 - 1942

Nutt's employment in the department is no outstanding exception. His first assistant, Clarence A. Monroe, has been with the quartermaster depot here for twenty-four years, and the senior clerk, Elmer A. Congo, of Haddon Township, N.J., is a veteran of twenty-three years' service.

Born in Merchantville, N.J., a widower, finished Philadelphia Central High and attended Temple and Penn Universities. Now living at 304 N. Forty-first Street, he is a vestryman at St. Thomas P.E. Church, grand auditor of the Pennsylvania Masons, and a member of the Pyramid Club's board of directors.

He, too, is a B.W. (before the war) bridge player.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Plan To Set Up All Race Unit

JUN 6 - 1942

Emmett J. Scott Director Of Personnel

CHESTER, Pa. — Nine thousand Negroes will staff the new Sun Shipbuilding Company here, at first as laborers under the supervision of white personnel but under colored as soon as men now on the payroll can be trained for promotion to supervisory posts, President John G. Pew announced Tuesday.

"It is our intention to make the shipyard, designated as number 4 of our Chester plant, an all-Negro project," he promised.

Employment preferences will be given to workers of the area in which the plant is located, the announcement said.

EMMETT SCOTT NAMED

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, was named personnel director of the new plant. Dr. Scott, a well known educator, has for the last several years served as public relations counsel for the Republican Party.

JUN 6 - 1942

The Sun announcement, coming at a time when a relentless fight is being waged to intergrate Negroes into all phases of defense work, is the boldest stroke of democracy struck by any company thus far.

Speculation is that the action is the result of the desire of the company to speed up production in the all-out war effort.

VOLUNTARY MOVE

JUN 6 1942

Announcement that Negroes already on the payroll will be trained for supervisory duty suggests that the firm has not been under FEPC scrutiny and no discrimination has been practiced in hiring workers.

Sun's action looms to inspire other firms to fall in line with the President's demand that all available manpower be used to bolster war production.

Strike Called After Arsenal Hires Negroes

U.A.W. President Says Walkout Unauthorized

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Detroit, June 18 (AP)—Protesting the employment of eight Negroes to operate machines formerly used by white workers, several thousand day shift employes, members of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, stopped work today at the Hudson naval ordnance arsenal.

Immediately, R. J. Thomas, U.A.W.-C.I.O. president, denounced the stoppage as a "flagrantt violation" of the union constitution and ordered the workers to return to their jobs "at once" or face expulsion.

Knox Calls Men Disloyal

At the same time, Secretary of Navy Knox, in a telegram to Capt. A. S. Wotherspoon, in charge of the plant, declared the work stoppage "warrants assumption that the men are not only disloyal and subject to immediate dismissal, but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other plants engaged in war production."

JUN 19 1942

The plant, operated by Hudson Motor Car Company, is owned by the government, which bears all operating costs. It is engaged solely in war production and has been designated as a military reservation.

Captain Wotherspoon said the stoppage halted all day production and that only a part of the afternoon shift reported for work.

Thomas Calls Act Sabotage.

"The plant management was carrying out the instructions of President Roosevelt in avoiding racial discrimination by advancing Negro workers to production jobs," he said.

Thomas said the walkout "amounts to sabotage of our war effort and plays into the hands of the enemies of our nation."

JUN 19 1942

He said the stoppage violated the union constitution provisions regarding race discrimination and also the section stating there can be no cessation of work except on authorization of the international union.

47h-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Robert Weaver Heads Negro Manpower Service

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced Saturday the establishment within the War Manpower Commission of a Negro Manpower Service to work for the full utilization of Negroes in the training and employment phases of the war production program.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed director of the new division which will operate under Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director of the War Manpower Commission.

The Negro Manpower service will assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries and will compile and disseminate information relative to availability of Negro manpower and training programs. It will direct attention to possibilities for utilization of Negro manpower when local training programs and defense housing projects are being planned.

The service will also cooperate with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints involving discrimination or failure to utilize, to the fullest extent, available Negro manpower, or to extend training privileges to Negroes. It will present to prospective employers and to labor organizations the accumulated experiences in the field of Negro employment and indicate methods of achieving such employment with a minimum of difficulty.

Dr. Weaver, prior to his appointment as director of the Negro Manpower Service was chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the OPM and WPB for the last two years. Earlier he had served as adviser on Negro Affairs to the Department of Interior and the United States Housing Authority. He is a native of Washington, D. C.

JUN 26 1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

M'NUTT JOB ORDER HINTS COMPULSION

Forcing of Skills Into Vital Channels Is Sensed in One of 8 Directives

JUN 25 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 24—Eight directives to promote "effective mobilization and utilization of the nation's manpower," were sent out today by Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission.

While most of them deal with coordination of information relative to manpower supply, and a program to "channel" available manpower where it may be required into war industry or agriculture, a directive on placement priorities, and another to encourage the transfer of workers to essential activities are regarded as dealing most directly with the actual handling of labor for the most pressing phases of war production.

The directive on placement priorities which was the subject of spirited debate at meetings of the commission's labor-management policy committee states that the war program requires that priorities be accorded in the recruitment of workers for, and the placement of such workers in essential activities.

Worker Recruiting Encouraged

As a result, the United States Employment Service was directed to take such action as may be necessary to assure that each local employment office shall expedite the recruitment of all workers for essential activities.

Thus, the Director of the United States Employment Service is permitted to withhold referrals to jobs in companies where:

"(A): The wages and conditions of work are not at least as advantageous to a worker referred to a job opening therein, as those prevailing for similar work in similar establishments in the industrial area; or

"(B): Proper measures have not been or will not be instituted to reduce or eliminate its use of or need for workers in critical war occupations by effective utilization, through training, upgrading, appropriate personnel transfers and job simplification, of the workers employed in such establishments; or

"(C): Its need for additional workers in critical war occupations can be reduced or eliminated by the transfer of workers, employed in non-essential activities in such establishment or in another employing establishment under the same ownership or control in the industrial area."

The order to the United States Employment Service dealing with encouragement of transfers to essential activities directs that service to complete an occupational classification of each registrant under the Selective Service Act of 1940.

Best Skills to Be Used

The Employment Service further is directed to request each registrant whose occupational questionnaire shows that he is qualified to perform service in an essential occupation to report to his nearest public employment office if he is not utilizing his highest skill in an essential activity.

Although the wording of the directive indicates that the qualified person may or may not take the position which is consonant with his highest skill, it was reported that behind this language was the possibility that if the policy proves inadequate the individual may be compelled to take the position for which he is fitted.

This directive sets forth that if the registrant is "not utilizing his highest skill in an essential activity, the United States Employment Service shall exert all reasonable efforts to persuade such registrant to transfer to suitable work for which he is needed in an essential activity."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

FEAR 'WHITE WASH'

Arms Plant Puts On Fifty Women

It was announced Thursday by official Kirk of the St. Louis Ordnance Co. of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant of the U. S. Cartridge Co., that 72 matrons have been placed in the employment of the war production center.

The company spokesman stated that a building in the plant will be manned by colored whose placement will begin as soon as sufficient number can be trained at the U. S. training school to fill the posts.

More than 400 Negro citizens marched around The Small Arms Plant Saturday, June 20th in protest because of the company's discrimination against Negroes in employment. The marchers were a true cross-section of the St. Louis Negro Community. Seen in the dignified procession were laborers, ministers, railroad men, waiters, doctors, judges, teachers, social workers, lawyers, stenographers housewives. They carried banners with the inscription such as "We Fight for The Right to Work as Well as Die for Victory for The United Nations," "Racial Discrimination is Sabotage," "Where is Your Conscience Fellow Americans," "20,500 Workers employed and Not One Negro in Production," "8,000 Women employed in this plant and not one Negro Woman," "Negro Robert Brooks Died First in the Firing Line at Pearl Harbor, Why Must We be last in The Production Line at Small Arms."

Pay Raised

The local headquarters of The Fair Employment Practices Committee the March-on-Washington Committee invites and urges every Negro who has been refused employment in any category or skill because of his or her color to come to the Committee headquarters in Room 412, Peoples Finance Bldg., to discuss the matter with the Complaints Division. If it is found that the individual has a legitimate complaint it will be put into proper form and submitted directly to the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The regular meetings of the local unit of the March-on-Washington Committee are held on each Wednesday at 8 p.m. These meetings will be held at the Pine Street YMCA until further notice. The effectiveness of a movement such as this depends to a large extent upon the size of the base membership. It is therefore highly important that every Negro, man or woman, who believes in the group standing upon its feet and fighting its own battle should become a member of the movement.

A number of the local leaders of the March-on-Washington Movement are going to Chicago on Friday, June 26, to attend the great protest meeting being sponsored by the Chicago Unit in the Coliseum in Chicago on that date.

Plan 2nd March

Plans are under way for a second and much larger march on "Small Arms." Committee spokesmen say that arrangements are being made to have at least 2,000 people participate in the next demonstration at the plant. However, they said in fairness to the management the second demonstration will be held in abeyance for a short time to determine whether or not the company intends to carry out, in letter and spirit, President Roosevelt's executive order No. 8802.

The local unit of the March-on-Washington Committee is in process of mapping out detailed plans for calling to public attention and bringing mass pressure to bear on the continued refusal of other local war plants such as Curtiss Wright, Carter Carbuerator McQuay-Norris to comply with the President's Executive Order.

. Steps are being taken to assure the Fair Employment Practices Committee coming to St. Louis to hold public hearings with the view of ascertaining facts and correcting the existing, deplorable conditions.

Not To Cease

In order that there will be no white-washing of local discriminations and in order to facilitate the investigation by the March-on-Washington Committee announced that some results have been obtained already. Just before the march got under way the management of the company announced that they planned to immediately place Negroes in training with the view of putting them into production. Steps have already been taken to place a corps of Negro women matrons. The committee was informed that Negro porters employed in the plant were notified Monday, June 22 that their rates of pay were being raised 5c and 10c per hour. This is the first raise received by Negro employes in the plant notwithstanding the fact that other employes received automatic pay raises after 30, 90 and 120 days of employment.

The Committee spokesmen went on to state that there is no intention on the part of the Negro community to let up in its fight on Small Arms because of these few token jobs and minor considerations. It was pointed out that under President Roosevelt's order on abolishing discrimination, the Negro citizens of St. Louis have a right to thousands of jobs in all categories in this immense plant.

Demand Fair Play

Immediately following the dramatic march on the plant last Saturday the following wire was sent to Messrs. Wm. Bassett, General Superintendent and O. V. Rickard, head of the Industrial Relations Department of U. S. Cartridge Company:

"Mr. William Bassett
Gen. Supt. U. S. Cartridge Co.,
3000 Locust Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Today's demonstration before your plant was a mere token of what the Negro people think of, and how they resent the discriminatory policies and anti-democratic attitudes of the U. S. Cartridge Co. All of which flagrantly violate the declared policy of the American People as expressed in President Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802. Your discriminatory practices forced us to take this issue into the streets. We propose to keep it in the streets until it is settled and settled right. We are prepared to return to your plant and will return with constantly increasing numbers until President Roosevelt's Order No. 8802 has been complied with in good faith, adequately, and without any deceptive avoidance of its true spirit and import.
(Same Wire to Richard).
March-on-Washington Comm.,
St. Louis Unit
By: T. D. McNeal, Chairman."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

MORE SKILLED WAR WORKERS NEEDED

War industries as well as private industries are calling more and more for skilled workers of nearly every kind. Never before has this nation faced such a tremendous shortage of real skilled workers. The need of skilled labor to carry on the war, according to Richard L. Stokes, has caused the United States to tackle the greatest educational program in its history. Mr. Stokes, who is the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post, estimated that we have more than 7 1-2 million on the job now and by December of this year the number will reach 10 1-2 million. If the war lasts 18 months longer, we will have 20 1-2 million men engaged in war industries.

Negroes everywhere should focus their attention on getting trained for defense work as quickly as possible. The slothfulness of firms and the color bar of labor unions that hold contracts on these jobs should not discourage race workers from taking advantage of every opportunity to get training for every type of work to be offered. This applies to both men and women.

Despite discriminatory practices by labor unions in employing Negroes, many of them are being integrated into defense industries. Many youths, trained by the National Youth Administration, have been hired in defense industries including shipyards and other war plants. Also the training colored youths have been given in the CCC camps has been very helpful in fitting draftees into occupations connected with the Army.

As a race we should not sit idly by waiting for something to happen before we take advantage of training opportunities open to us. We should not blame color alone for all our failure to get employment. It is largely due to the lack of training.

The American Federation of Labor has vigourously opposed school boards providing vocational training, especially in trades, for fear Negroes would become competitors of white workers. It takes time and sacrifice to prepare for the better paying positions. Too many young people are not willing to make the necessary sacrifice by giving up some of their pleasure for apprentice work. It is folly to hope to get a good paying position without training.

The Labor News urges all high school graduates who possibly can to register in defense classes of some type. Our country must have young men and women with sound minds and strong bodies who are not afraid to work.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Alabama To Train Negro Citizens For War Jobs

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25 (ANP)—At a conference here last Wednesday, with E. M. Bonner representing Gov. Dixon, a program was formulated under which qualified colored citizens of the state will be trained for defense jobs.

It was announced that courses in engineering, science and management will be taught at Tuskegee institute, Huntsville A. & M. college and possibly other institutions. Because these schools cannot qualify directly under the federal law, the courses will be sponsored nominally by the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic institute.

It was explained that Federal law required that such courses be sponsored only by schools which awarded degrees in engineering in 1940-41. Mr. Bonner, the governor's representative, said the courses would be started at once, that eight to 16 weeks will be required for completion.

Pittsburgh, Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

ISSUES CALL FOR SKILLED TECHNICIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9—(ANP)—Indicative of the growing importance of America's all-out for war effort and the present need for skilled workers and technicians, the U. S. Civil Service commission has announced several examinations to obtain qualified men and women to help keep the Stars and Stripes flying proudly to the wind.

Applications for the following positions will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met, and must be filed with the U. S. Civil Service commission, Washington, D. C.

Junior public health nurse, $1,800 a year; radio monitoring officer and assistant radio monitoring, $2,600 a year.

Applications for several other positions will also be accepted until the needs of the service have been met, and appointments will be known as War Service appointments—generally speaking for the duration of the War, and in case to extend more than six months, thereafter.

The positions: chemists, $2,600 a year to $5,600; meteorologist, $2,600 to $5,600 a year; physicists, $2,600 to $5,600 a year and metallurgists, $2,600 to $5,600 a ...

Youth In Ala. Gets New Break In Defense Training

TUSKEGEE ALABAMA.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Timothy W. Jones, head of the Electrical Department at Tuskegee Institute has recently been appointed coordinator for Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training courses for Negroes for the state of Alabama.

E. S. M. W. T., as these courses are popularly called, is provided for under the Labor Federal Security Appropriation Act. The courses are designed to train men to meet the wartime shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the National Defense effort. Both industrial and civil service positions are included in this definition. E. S. M. W. T. training in Alabama, will be jointly sponsored by the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Actual training will be offered by Tuskegee Institute, F. D. Patterson, president; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, W. A. Bell, president; A. & M. College, Huntsville, J. F. Drake, president; and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, H. C. Trenholm, president.

The coordinator, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is empowered, by the sponsoring institutions, to set up other training centers when necessary and practical." The Informer

E. S. M. W. T. training will consist of in-service courses, designed to permit individuals already employed to advance to positions of more responsibility and higher pay, and pre-service courses, designed to train unemployed youth. In all cases, the industry in question must be essential to the war effort.

Of particular interest to Negro youth is the fact that E. S. M. W. T. courses will enable him to qualify for certain Civil Service positions previously out of his reach beause of requirements in experience. Among the Civil Service positions for which E. S. M. T. may be substituted for experience are: (1) Radio-Mechanic Technician; $1440 to $2300; (2) Technical and Scientific Aides, specific fields; radio, explosives, chemistry, physics and fuels, $1440 to $2000; (3) Inspector of powder and explosives, $1620 to $2600; (4) Engineering Aides, photogrammetric or topographic, $1440 to $2600. Houston, Tex.

The only requirement for admission to an E. S. M. W. T. course is a high school education. Old women as well as young men are eligible. Tuition is free. Students must defray their own living expenses. It is hoped that courses will begin during the latter part of July.

Instructors for E. S. M. W. T. courses must hold college degrees in their field of specialization.

T. W. Jones, the recently appointed coordinator for E. S. M. W. T. in Alabama, is well prepared by training and experience for his new duties. He is on leave from his position as head of the Electrical Department for the duration of the war.

Before taking over his duties at Tuskegee Institute he was head of the Physics Department at Prairie View State College, Texas. Previous to this he was engaged in electrical contracting in the city of Chicago and as electrician for the Illinois Steel Company at Gary, Indiana.

Mr. Jones completed his high school and basic training in electricity at Tuskegee Institute. He also holds his B. S. and M. S. degrees in electrical engineering from Iowa State College.

47h-1942

Negro Women Say: Join Us In Detroit Job Campaign

"The Daily Worker"
New York, N.Y.

SEP 27 1942

By Mattiellee Woodson

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—It was last winter during the Ford Foundry election in Local 600 of the United Auto Workers, CIO, that we Negro women found out the Ford Motor Company was hiring women.

Negro and white women were at the gates of the Ford Rouge plant as early as five o'clock in the morning, in the rain, snow and zero weather. Some stayed all day, or until the mounted police drove them away like cattle.

White women were let in the gates by service men, while our women were told to stand on the other side of the gates. Some got tired of waiting and started pushing through. A few got to the employment office. They were given applications to mail back to the office, while the white women were interviewed right there.

The anxiety became tense because women were being hired, but no Negro women.

Feb. 16, 1942, men from 20 to 45 years of age registered to fight to defend the democracy of this country. We knew the women would have to take their place in industry, making armaments such as tanks, guns and airplanes.

The following day, a few of our Ford union brothers with some of us wives of Negro workers organized Women's Industrial Job Committees. The women felt it their duty to register for employment. The committee included Marie Jones, Mayola Morgan, myself, James Anderson, Otis Eaton, Nelson Davis and Sam Atkins.

Five hundred women, led by this group, marched to the gates of the Ford Rouge plant to apply for jobs. Because of newspaper publicity, this action attracted nation-wide attention.

Personnel Director Lied

Representatives of the women were told by Willis Ward, one of the company's directors of Negro personnel, that there was no discrimination against Negro women. Finally, he said that he would not negotiate with an outside committee because of an agreement with the union. He gave the struggle at the Sojourner Truth Housing Project as an excuse for the company's refusal to consider hiring Negro women, saying that the workers would fight each other in the plant because of race hatred engendered by this incident.

We knew this was not true.

Later, at a General Council Meeting of Local 600, Dick Leonard stated that the wife of any employee who was drafted would be hired in his place. This has not been done in the case of a single Negro woman, although several have husbands in service.

People from all walks of life gave their support to our committee. Senator Charles Diggs volunteered to work with us. Later, he was elected chairman and I was made secretary. Ministers, teachers, doctors, society leaders, housewives were among those who played a prominent part in our drive.

It was decided that Negro women should register with the Michigan Employment Service Commission, get their birth certificates and register for defense training.

To date, 800 Negro women registered with our committee have received defense training. Several factories have been visited by our committee. Questionnaires have been mailed to many others.

The Allen Industry is the only factory employing Negro women—and here it happened through the alertness of James Walker, the union's chief steward. Murray Body hired 11 Negro women—as custodians, not as workers on the belt line. Packard interviewed our women, and their personnel director has stated that the next time women are hired they will be Negroes. Later, plant officials announced that a separate plant will be opened for the hiring of Negro women with Negro instructors. Their attitude is one of open, rank discrimination.

White Women Must Help

In the past, the only job experience of most Negro women has been as domestic workers. But the time has come now when, instead of Negro women working for white women, and white women working for the white bosses, we must work side by side, regardless of race, creed or color, for the same democratic freedom for all.

As American women, we are going to play an important role in winning this war. Only through joint effort can the barriers of discrimination be broken down. Our own union sisters and Communist Party women, white as well as Negro, must do the job, by speaking on this matter wherever possible, educating other women.

Women in our Ford auxiliary have set an example, carrying on a regular educational and social program to break down this old idea of race hatred. Weekly meetings are held, to keep the women informed of our progress in the fight for jobs for Negro women.

A group of about 100 women meet every Thursday on the lower east side, headed by Carter Jones. We plan to organize such groups on the north side, west side and all over Detroit.

These women are depending on the CIO for leadership and help.

I urge all Communist Party members, both men and women, to take up this question of discrimination against Negro women where they work and in their local meetings.

The opening of the Second Front makes it urgent that Negro women receive jobs in industry NOW! Negro women do not know about the Second Front. Once they get jobs, they can become educated through CIO channels.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Employment Service Order to Be Altered

SEP 26 1942

WASHINGTON.

Following a storm of protest over its provisions which national race and labor organizations charged "permitted discrimination in the referral of job applicants," C-45, United States Employment Service operations bulletin, is being revised, the AFRO learned this week.

The bulletin was sharply attacked by the NAACP, the United Federal Workers of America and other groups as leading to increased discrimination in war industry after it was learned that one of its provisions directed the service to respect discriminatory specifications in employers' requisitions for workers.

Charging that the measure was in direct violation of Executive Order 8802, which forbids discrimination on the basis of color, these organizations urged its cancellation.

Dr. Reid Plans Changes

John J. Corson, national director of the USES, defended the bulletin, declaring that it was born of sheer necessity and that the USES had no power to enforce anti-discrimination clauses.

The AFRO learned on Monday, however, that revision of the bulletin had been undertaken by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, special consultant on racial affairs for USES.

What changes the revision will entail could not be ascertained due to Dr. Reid's absence from the city. The revised form, however, will be submitted to officials of the agency upon his return.

SHIP-BUILDER: It takes tough men to build tough ships, men who put their own brawn into them, men who laugh at a tough job.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

How Baltimore Negroes Are Barred From Private And War Industries

SEP 26 1942

(Editorial Reprint from The Baltimore Evening Sun)

EDITOR'S NOTE: In Baltimore we are confronted with a paradox. On the one hand, there is a desperate need of skilled workers in the war industries. On the other hand, practically no attention has been given to the training of Negroes for these jobs.

IN Baltimore there exists a big potential source of labor for the war industries which, so far, has hardly been touched—the Negro population. We printed something about this yesterday. So far, very few Negroes indeed have been absorbed by the war industries in skilled or semi-skilled occupations. It has been argued occasionally that as a group the Negroes are not capable of skilled or semi-skilled work. Like most such easy generalizations, this one is very hard to prove. Though it is doubtless true that there are many Negroes who lack the capacity for skilled work, the number of exceptions is so great, the evidence is so abundant, that this generalization hardly needs to be given further consideration.

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Some time ago the State vocational defense program, forseeing the time when the supplying of white skilled labor would be exhausted, inaugurated defense vocation training classes for Negroes. Up to the middle of March, 370 semi-skilled Negro workers had been graduated from these classes.

Of this number, 128 have been placed in employment, almost entirely with the Glenn L. Martin Company. Twenty-seven found jobs on their own, chiefly as unskilled labor, in spite of their training. Regarding 172 of them there is no information, save that a considerable number of them left Baltimore to find work somewhere else. The remaining 43 are still "available."

In short, of 370 who demonstrated their capacity for semi-skilled work, less than half were actually hired by Baltimore's war industries.

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During a recent three-week period, the Baltimore office of the United States Employment Service placed 885 Negroes in jobs, not including service classifications, such as housework, restaurant employment and so forth.

Of this number, 713 were placed as unskilled labor. Those who were given work in skilled occupations numbered exactly 9.. The remaining 163 were classified as semi-skilled. Both the skilled and the semi-skilled were hired by the Glenn L. Martin Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and Edgewood Arsenal.

From these figures it is clear that Baltimore's reserve of Negro labor is not being drawn upon to any great extent for anything but common labor by the war industries, or in fact any other industries, in this area.

Why is this?

First of all, there is of course the fact that despite the size of our local supply of Negro labor, there is no considerable supply of skilled Negro labor. And since large numbers of Negroes are perfectly capable of acquiring skills, it must be obvious therefore that the shortage of Negro skilled labor is owning largely to barriers which they must surmount, first in acquiring skills and second finding a chance to use them.

What are these barriers?

One is the conviction of many employers that white and Negro mechanics will not work well together. No matter what his personal feelings may be, an employer will not be inclined to employ Negro labor if it opens the prospect of morale difficulties in his plant.

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Another very important barrier is that in many trades Negroes are excluded from union membership, a fact which ordinarily prevents their employment in the big unionized shops.

Actually, apart from the three war industries which are now employing skilled Negroes in small numbers, the only local employment opportunities in the skilled categories are offered by contractors working for the Federal Government on defense housing projects. The Government requires that there shall be no discrimination because of race, color or religion. Even so, the number of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes appointed by these contractors is small.

There is only one licensed Negro plumber in Baltimore, and this license was issued only recently after years of pressure on the State Licensing Board. This plumber works on a housing project.

AS EVERYONE knows, there is a growing shortage of skilled workers in the war industries—a shortage that becomes steadily more acute as these industries expand. Baltimore's own war industries have completely exhausted the local supply of skilled labor, and have been lately beating the bushes in the surrounding States (without much success) for additional skilled personnel.

Thus, from now on, it will be necessary to rely more and more on semi-skilled workers and those who are capable, with training, of acquiring skill.

There is only one licensed Negro electrician. He works on a housing project.

There are two plasterers. They work on a housing project by virtue of work permits issued by the local plasterers' union. They have not been admitted to the union.

Approximately forty Negro bricklayers are working on Baltimore housing projects. Excluded from the local bricklayers' union they have hit on the expedient of joining a Washington local to obtain union cards.

There are no Negro union machinists.

There are no union structural steel workers.

There are no union painters.

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The experience of Negro painters seeking union status is fairly typical. Colored painters, requesting a charter from the international union in March, 1941, were told that the consent of the existing local in this area was first necesary. The local union refused consent in the June following. A petition for reconsideration was promptly presented. The following December, the local union offered to issue "work privilege cards" to "qualified local colored painters." This offer was accepted with the understanding that it was a temporary expedient. In the meanwhile, the international union amended its constitution so that, in the discretion of the general executive board, charters could be issued to local groups over the objections of existing locals. This last February, Baltimore's colored painters renewed their application for a charter, but were told that they would have to apply again to the local union. This has been done. But still there are no Negro union painters in Baltimore.

Negro carpenters seeking union ed a charter for a separate local, Finally, in 1940, they were granted a charter fro a separate local, which now has about 200 members.

We cite these facts merely to demonstrate some of the difficulties which confront Negroes already qualified as skilled workers.

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As for the belief of many employers that Negroes and other workers will not work together, there is no denying its existence. But is it justified? Here one is confronted with matters of prejudice and personal conviction which are very difficult to analyze. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that Negroes are employed at skilled work, with union membership privileges, not only north of Baltimore but south of Baltimore. White and colored machinists work side by side in Norfolk. In the deep south Negroes are largely engaged in the building trades.

And in Baltimore at present we have one rather special situation which is not without interest. One of the contractors erecting a large housing project in the vicinity of Dundalk is the Samuel Plato Constructing Company, of Louisville. Mr. Plato is a Negro. His construction engineers, foremen and supervisors are Negroes. White labor is doing the work under this Negro supervision, and there has been no serious friction.

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As to the number of workers who could be drawn from Baltimore's Negro community and trained for skilled and semi-skilled work, there is much variation of opinion. Local Negro leaders claim that at least 10,000 could be supplied. The Baltimore office of the United States Employment Service puts the figure between 4,000 and 6,000. In a letter passing between the Labor Supply and Training Division of the War Production Board and the Defense Housing Coordinator for this area, in reference to the local housing situation, this statement was made:

"It would seem that a minimum of 2,000 to 3,000 male Negroes and 1,000 female Negroes in the area might be adaptable and available for work in certain war industries."

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However, estimates as to the number of Negroes who are available, or might be trained, for skilled or semi-skilled war work, involve the personal judgment of whoever is doing the estimating. The main fact is that despite the grave need for large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, the possibility of using Negroes in such work has not yet been given full and careful attention.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Faces of Victory

SEP 27 1942

America at war is 130,000,000 people at war. It is embattled Americans in the cities, in the towns, in the villages, on the farms. It is American fighting men in the camps, on the ships at sea, in the air, in the jungles and the deserts and in all the bases abroad. It is people as varied as this American land itself, yet all united in a common cause. America is 130,000,000 Americans resolved on ultimate and complete victory in this war against the blackest crusade in all history.

Look around you and you can see this America. No matter where you go, you meet it, in the streets, in the fields, in the homes and the factories.

It's a mother's face, watching her children, waiting at the postoffice for soldier mail. It's a teacher's face, telling her class how this nation was founded, and why. It's a boy's face, driving a tractor on a farm; a girl's face, selling war stamps on a street corner. It's the face of the man at the lathe, the man driving rivets in a ship's hull. It's a sailor's face, with old, old eyes, a sailor back from the wars. It's a soldier's eager eyes, a soldier on his last leave at home.

It's the faces of 130,000,000 Americans at war. On these pages are a few of those faces, chosen from the records of the Office of War Information. Look at them, Americans, and be proud.

H. B.

47n-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Southern Confab On Negro, War

NEGRO MANPOWER utilization during the present emergency without jimcro opposition is one the great problems of the nation waiting to be solved. Recently, ranking federal officials and leadi educators met at Southern University, New Orleans, to discuss possible solutions. Above pic sho some of the members at the meeting which included Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institu (second from left); Claude Barnett, director of Associated Negro Press and recently appointed memb to the staff of the Secretary of Agriculture (third from left); T. J. Jordan, Louisiana state agent (extrer left); Felton G. Clark, president of Southern U.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The World Today

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

No Negro spies have yet been suspected, arrested, tried or convicted. The one convicted spy of Japan was an ex-officer in the U.S. Navy, a position to which no colored American has risen. The eight Nazi saboteurs landed by U-boat had all worked here on jobs Negroes couldn't get and were arrested in expensive hotels where Negroes cannot alight. If the FBI had not nabbed Herbert Karl Bahr, he might have soon had a high position in some war plant.

COLORED AMERICANS' loyalty to this land is traditional. Read William Pickens's article in the July Crisis on how colored Americans have bought war bonds. Remember that the biggest single sum given to Army and Navy Relief came from colored Joe Louis. Think of those three Chambers County, Texas, Negroes (Arthur, Felix and Oslo Jackson) who last week bought $20,000 war bonds apiece.

Last week the Atlanta Journal headlined the story of Eddie Thrasher, "Negro Coral Sea Hero," and hailed him as "the state's first Negro hero and one of the few Georgians to participate in Pearl Harbor, the Coral Sea battle and several raids of Japanese-held Pacific outposts." Thrasher, home wounded, was a third class cook on the ill-fated Lexington but served as gunner during the battle. Nevertheless, Eddie Thrasher can only work in the mess department unless he is transferred to an all-Negro unit.

STRANGE THAT free nations should insist on racial segregation in the armed forces when Nazi Germany does not do so. A United Press report from Egypt last week told of the capture of two German prisoners who said "We are Jews. They have just begun conscripting Jews in Germany." They were fighting along with the other German troops, not in separate Jewish units such as Palestine Jews are foolishly begging the British to organize.

Jews, incidentally, are having a tougher time than Negroes. Their schools have been closed in Germany. Some 700,000 have been slain in Poland at Nazi behest. Rommel threatens those in Palestine. Last week a British M.P., D. N. Pritt, declared "I have plenty of evidence that there is still ill-treatment of Jews in the Polish Army." In Russia, Henryk Ehrlich and Wiktor Alter, leaders of Poland's Jewish Socialist party, have been jailed by the brave Soviets since December 4, despite protests of English and American labor leaders (but none from our Communists, of course).

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, has urged the governor to intercede with the War Department to not send Negro troops there because "facilities for Negroes are not available to their community . . . There is only one Negro family. There are no Negro schools for educating Negro children and so cafes, theatres or other public buildings which could be frequented by the Negro soldiers." Well, at least the jackrabbits do not draw the color line!

Paradoxically, Negro troops were stationed at Eagle Pass two generations ago and helped pacify the wild country. Many of the biggest ranchers once were Negroes. The descendants of these Negroes are still there but have assumed the mothers' names and become "Mexicans." As such they attend the white schools, frequent hotels and cafes, ride in white coaches, sit in white waiting rooms. I saw some there two years ago as dark as Dorie Miller. A white pupil is rare in the white school! One of these "Mexican" girls graduated from the University of Texas!

BRITISH THREATS to blow up the Suez Canal are boloney. Of the 652,000 shares in the French company that owns it, 295,000 are owned by the British government. The company levies fees on all ships passing through and pays fat dividends. It cleaned up duirng Duce's rape of Ethiopia, collect $1 for each ton of freight and $1 for each Italian soldier. Even Lease-Lend cargoes pay the fee. Besides, the Suez Canal being without locks and only a ditch through the desert, cannot be blown ... But whoever wins the stockholders will be protected.

Tough times for Jamaic... Only half as much rice can be sold there and other imported foods are restricted. Shortage of shipping has reduced the export of bananas which business supplies much of the Negro's income there. With 90 percent of the people already suffering from malnutrition, they may be reduced to wraiths by the time democracy is saved.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

President Accepts Duty To Minorities

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you," President Roosevelt wrote in his greeting to the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP which opened here Tuesday night, July 14, in the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist church.

The President stressed the importance of minorities to the success of the war effort and praised the Association's conference theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities," saying that it might be reversed and given to the nation as a slogan: "For today as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'"

The full text of the greeting reads:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its thirty-third annual conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'"

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation and the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borbers.

"Your striking theme 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities,' does more than answer our enemies — both domestic and foreign — who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Signed:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

A Social Document

COURIER COLUMNIST BLASTS MARK ETHERIDGE FOR BACKING UP TO SATISFY "SOLID SOUTH"

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

"I BELIEVE that it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order 8802 is a War Order and not a Social Document," asserted Mark Etheridge, member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and a Louisville, Ky., newspaper man. That was a flippant statement that carried with it many confounding implications. It is a reiteration of the "social separativeness" theory, that has puzzled and perplexed many of the country's most profound thinkers and foremost citizens. It restates the dictum of President Harding, who also declared in Birmingham in 1920, "that the Negro should have economic and political justice but that there are certain fundamental differences between the races and therefore there can never be any social equality." It also smacks of Booker T. Washington's declaration at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895, when he said that the two races "can be united as the hand in all things economic and spiritual and as separate as the fingers in all things social." "Watson, bring the needle!"

Mr. Bibb

IF MR. ETHERIDGE'S CONCLUSION IS SOUND . . .

If Mr. Etheridge's conclusion is sound, then we could fairly and logically conclude that the Monroe Doctrine, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, Woodrow Wilson's 14 points, the Emancipation Proclamation and even the Magna Carta and the Atlantic Charter were not social documents. They are all dissertations and expositions on the rights of man.

Executive Order 8802, which was issued by President Roosevelt in June of last year, forbade the discrimination by agencies and industries holding contracts to produce material for the war against any people because of "race, color, religion or national origin." Mr. Etheridge is eminently correct when he declares "that many leaders have seen in it a new Emancipation Proclamation." He is also precise and logical in his assumption that "this is a time for us to be cold-bloodedly realistic," but we are afraid that the esteemed gentleman is doing everything but that, as he is being tossed and twisted in a maze of conflicting emotions.

GENERAL Grant at one time said that "he would rather be right than be President." Mr. Etheridge, like a host of other timid liberals, is thinking in terms of expediency rather than in terms of abstract right and simple justice. He is

adopting the methods of Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, another liberal and a minority member who prefers to "weigh the interest and balance the conveniences." Such methods merely prolong the ultimate decision and sidesteps the truth.

HEIGHT OF SNOBBERY TO CONDONE SYSTEMS

It is the height of American snobbery to condone the iniquitous systems of the South and enounce such compromising terms of acceptance to their theories of race relations as is being done by Mr. Etheridge and legions of others. They do not wish to offend or inflame the bourbon denizens of the backward and blighted South. Sooner or later the issues of poll tax, peonage, primary systems, taxes and the social relations of Dixieland must be faced. We feel that now when the Federal Government does have WAR POWER, it can issue some Social Document that the Southerners cannot flaunt.

WE do not agree with Mr. Etheridge when he states: "There is no power on earth—not even all of the mechanized armies, Allied and Axis—which can force the southern white man to abandon the principle of social segregation." All the Government needs to do is to enforce the laws of the land, fully indicating in its interpretation the knowledge that mankind is but partly civilized and must be subjected to law and order. It would be elaborating upon the obvious to redeclare that there can never be any political and economic justice as contemplated by Executive Order 8802 without transgressing the South's social theories—those which permitted the defiling of our women after dark and the subjecting of us to slavery and exploitation in the day. The President's Order merely restated and reemphasized the Declaration of Emancipation whereby all men were deemed equal and entitled to the same opportunities.

SAYS ETHERIDGE DARES NOT BE RIGHT

Colored Americans will never secure any economic liberty if the good people of the nation cringe and cower before the Talmadges, the Glasses, the Rankins and the other sons of the Confederacy who have left the rotten boroughs of the South and taken over the affairs of this democracy. Etheridge does not desire to be crucified on the cross of American prejudice. He does not wish to "stir up racial friction" by saying to the South: "Your systems are wrong and unlawful. This nation cannot long endure in the face of world affairs when you out-Axis the Axis." He cannot say that.

HE must do the expedient thing and placate and assuage the tender feelings of the people who defy law and order and disregard the Social and War Document of the Land. Etheridge dares not be right. He would prefer being wrong and hold the esteem of people whose legends and traditions stamp them as being backward and unprogressive; who still are fighting the Civil War while Nazi spies and saboteurs can enter this country and suffer no segregation as they plot and plan to murder and despoil the fair skinned, blue-eyed Americans who came to these native shores in Oglethorpe's convict ships.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE "BLACK EAGLE" JOINS UP

COL. HUBERT F. JULIAN, one-time head of the Air Force of Ethiopia, has finally found a place in the armed forces of the Allied Nations in their fight against the Axis powers. Col. Julian was inducted last week as a private in the U. S. Army after he had been denied admittance in both the Canadian and U. S. Army Air Corps. The reason given for this denial was not because of race but because the Col. did not have enough flying hours to his credit to meet Army requirements.

While we admire the Colonel's desire to actively serve his country in this her hour of peril, we feel that the war has at last shown him up as a psuedo-aviator who did most of his flying in the columns of the daily press. For twenty years, Julian has been posing as an aviator and on various occasions initiated trans-Atlantic flights to Europe and Africa—flights for which he collected money but which never really materialized.

He somehow managed to shrug off each failure, including his collossal fiasco to organize and train an air force for Ethiopia. When it was suggested that the Colonel was not a competent aviator, he threatened to sue for libel, yet the record showed that he never made a successful flight of any consequence.

Had he given as much time to developing his skill as an aviator as he gave to seeking publicity he would now be of great value to the air force. He had "fourflushed" so much that when the war came, he had to make some attempt to justify his claims as an aviator. That his challenge to meet Herman Goering in a duel above the English Channel was all bluster is now evident.

His is a classical example that the days of "fourflushers" are over, at least for the duration of the war. We must all do more work and talk less. Braggarts cut a sorry figure in this war.

JUL 18 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

EDITORIAL

SEP 26 1942

A CYCLE COMPLETED

The Pittsburgh Courier's war correspondent, Edgar T. Rouzeau, and the first contingent of Negro combat troops have arrived in Africa. This completes an historical cycle of deepest world significance. A little more than three hundred years ago the ancestors of these soldiers were torn from their homeland and brought to America helpless and in chains. Now their descendants as free men return to the homeland with the weapons of western civilization to save it. For what?

The political attitude of the United States, England, Belgium and all the allied nations toward Africa and the African colonies needs clarification. Negro Americans are deeply concerned in striking a blow for the freedom of Africans, and no sacrifice can be too great in this regard. But they are not interested in merely tightening the chains about African necks, or preserving the evils of colonial imperialism.

The only truly loyal part of the French Empire to the allied cause has been French Equatorial Africa. Will that loyalty be rewarded by guaranteeing French Equatorial Africa self-government after the war? Will Africans be admitted into the Parliament of nations? Negroes are interested in a war for democracy only as it includes all colors, white, yellow, brown, black and the shades between. A plain statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that Africans by name are within the protection of the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter will bring millions of black men unreservedly to the allied cause, and American Negro combat troops will be honored to lead the way.

SEP 26 1942

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Launch Employment Plan For Negroes

WASHINGTON—(SNS) — The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, is conducting a concerted drive for the employment and upgrading of Negro workers in organized plants in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Man-

Specific steps designed to speed the integration of Negroes into war production were reported to Chairman McNutt by Dr. Robert C. Waever, Director of the Negro Manpower Service, WMC.

According to Dr. Weaver, District Council No. 1 of the UERMA has unanimously adopted a program submitted by its Negro Affairs Committee. This program, which covers 40 plants under contract to the union stipulates:

"1. That we seek to secure, through the Fair Employment Practice Committee, set up by the President, written letters from the employers to the effect that they will employ minority groups, including Negroes. The local unions involved shall receive copies of the above-mentioned letters.

"2. In plants where Negroes are now employed, the upgrading proccess shall be encouraged.

"4. Departmental meetings shall be held to educate in the direction of infiltration of Negroes into classification where they have never been employed before.

"5. Unions and management shall hold meetings to determine the departments where Negroes can best be employed with the least amount of disruption, the policy to be established by this committee.

"6. Periodic meetings shall be held to discuss the progress of the employment of Negroes and their effect on production in general."

In New York City, Dr. Weaver reported, Local 1227 of the same union has just announced that 20 per cent of all persons placed by the local since January, 1942, were Negroes. In announcing this development, Carl Geiser, President of Local 1227, declared:

"The policy of our union for all-out production to win the war cannot be fully carried out unless all available manpower is put to work. We have broken down the barrier of discrimination wherever it has existed in our shops. We not only believe the Negro people must be afforded equal opportunity to fight for this country but we also believe they must be given equal opportunity to work for this country."

In Connecticut, the Bridgeport local of the UERMWA has issued a large "Victory Thru Unity" poster to be placed in union halls and war production plants. The poster, issued by the local's Job Discrimination Committee, contains pictures of Corp. Meyer Levin and Capt. Colin Kelly of the U. S. Air Corps, and Dorie Miller, Negro messman who was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service at Pearl Harbor.

The pastor quotes President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, banning discrimination in defense employment and states:

"Let's win the war together—on the field of battle — and on the field of production. Cooperative action between All Americans, regardless of race, creed or color is necessary for the maximum production to spell victory over our Axis enemies."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
June 30, 1942

McNutt Raps Discrimination By Employers

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, declared tonight that the nation could not stand for the kind of "nonsense" under which some employers bar certain jobs to Negroes.

"Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory," he said in an address prepared for a mass meeting sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Conference of Negro Youths.

McNutt cited numerous instances in which American industry was employing thousands of Negro workers, but he asserted that the nation was "not using Negroes enough."

"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes," he said. "There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their skill."

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
June 12, 1942

Savannah Ship Plants Employ Many Workers

Three Yards Will Need 13,000 Men Before End of Year.

By BILL FIELDER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—(AP) From farms, offices and homes of this city and section there is flowing an endless stream of workers to build ships for Uncle Sam.

With three local shipyards now getting into high gear there is a constantly growing demand for skilled and semiskilled workers in a dozen classifications.

Conservative estimates of the local branch of the United States Employment Service, through which all workers are cleared, are that before the end of 1942 more than 13,000 men will be needed.

A tremendous local training program has been inaugurated.

The Savannah Vocational school, the local NYA resident center, and other institutions find themselves faced with the task of meeting the major part of the shipyard's demands. Some workers will come from elsewhere, but since most other localities are faced with similar shortages, the outlook in that direction is anything but bright.

So from farm field and factory, workers are being recruited. All training classes are operating around the clock. Present facilities can now take care of a maximum of over 1,300 at one time. Most of the courses take about seven weeks.

Not only are men being trained. All of the classes, even those in arc welding, have been opened to women. In addition, a new training program for Negro workers is being begun through Georgia State College.

Shipyard work isn't for sissies or people who object to dirty hands. The work is hard and the hours long—but the pay is good.

Basic requirements are nothing more than a reasonable amount of intelligence, sound physical condition, and something of a natural mechanical ability. Previous occupations or experience have a relatively small bearing on the workers that the schools turn out.

Southeastern Shipyards, the largest of the local plants, maintains its own school for all branches of workers and pays them while they take further training.

The day is not far off when ships marked "Made in Savannah" will be sliding down the ways. As one local man put it, "Hitler will hear of Savannah before this war's over."

Washington, D. C. Post
June 21, 1942

For War Service

Man Power Unit Planned For Negroes

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

Establishment of a Negro man power service under the War Man Power Commission to work toward full utilization of Negroes in training and employment phases of the war production program was announced yesterday by Paul V. McNutt, commission chairman.

The new Negro service will assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries and direct attention to possibilities for using Negro man power when local training programs and defense housing projects are being planned.

The service will cooperate with the President's committee on fair employment practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints involving any alleged racial discrimination.

It will make available to prospective employers and to labor organizations comprehensive data concerning the field of Negro employment and will suggest methods of using Negro labor.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been made director of the new division, which will be under the over-all supervision of Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director of the War Man Power Commission. Dr. Weaver has a long record of service in behalf of Negroes, having been chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the OPM and WPB for the last two years, before which he was adviser on Negro affairs for the Interior Department and the U. S. Housing Authority.

Firm Plans Training School for Negroes

St. Louis, June 20 (AP).—The United States Cartridge Co. announced today it planned a training school for Negroes with the ultimate aim to have one manufacturing unit at the small arms ammunition plant here entirely Negro-manned.

A few hours after the announcement by the Western Cartridge Co. subsidiary, which operates the war plant for the Government, 200 Negro men and women in single file circled the plant bearing banners protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes. The man leading the march, which lasted about 45 minutes, carried an American flag. There was no disturbance.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Navy Fires 4, FBI to Check Hate Strikers

Walkout Involving 4,800 in Naval Arsenal Ends; 8 Colored Men Hold Jobs

4 Strike-Breaking Leaders Are Fired; FBI Checks for K.K.K. and Nazi Influence

Special to the AFRO

DETROIT — Four ringleaders in the unauthorized walkout involving 4,800 white employees of the Hudson Naval Ordnance Plant were discharged Saturday, according to announcement by Richard T. Frankensteen, United Automobile Workers (CIO) regional director.

Frankensteen said that the navy fired the men and that the discharges had the wholehearted support of both international and local officials of the union.

The navy has also asked for an investigation of the strikers whose names were not revealed to determine whether they are connected with any Nazi agency or the Ku Klux Klan.

The white workers staged the wildcat strike last Thursday when eight colored workers were put on production machine jobs.

Eight Others Hired

In addition to continuing the eight at their present jobs, eight other colored workers were employed on the afternoon shift, according to Frankensteen. The regional director also said that the men on the afternoon shift worked with the colored men and showed them how to carry out their jobs.

The strike was outlawed by the union officials, and R. J. Thomas, president of the international, ordered the men back to their jobs on threats of expulsion from the union.

Knox Scores Strikers

At the same time Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, sent a telegram to Capt. A. S. Wotherspoon, naval officer in charge of the plant, saying that the strike action "warrants assumption that the men are not only disloyal and subject to immediate dismissal, but may be prevented from obtaining employment in other plants engaged in war production."

Because of the nature of the strike, Thomas flew to Detroit from Washington, Thursday. He was accompanied by George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer, and Frankensteen.

Previously at the Hudson plant, colored workers have been employed only as janitors, machine cleaners and in the foundry.

A telegram sent by Thomas to Al German, president of Hudson Local No. 154, said in part:

War Effort Sabotaged

"This walkout is a flagrant violation of the constitution of the UAW-CIO. More than that, it amounts to sabotage of our war effort and plays into the hands of the enemies of our nation.

"The UAW (CIO) constitution has been violated by a display of race prejudice. Our constitution provides for the rights of our members, irrespective of their race or creed.

"Inform the Hudson workers who are staying away from work that they face explusion from the union unless they return to work at once."

2 Fired by Chrysler

Wotherspoon said that two colored workers were placed on production machines in each of four departments. All had accumulated seniority with the Hudson Motor Car Company, one of them nearly twelve years, and all are members of the union.

It was also reported this week that two strike leaders at the Chrysler plant have been fired.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

McNutt Names Negro Director, Jimcrow Setup

Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission, has announced establishment within the commission of a Negro manpower service to work for the full utilization of Negroes in the training and employment phases of the war production program. Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed director of the jimcro setup which will operate under Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director, War Manpower Commission.

The Negro division is to assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries; compile and disseminate information relative to possibilities for utilization of Negro manpower when local training programs and defense projects are being planned.

The division is also to cooperate with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints of discrimination of failure to utilize to the fullest extent available Negro manpower, or to extend training privileges to Negroes; to present to prospective employers and labor organizations accumulated experiences in the field of Negro employment and indicate methods of achieving such employment with least lifficulty.

Dr. Weaver has served for the past two years as chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM and WPB; was formerly adviser on Negro affairs to the Department of the Interior and the United States Housing Authority.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alabama To Train Workers For Jobs

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—At a conference held here last Wednesday, with J. M. Bonner representing Gov. Dixon, a program was formulated under which qualified colored citizens of the state will be trained for defense jobs.

It was announced that courses in engineering, science and management will be taught at Tuskegee institute, Huntsville A. and M. college and possibly other institutions. Because these schools cannot qualify directly under the federal law, the courses will be sponsored nominally by the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

It was explained that Federal law required that such courses be sponsored only by schools which awarded degrees in engineering in 1940-41. Mr. Bonner, the governor's representative, said the courses would be started at once, that eight to 10 weeks will be required for completion.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NMU Acts Fast When Line Rejects Negroes

The Grace Line, with offices at Pier 57 on the waterfront here yesterday directly violated President Roosevelt's order against discrimination in hiring when the line flatly refused to take four Negro seamen sent from the National Maritime Union hiring hall. The four seamen, all with years of experience at sea are Vincent Lock, an able bodied seaman, O. Blenman, a boatswain, and F. Dawson and H. Harrin, able-bodied seamen.

A Mr. Rinder in the hiring office of the Grace Line was the one who refused to hire the men, stating the company "wants an all-white crew."

The men returned to the union hall where officials immediately got into action upon the case.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

PROGRESS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON.—Progress is reported from several quarters in the fight to utilize a vast source of manpower by ending discrimination against Negroes in war employment.

Significant was the announcement June 20 by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission that Dr. Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, will head a new division to work for the full use of Negroes in training and employment.

McNutt also announced that he would speak at the Trade Union and People's Victory Conference sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee in New York June 27.

From Seattle came news that the Seattle Metal Trades Council (AFL) had established a committee to stamp out discriminaion. Represened are the Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Steamfitters, Carpenters & Joiners, Painters Decorators & Paperhangers, Electrical Workers and Blacksmiths Drop Forgers & Helpers.

The St. Louis Small Arms Ammunition plant, operated by the U. S. Cartridge Co., was picketed by 200 persons after it announced a jimcro department into which all Negro workers would be herded. Banners and picket signs attacked this act of discrimination—FP.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 27, 1942

High Wages To Force Waste Unit Expense Up

City Manager A. B. Curry reported Friday that high wages on government projects had attracted so many negro employes of the city waste division that the city would be forced to spend an additional $62,000 a year for this type of labor.

"We are losing all our negro labor to government projects which are paying as high as $47 a week," Curry said. "We are going to have to pay a minimum of $3 for an eight-hour day, which will cost the city $62,000 annually, in order to keep any negro labor at all in the sanitation department."

47h-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro War Jobs in State Show Increase

MAY 21 1942

Negroes Urged to Enroll in Training Courses; GM, Republic Hire More

Negro workers in war industries in the State of New York are gradually increasing in number, Edward Lawson, regional field worker for the War Production Board, said yesterday.

Mr. Lawson cited four General Motors plants, now being converted to 100 per cent war production work, and the Republic Aircraft Corporation, at Farmingdale, L. I., as the latest to put Negroes into skilled and semi-skilled positions.

MAY 21 1942

"Two General Motors plants in Buffalo already have hired more than 100 Negro workers each and have offered many of them an opportunity to learn how to operate new types of machines recently installed for the production of aircraft engines," Mr. Lawson said.

He said two other plants at Tarrytown, now in process of conversion, will accept Negro skilled workers as soon as new equipment is installed.

MAY 21 1942

"In all four of these General Motors plants Negroes have consistently been confined to unskilled work over a period of many years," according to Mr. Lawson. He added that their introduction to skilled occupations "is being accomplished with the assistance of the United Auto Workers Union, CIO."

He urged that more Negroes enroll in training courses in the Buffalo and Tarrytown areas so as to be ready when those plants go on full-scale production. Many defense schools throughout New York State are now training in the machine processes used in making airplane parts and in the assembling of aircraft engines, Mr Lawson said.

William L. Wilson, vice - president of the Republic Aircraft Corporation, is said to have told Mr. Lawson last week that Negroes are now employed in 16 out of 17 Republic shops. He said the plant had hired "80-odd Negro workers during the past five months" and is training others in schools throughout Long Island.

Mr. Lawson said:

"Two of these Negro workers are among the most highly skilled in the plant, being classified as tool designers. The only department which has no Negro employes at present, according to the concern's vice-president, is the final assembly shop, where a minimum of two years' experience in airplane assembly is required."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

We Need More:

Examples of Gains in Fight on Jim Crow

MAY 24 1942

MAY 24 1942

By Eugene Gordon

"Listen," says the Negro worker, "I'm **demanding** a job. A job making machines to kill fascism."

This different kind of war—this war to destroy the Negro's deadliest enemy—has already produced a different kind of worker. This new Negro worker, together with labor unions, inspired the President to write Executive Order 8802. This order said no more discrimination against Negroes (and other minorities) in war industries. It created the Fair Employment Practice Committee. A limited number of important gains has resulted.

Some significant words have been uttered and some significant deeds performed since that order was issued.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission:

"The Negro worker in this country must have training and employment in war industries. Negroes and other groups are being discriminated against in many war industries. At the same time these same industries are scouring the country for workers."

E. S. Burke, president of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., to the Fair Employment Practice Committee:

"Certainly this company wants to cooperate fully in the solution of this problem and, further, to carry out the stipulations in defense contracts where they specifically state that no discrimination shall be shown because of race, color or national origin."

A group of Negro union workers, barred from jobs in certain departments of the Spicer Manufacturing Co., Toledo, by a tiny union minority, got the regional director, United Automobile Workers, CIO, to go to bat for them. This man, Jack Thompson, said later:

"I laid down the law to the union and the management and the men went to work. There won't be any further trouble."

SHIPBUILDING JOBS

MAY 24 1942

Joseph N. Pew, of the Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa., has made all plans (according to reports) to train Negro workers in marine plumbing, pipe-fitting, machine tool operation, arc welding, marine electricity, ship fitting, blueprint reading and other branches of shipbuilding from which Negroes hitherto have been barred. Negroes will work side by side with whites.

Colt's Patent Firearms Co., Hartford, has increased its original 16 unskilled Negro workers of last autumn to 340. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Manpower Commission, says, "At least 150 of these new workers are Negroes."

The G. E. Printice Co., Kensington, Conn., hires "more than 150 Negroe workers" in the manufacture of zippers. Most are semi-skilled. The New Britain (Conn.) Machine Co. employs "more than 100" semi-skilled Negro workers. The Waterbury (Conn.) Clock Co., "following a vote by the UAW local in that shop, recently began employment of Negro women."

MAY 24 1942

The Negro is **demanding** his chance to help destroy fascism by working in war industries.

The Negro is seeking and is getting the help of trade unions in winning this chance.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TEN FIRMS GET ORDERS ON HIRING

APR 13 1942

Racial Discrimination Is Ordered Stopped In War Factories

COMMITTEE TAKES FIRST SUCH ACTION

Chicago And Milwaukee Areas Are Affected By Federal Step

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP)—Ten companies holding millions of dollars in war contracts were ordered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice Sunday to cease discriminating against workers because of race or religion.

APR 13 1942

In its first such action, the committee directed that the firms—all in the Chicago and Milwaukee area —"give written notice . . . advising that each plant will accept applicants for all classifications of employment without regard to race, color, creed or national origin. . . ."

Since President Roosevelt established the committee by executive order last June, all war contracts have contained a pledge binding the committee not to discriminate in hiring workers.

Committee officials said failure of the companies to comply with the order could result in government claims of contract violations, and fines or, in severe cases, not involving vital war materials, suspension of the contract.

Companies involved in the Chicago area are the Stewart-Warner Corporation, the Buick Aviation Company, the Simpson Manufacturing Company and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, O. O. Smith Corporation, Teil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corporation, and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

The committee said its findings were based on two days of public hearings held last January in Chicago. In announcing the action, the committee declared the companies "for the most part" denied discrimination, "but in each case, the committee found that the evidence supported the charges. . . ."

"The complaints filed against the several companies," the announcement added, "included allegations that they refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified 'Gentile' or 'Protestant' or 'white' or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications."

APR 13 1942

The committee commended the Majestic Radio Corporation, Chicago, "for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring." It said H. A. Gates, president, had testified he discharged two supervisory employes when he found charges of discriminatory practices on their part were valid.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Sixteen Air Firms Employing Negroes

Negroes are now employed in sixteen out of seventeen shops in the Republic Aircraft Corporation at Farmingdale, L. I. William L. Wilson, vice president of the company, informed Edward Lawson, WPB regional field worker, last week

MAY 23 1942

The plant has hired more than 80 Negro workers during the past five months, and is training others for future employment in defense schools throughout Long Island. Two of the Negro workers are among the most highly skilled in the plant, being classified as tool designers. The only department which has no Negro employes at present is the final assembly shop, where a minimum of two years' experience in airplane assembly is required.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Gen. Motors Hires Negroes

MAY 23 1942

Four General Motors plants in the state of New York, converted to 100 per cent war production work, have agreed to employ Negroes on skilled and semi-skilled work, according to Edward Lawson, WPB regional field worker.

Two plants in Buffalo already have hired more than one hundred Negro workers each, and have offered many of them an opportunity to learn to operate new types of machines recently installed for the production of aircraft engines. Two other plants located in Tarrytown, are now in the process of conversion. Both will accept Negro skilled employes as soon as their new equipment is installed.

In all four of these General Motors plants Negroes have consistently been confined to unskilled work over a period of many years. Their introduction to skilled occupations is being accomplished with the assistance of the United Auto Workers Union.

In announcing the commitments by General Motors to employ Negroes, Lawson urged that more Negroes enroll in training courses in the Buffalo and Tarrytown areas in order that a supply of trained workers will be available when the plants go on full-scale production. Training in the machine processes used in making aircraft engine parts, and in the assembly of aircraft engines, is now being offered by many defense schools in New York state.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Shipyard to Hire Negroes Only

MAY 27 1942

By the Associated Press.

CHESTER, Pa., May 27.—The Sun Shipbuilding Corp. announced today construction of a new shipyards here which will be staffed by 9000 Negro workers. John G. Pew, president, said that at first the laborers will be under the supervision of white personnel but Negro help already on the company's payroll will be trained for promotion to these supervisory posts. Employment preferences will be given to workers within this area. The personnel director will be Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, a leading Negro educator.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

More Jobs Needed

War Factories Need Our Negro Workers

MAY 27 1942

The following is an excerpt of the City-Wide Committee's sub-committee on employment of Negroes:

Among the many influences for good at work (for jobs for Negroes) during the past two years are to be found government, organized labor, industries, welfare and social agencies, mass action on the part of Negroes themselves, and action on the part of many enlightened citizens of several religious faiths and secular opinions who by their performance can be numbered among the friends of Negro Americans. These forces have contributed significantly to breaking down the barriers which have limited the Negro's participation in employment in the past.

The National Urban League in its recent pamphlet, **Speed Defense Production**, states that:

"Union exclusion of Negroes is the exception rather than the rule. Many unions composed chiefly of white workers elect Negro officials. You'll find many unions crusading actively for equal job opportunity for Negroes."

MAY 27 1942

Further, the League calls attention to a questionnaire which was given to white workers in a typical American industrial city—78.1 per cent stated that they had no objection to working with Negroes; 18.1 did not care one way or another and were willing to leave it to their employer; 3.1 per cent preferred not to work with Negroes.

Again, representatives of the War Production Board in the New York area call attention to the fact that numerous defense plants in the metropolitan area have recently employed a goodly number of Negro workers for the first time. These placements require a wide variety of semi-skilled and skilled workmen. Moreover, they report excellent cooperation on the part of labor unions in this area. This has been especially true in plants where labor unions have contracts containing hiring clauses. As a result, many Negroes have been placed in plants which never employed colored workers before. These workers fall into a variety of categories. To mention a few: assemblers and spray painters, packers, machinists, apprentice machinists, machinists' helpers, spot welders, semi-skilled workers for making and mixing paints, machine operators, etc.

The facts stated in the foregoing pages clearly reveal that much remains to be done. The committee, therefore, recommends:

MAY 27 1942

That in the area of war industries efforts should be made to establish a close working and supporting relationship with those federal, state and municipal and private agencies that are now promoting job opportunities for Negroes and for the inclusion of Negroes in all war industries.

That WPA, NYA, Board of Education and other governmental agencies sharing responsibility for administration should be removed; that more adequately staffed clinic facilities be created with paid clinic staff; that immediate plans be made to meet possible disasters during the present war emergency emergency training program be interviewed to learn precisely what they are doing in general to encourage Negroes to take training and what efforts they are putting forth to see that Negroes are integrated into the industrial picture.

MAY 27 1942

That the committee use every facility within the Negro community to familiarize Negroes with the Defense Training Program and opportunities that do exist for jobs in defense industries, particularly in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut areas.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Shipbuilding Co. To Have All Negro Staff

MAY 31 1942

PHILADELPHIA, May 28—The Sun Shipbuilding Corporation of this city announced Tuesday the construction of a new shipyard to be staffed entirely by Negroes, and estimated that the necessary staff personnel will number 9,500, including shipfitters, welders and pipefitters.

The Sun shipyard at present employs approximately 2,000 Negroes. So pleased is the company with their Negro workmen that the new idea of having an all-Negro personnel for the proposed new shipyard was born.

The personnel director of the new shipyard will be Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former close associate and secretary of the late Booker T. Washington.

John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding corporation, today stated to the writer: 'It is our intention to make the shipyard designated as No. 4 of our Chester plant an all-Negro project. Preference in hiring will be given to Negroes from Philadelphia, Chester and other nearby areas.

The new shipyard No. 4 will have eight building ways, on which ocean-going cargo ships will be constructed. The first keel is scheduled to be laid in about six weeks and the first completed ships will be launched before Christmas.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Colored Girl Gets Navy Chemist Job

APR 30 1942

Miss Audrey E. Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Furman M. Jones, of New York and Long Island, has received a Civil Service appointment as a chemist in the research laboratory of the Navy Department in Washington.

She is the only colored of three women employed in that capacity in the laboratory. Miss Jones is a graduate of Hunter College and has worked on her master's degree at Temple University.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HIRE NEGROES ONLY FOR NEW SHIPYARD

Sun Company Officials Reveal Plans So to Limit All 9,000 Workers in Chester Unit

MAY 27 1942

TO TRAIN BEST FOR POSTS

Personnel Director Is to Be Dr. E. J. Scott, Who Was Aide to Booker Washington

MAY 27 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHESTER, Pa., May 26—John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, announced today that all the 9,000 workers at a new shipbuilding yard now under construction would be Negroes.

Although the welders, ship fitters, pipe fitters and others would work at first under the supervision of white men, Mr. Pew said, the more advanced of the Negroes would be trained speedily for promotion to supervisory posts.

"It is our intention to make the shipyard, designated as No. 4 of our Chester plant, an all-Negro project," he stated. "Preference in hiring will be given to Negroes from Philadelphia, Chester and other near-by areas."

The company already employs about 2,000 Negroes. As many of them as qualify for jobs in shipyard No. 4 will be transferred there. Special training courses are being set up for them and for the new employees.

MAY 27 1942

Mr. Pew said the personnel director at the new shipyard would be Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, prominent Negro educator and associate of the late Booker T. Washington.

The yard will have eight building ways for oceangoing cargo ships. Present plans call for the first keel to be laid in July.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

N. J. PLANT ORDERED TO EMPLOY NEGROES

FEB 23 1942

AFL Leader Threatens To Suspend Union

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Although 11 cases involving alleged discriminations in violation of the President's executive order were heard by the Fair Employment Practice committee in its two days of hearings here last week, about the most significant thing to come out of the sessions was the promise of Frank Fenton, sitting in place of William Green as the American Federation of Labor member, to revoke the charter of a federal union which the employer charged had threatened to quit his plant should he hire Negroes.

Mr. Fenton, director of organizations for the AFL, startled about 200 listeners when in the last 15 minutes of hearing on Tuesday he leaned forward and pointed a finger at the witness, Kenneth B. Hamilton, general manager for Isolantite, Inc., of Belleville, N. J., and declared:

"You hire some Negre girls and I'll lift the charter of the union if they walk out."

The listeners were temporariiy stunned by the sharpness of his threat but as soon as the full import of Fenton's remarks had sunk in and after he had repeated it with undiminished directness to the witness, there followed an enthusiastic burst of applause.

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The organization involved is the Chemical and Oil Workers union, Local 22022, which is chartered directly by the federation and differs from the authonomous groups represented by the internationals which grant charters to their own locals. Mr. Fenton explained to this reporter after the hearing that he had this authority for sometime now and he intends to use it where such federal unions are found to be pursuing a policy inconsistent with that already ennunciated by the AFL in convention.

Mayor F. M. LaGuardia and Lt Gov. Charles Poletti were on hand when the sessions opened last Monday, as were the representatives from several religious groups and social agencies.

The mayor appeared quite sincere when he said the solution to the problem would have to come "from here and not from here" indicating first his heart then his head. He considered it a national problem that required treatment on such a scale. It may have been his blast against unions which discriminate against Negroes in their membership requirements that on the following day provoked Mr. Fenton. At any rate, both gestures were welcomed.

In his remarks Mr. Poletti rapped the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Defense Industries for what he considered the expenditure "of a lot of time talking" and "not enough action." His recommendations called for additional legislation on the state books, and enforcement of these laws by the various district attorneys.

Mr. Poletti was put on the defensive when Earl B. Dickerson, member of the committee, sought an explanation for the absence of Negroes on the state defense council. The official thought it improper that persons should be selected for posts simply because of their color or religion or other form of grouping other than as citizens.

It was the full committee that heard Eugene Davidson, field representative present the 11 firms charged with bias in their employment policies and practices. Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, whose appointment to the committee and its chairmanship raised its number to seven, presided for the first time. He was called upon but three or four times to rule on controversial phases of procedure and evidence.

The cases presented had been collected from both New York and New Jersey and took in discriminations against Negroes, Jews and aliens. The tendency of several companies to use the newspaper columns for "blind" ads as a means of recruiting "white Christians" came in for direct criticism.

In the case against Fairchild Aviation Corp., where the discrimination was against a Jew, Isadore Goldstein testified that in a vocational class containing eight Jews that had been referred to the company for interviews, only one of the Jews was employed. Asked how this happened when the firm was being charged with bias, Goldstein replied: "I told him when I came out that if he wanted a job he'd better mark on his application blank 'Catholic,' since he had a non-Jewish name. He did and got the job."

Col. F. S Dickinson, the aged president of Becton and Dickinson, makers of medical and surgical supplies, when questioned about his racial policy declared "to the contrary—why, I employ Negroes in my household. In fact, I now take care of some of them who have since retired from my household." To support his "unbiased attitude" he wanted to call his Negro maid to testify but a wise counsel nixed this out.

Edward Lawson, field representative for the labor division of WPS, and Guichard Parrish, local director of Negro affairs, NYA, contributed valuable testimony as did the American Jewish congress and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazis league.

The committee went into a huddle on Wednesday morning but no statement followed. It will probably be several weeks before its findings will be reported.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 27, 1942

JOB HEAD URGES USE OF MINORITY

Racial, Religious Groups Should Be Utilized, Says McGinnis

Wider use must be made of talents in minority groups to meet the ever-growing scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled workers, particularly in the aircraft, shipbuilding and ordnance establishments James H. McGinnis, regional representative, United States Employment Service, said at his headquarters here.

McGinnis explained that "minority groups" include Negroes and other racial or religious groups; women, older persons, aliens, physically handicapped workers and others not normally employed.

"Without disturbing the traditions and customs of the South, the local offices of the United States Employment Service have made substantial progress in placing thousands of skilled Negroes in war production," he said. "However, there are still thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes in non-essential jobs or unemployed, part-time or full-time, who are urgently needed. . . . We are appealing to holders of war contracts to explore further the possibilities of drawing on this source of skilled workers," he said.

Groups to Confer

McGinnis will head a delegation of directors of the United States Employment Service of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee and several members of the Social Security Board's regional office staff to a conference in New Orleans, La., March 6, 7 and 8.

Methods for expediting a five-point program and further streamlining administration of the 168 full-time United States Employment Service offices in the Southeast as well as more than 1,500 similar offices throughout the nation, will be discussed at the conference, he said.

Five Points Outlined

These five points, termed vital to the war effort, were outlined as follows:

1. To transfer workers displaced because of materials shortages to war production as rapidly as possible.
2. To lessen the effects of existing skilled labor shortages by making more effective use of the available supply through job-dilution, upgrading of workers, in-plant training and necessary adaptations in the production process.
3. To transfer needed skilled workers to war production from less essential jobs both within and between plants.
4. To expand the skilled force by eliminating existing discrimination in hiring against Negroes and other racial or religious groups; and by drawing upon women, older persons, physically handicapped workers and others not normally employed.
5. To reduce to a minimum wasteful and disorganizing labor recruiting practices, such as uncontrolled advertising, labor scouting or pirating of labor between employers.

Birmingham, Ala., News
March 1, 1942

Use All Our People

We should face the fact that we need the maximum labor contributions of minority groups in this war effort. We have begun to use some of this labor, of course, but we have hardly scratched the surface. Here in the South we should recognize the immense potentiality of Negro labor.

James H. McGinnis, regional representative of the United States Employment Service, said recently that "without disturbing the traditions and customs of the South, the local offices of the United States Employment Service have made substantial progress in placing thousands of skilled Negroes in war production." But he went on to say that there are still thousands of skilled or semi-skilled Negroes who can be put to work on defense production.

Here in Birmingham there are many such—and there are many, very many, who need to be trained for such work.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE HEARS 11 CASES IN NEW YORK

A. F. of L. Leader Threatens to Suspend Biased Union

FEB 28 1942

THREATENS TO LIFT CHARTER OF UNION

FEB 28 1942

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FEB 28 1942

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

To Pearl Harbor

MAR 6 - 1942

MAR 6 - 1942

John Jenkins, who was appointed for one year's service in the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor. Jenkins is an expert boiler maker, having followed that trade for 20 years. He will help fill in the need for skilled workmen at the great naval base.

Jenkins bid adieu to his wife, Mrs. Jane Jenkins, and grandson, Ronald, who reside at 1732 O'Fallon Street, Feb. 24, to depart on his 4,000-mile journey.

47h-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Employment Speeds Coast Ship Production; AFL Union and Gov't Agreement Breaks Jim-Crow

By Jack Young

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FEB 3 - 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Ship construction in the San Francisco Bay region is being speeded today by Negro boilermakers, chippers, caulkers and other skilled workers, as Jim Crow barriers to their employment were removed.

The way for the Negro workmen was cleared in negotiations between representatives of the Negro employment and training branch of the War Production Board and the AFL International Boilermakers Union, Local 39, in Oakland, Calif.

As a result of the negotiations, more than 50 Negro workers have been referred to the Moore Drydock Company and the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation.

Many of them already are at work, according to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training branch.

FEB 3 - 1942

"Expansion of Negro employment in Pacific Coast shipyards was greatly expedited by the public hearings of the President's committee on fair employment practices," he commented.

In addition to the Negroes now working in the shipyards, more than 40 more have applied for membership in the Boilermakers Union. The union has advised management that all Negroes asking for work in the future must be accepted.

FEB 3 - 1942

The induction of Negroes into training courses for upgrading also has been agreed upon by the union, it was announced.

Consequently, unskilled and semi-skilled Negro workers will be able to qualify through training as boilermakers, chippers, slabmen, flangers, caulkers and riggers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLAIMS TENN. CO. REJECTS RACE WORKERS

JAN 31 1942

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 29—What appears to be only "token" employment of colored carpenters in the construction of the Volunteer Ordnance Works near here, has been reported to the Committeee on Fair Employment Practice and President Roosevelt, by O. Lowery, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, local 2216 of this city.

Mr. Lowery reports that of 710 carptepers at work on the project only 26 are Negroes and that there are many others who are qualified for employment and who need it. He maintains that the Stone and Webster engineering company has been continually employing carpenters, but when Negroes apply "they say they will have to find a place for them."

JAN 31 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Labor Shows Initiative Against Job Discrimination

JAN 16 1942

• A fresh breeze blew over the country in the last few days. It came from the labor movement. Both A. F. of L. and CIO workers added their voices to the growing chorus among trade unionists for the elimination of racial discrimination from the labor movement.

The Executive Board of the aeronautical Mechanics Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L., voted to expunge from its constitution a ban against the acceptance of Negro workers as members. This is all the more important since it takes place in the A. F. of L. For it shows that the jim-crow barriers maintained by the die-hard executive council members is opposed by the rank and file membership and by many progressive A. F. of L. officials.

JAN 16 1942

In the second instance, the National Maritime Union sharply condemned racial discrimination against Negro workers. Ferdinand Smith, Negro national secretary of the union reported to the union that its initiative against jim-crowism had won the support of the Federal Government and had compelled the United States Lines to reverse the policy of refusing to employ Negro, Filipino and Porto Rican seamen. In this respect, the NMU has once more shown itself to be in the vanguard of the labor unions against job-discrimination and therefore for stronger unions.

The removal of racial discrimination in the labor movement is, as the NMU leader pointed out, essential to win the battle of production against Hitler. Some small beginnings have been made against the wall of anti-Negro discrimination in the defense industries; but not by any means enough. This wall should be broken down completely. The Victory Program of our country against the Axis is seriously weakened by practices of racial prejudice against Negro and other workers.

JAN 16 1942

President Roosevelt has denounced such discrimination; Governor Lehman has and the Fair Employment Practice Committee of the national Government has been set up to combat it. But it is clear that more such initiative should be taken up by labor itself as shown by these CIO and A. F. of L. unions.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Survey Gives Negro Worker High Rating

Thousands Are Needed to Speed Up Production

JAN 3 1942

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—A representative segment of American industry, engaged in manufacturing war materials, is now giving serious thought to how thousands of Negro workers "can be utilized in semi-skilled and skilled occupations," in order to speed up war production.

On the basis of their experience these employers express the belief that Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers measure up equally with skilled and semi-skilled white workers in abilty, skill, production, regularity in attendance, accident record and general intelligence. They also express their belief that white workers, with few exceptions, have no objections to working with Negro workers, and that the overwhelming majority of labor unions do not discriminate against Negro workers and welcome them within their membership.

GIVES RESULTS

JAN 3 1942

The attitude of these employers is set forth in an article published in the December 1941 issue of "Management Record," official organ of the National Industrial Conference Board, one of the oldest and most respected research institutions of American business in the country.

The article gives the results of a survey conducted by the Board among 402 representatives manufacturing establishments located mainly in the New England, Middle Atlantic, North Central, and southern states.

The survey shown that, despite the business-as-usual attitude expressed by many employers who continue to refuse employment to Negro workers despite the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, a growing number are expressing agreement with Government officials, that the number of Negro workers in war industry during 1942 will have to increase by scores of thousands.

EQUALS WHITES

The following satistics presented by the survey are significant in their revelation of the attitude of 102 employers toward the ranking of colored and white employees on comparable skilled and semi-skilled work.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

FEB 1 1942

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(For ANP)

DISCRIMINATION, PRIORITIES AND THE NEGRO WORKER

A few weeks ago I made the observation that increasing unemployment as the result of the application of priorities to various industries would greatly hamper the chance of Negro defense workers to find employment. It was pointed out heavy lay-offs in industries manufacturing plumbers' supplies, stoves, refrigerators, vaccum cleaners, washing machines, electrical appliances, metal furniture, structural steel and brass, bronze, copper and rubber products led the CIO to estimate that by spring 2,5000,000 workers will have been thrown out of work.

At least 250.000 workers will be laid off in the automobile industry. Already the steel industry is beginning to lay off men and the manufacture of farm implements is being sharply curtailed. On Tuesday OPM announced the production of radios for civilian use would be stopped.

FEB 1 1942

MUST NOT WAIT FOR LABOR SHORTAGE

In the face of this rising tide of unemployment, it seems fatal to expect an immediate shortage of labor to solve the employment problem of the Negro defense worker. Not only would such a policy throw an unfair share of the whole burden of unemployment upon the backs of Negro workers, but would scuttle the very principle of national unity so essential to the world-wide defeat of fascism.

I can't think of anything that more infuriates a Negro worker, particularly if he is a veteran, that the feeling that his qualifications to serve his country in a defense industry will not be considered until after those of all other workers.

Yet most of the public discussion of this problem and even among people in government circles, turns upon the idea that Negro labor should be hired only as labor shortages among white workers begin to hamper the defense program. This is the line of reasoning followed by Hillman and Knudsen in two separate statements dealing with the problem.

Only recently, and only after much undercover agitation, did the Bureau of Employment Security decide to use the facilities of the employment service to persuade employers to take the most qualified person for a job regardless of his color. Few people seem convinced that the employment service has its heart in this matter. The danger of antagonizing those employers upon which it depends for its existence is too great.

DISCRIMINATION WEAKENS NATIONAL UNITY

FEB 1 1942

It is this employment situation which lies at the root of much of the widespread dissatisfaction among Negroes with the defense program. No matter how many resolutions Negro leaders in Washington adopt condemning this attitude it will persist so long as the situation which fosters it exists.

Judge Hastie and his associates would have rendered a far greater service to this country if they had adopted a resolution condemning the administration, OPM, or the Fair Employment Practices committee for failing to perform one single act to make defense employers realize the government is determined to destroy discrimination in defense industries. It seems to me we must not hesitate to destroy everything that tends to weaken the defenses of this country.

FEB 1 1942

Despite the existence of a non-discrimination clause in defense contracts since July, thus implying that offending employers would lose such contracts, I don't think Negro workers want such clauses enforced to hamper production. Rather 10,000 Negroes remain unemployed than have our defense forces lose a single tank, gun, or airplane.

We can have a democratic defense program without hampering the production of a single nut or screw needed for defense. Now since the problem of discrimination against Negro defense workers is essentially a defense labor dispute I wonder why the army, as in several other labor disputes, has not been used to take over the plants of recalcitrant employers. Why hasn't it been announced that the new War Labor board will not grant the union or closed shop to unions that discriminate against defense workers because of race, religion, nationality?

Finally, I wonder what will be done to secure compliance with the President's non-discrimination order after persuasion and pleading with employers, and appeals to higher boards and committees have failed to produce results? The more quickly we make a clean breast of the situation the better we shall be.

FEB 1 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

50 CRAFTSMEN PUT TO WORK AT OAKLAND

JAN 31 1942

Dr. Weaver Cites Further Breakdown of Defense Discriminations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro boilermakers, chippers, caulkers and other skilled workers were speeding ship construction on the Pacific cost this week following the removal of impediments to their employment in west coast shipyards.

This development was announced by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the War Production Board, after representatives of his office had completed negotiations with official of Local No. 39 of the International Boilermakers' Union, at Oakland, Calif.

As a result of these negotiations, Dr. Weaver stated, Local No. 39 is now referring Negro skilled workers to the various shipyards having agreements with that union.

More than 50 Negro workers have been referred to the Moore Drydock company and the Todd Shipbuilding corporation and many of these are now working as boilermakers, caulkers, chippers and as helpers in various categories.

In the meantime, more than 40 additional workers have signed up for membership, and the union has advised shipbuilders that all Negro workers referred in the future must be accepted for employment.

"This expansion of Negro employment in Pacific coast shipyards was greatly expedited by the public hearings of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice." Dr. Weaver stated, "These hearings brought into the open certain discriminatory practices both on the part of management and organized labor."

JAN 31 1942

In a recent summary of its findings at its Los Angeles hearing, the President's committee, which is headed by Mark Ethridge, declared:

"The committee recommends that the national or international officers of unions which deny membership to non-Caucasians take prompt, positive and vigorous steps to assure that this un-American and undemocratic practice will not continue to operate as an effective ba to prevent qualified and neede workers of non-Caucasian origi from securing employment in de fense industries."

A short time after this recommendation was made, Joseph Franklin, president of the Internationa Boilermakers' union, instructed offi cials of Local No. 39 to furnis clearance for Negro workers i shipyards under their jurisdictior

In addition to referring worker to shipyards jobs, the union ha reached an agreement on the in duction of Negroes into the trainin courses for upgrading. As a result o this agreement, Negro unskilled an semi-skilled workers will be abl to qualify through training a boilermakers, chippers, slab mer flangers, caulkers and riggers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knudsen 'Out', May Mean Gain To Race Worker

JAN 31 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(ANP)—With the booting upstairs of William Knudsen, president of General Motors and formerly one of the associate directors of OPM, Negroes generally feel that there will be a better chance for employment integration into the industrial setup of the United States even with OPM dissolved.

Long ago it had been pointed out that Mr. Knudsen, while heading up the General Motors Corporation, had not as president of that organization used his influences with any of the subsidiary companies to force them to hire Negroes—as was the case of North American Aviation.

Now with Mr. Knudsen a lieutenant general in the U. S. Army, his duties are not clear. While the fate of OPM has been sealed, another group has been named to take over the work started. The divisions particularly affecting Negroes have to do with training and employment and the minority groups, headed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver and Dr. W. W. Alexanander, respectively.

JAN 31 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Janitors Make Good As Machinists

FEB 23 1942

18 Auto Employes Are 'Up-Graded,' Now Do Precision Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Eighteen former Negro janitors at the Lansing, Mich., Oldsmobile Co., recently transferred and "upgraded," are now doing precision work on milling machines, while others are working as assemblers, washers and degreasers, according to a statement last week by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of WPB's Labor Division.

Dr. Weayer said the integration of Negro workers into the war industry was being accomplished through the Six-Point Transfer Program and close cooperation among organized labor, management and representatives of the Negro Employment and Training Branch.

"Several obstacles have been surmounted through the action of international officials of the UAW-CIO in invoking the non-discrimination clause in the unions constitution," he said. "The union has also established international and local interracial committees to enforce the provisions of this policy."

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Welcomed Investigation

THE ANNOUNCED decision of the President's Committee on Fair Employmnet Practice to conduct a thorough and searching investigation on April 13 into the widespread discriminations in the federally-financed program for the training of workers for war industries will give thousands now perniciously denied these opportunities renewed hope.

In no section of the country has this discrimination been so wholesale and so flagrant as in the Southeast. And in no locality have officials been so short-sightedly determined to block Negro workers from participating in this program as in Atlanta.

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That this local policy, which is a direct and bold contradiction to both stated federal policy and Southern tradition, is short-sighted has been proved over and over again by the Council on Defense Training for Negroes, a subsidiary of the Atlanta Urban League, and the Atlanta Daily World, which are patriotically leading the fight against it.

The training program being setup by local authorities to meet the impending demand for more than 40,000 workers in the Bell Bomber Plant, in the face of federal policy that all available local labor supply must first be exhausted before outside labor is imported, short-sightedly makes absolutely no provision for the training of virtually one-half of the local labor supply—merely because this half is Negro.

Just how the present local training program, based as it is on prejudice, will actually serve to hamstring the all-important war production program is shown in concrete figures released by State Industrial Economist Hosmer, who has placed the maximum labor supply of the entire state, both white and Negro, at less than 34,000, a figure 6,000 below the minimum number needed to man the bomber plant.

And yet local officials, blindly ignoring this important fact, map a training program which would by limiting students to white only, serve to prevent this plant, planned to be one of the largest of its kind in the world, from ever reaching its maximum productive efficiency.

This local policy will also eventually create another bottleneck, which otherwise could easily be avoided. The refusal to train ALL available local labor means that a large number of migrant workers must be brought in, creating a serious housing problem in a community where the housing situation is already acute.

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Hundreds of workers and thousands of dollars in federal money will have to be tied up in building homes at a time when these workers and this money could be more profitably used in plant construction.

The use of outside workers, too, should be resisted to the last by Atlanta business interests. For it is a known fact that a large percentage of this money earned by these migrants in Atlanta, would not be spent here as would be in the case of local residents, but would be sent back to the communities from which they came.

The training program which local authorities have outlined also arrogantly presumes that the Bell Aircraft Company will not abide by the President's Executive Order 8802, specifically prohibiting racial discrimination in the selection of workers in those plants filling war contracts.

These are but a few of the many reasons why we contend that the local training program is short-sighted. They are so obvious, it is hard to understand why those who sat down to map out this program, at present designed to open nine big training centers for whites and not a single one for Negroes, could not have seen them.

Buried and almost forgotten in the morass of prejudice that now forms an inexcusable risk to our national security is the real purpose of our war effort, the real reason why the making of bombers and more bombers at the Atlanta Bell plant and all others must be executed with all possible speed.

MAR 29 1942

The Four Freedoms, so nobly cited by President Roosevelt as the goal of our war effort, are not only to be achieved in some far off place; they also must be realized right here in America, and even right here in Georgia and Atlanta.

It is long past time for these local authorities, empowered to set up war training programs, with funds supplied by the federal government, to realize this.

The decision of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to investigate the wholesale discriminations these local authorities are practicing is indeed timely. An investigation, in fact, is long overdue.

It is an investigation to which thousands of loyal Americans, whose combined energies are now unpatriotically allowed to go to waste, can look forward with renewed hope and confidence.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Welcome News from The Job Committee

MAR 29 1942

• The announcement by President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee that it will investigate discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in defense training should be viewed in the setting of the whole war program.

For not only are the constitutional rights of the Negro people involved—it is a question of winning the war. All our resources cannot be mobilized for this supreme objective if discrimination is to prevent Negro, Jewish and other workers from helping to swell the total of tanks, planes and guns necessary to crush Hitler—and to immediately take the offensive against the Axis.

• Bars against Negro workers are all too prevalent in war industries, although some progress is being made against it for the first time in history. Now the President's Committee charges that discrimination is "widespread" against both Negroes and Jews in defense training and will begin hearings on April 13.

MAR 29 1942

Such a malvolent practice plays into the hands of those die-hard employers who cling to business-as-usual discrimination and who refuse employment to workers on racial or religious grounds through some other pretext. The elimination of this practice from the defense training programs is to equip thousands more workers for the skilled tasks involved in producing war materials.

A small beginning has been made among patriotic employers toward full compliance with the President's anti-discrimination order of last June. It is evident, however, that the extent to which this order is being observed lags behind the sentiment of labor and the people—and thus grievously falls short of the imperative needs of the nation's war.

The investigation into the defense training situation by the President's Committee is welcome. It will find the widest support among labor and the people to the end that the obstacle of racial discrimination may be quickly and utterly removed from the war effort.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Mobilizing Our Labor

(This is the second of two articles on labor for war.)

By Windsor Booth
Post Staff Writer

FSA's Gigantic Job

MAR 30 1942

The job of feeding labor to the 1942 war industry machine will fall most heavily upon the employment service of the Federal Security Agency. John J. Corson, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, estimates that 17½ million workers will be turning out war material by December 31.

"About seven million workers were engaged exclusively in war industry at the end of 1941, and our job now is to recruit 10½ million more as fast as we can," Dr. Corson said.

They will come from the following places: Seven and one-half million will leave nonessential industries—the luxury trades and factories closed down because of shortages.

Two million will be recruited from the four million now unemployed throughout the country, including NYA, youth, Civilian Conservation Corps, and the WPA. The remaining half million workers will have to come from the ranks of women, the young entering the labor market for the first time, the self-employed, and the minority groups including Negroes who have heretofore suffered discrimination in finding war employment, Corson said.

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He estimated that the Army will take 2,200,000 men from the ranks of labor, and these vacancies likewise will be filled by women, new workers and Negroes.

"The spectacular part of the program," Dr. Corson said, "is that this year we will redistribute a minimum of 10½ million men and women in industry. There will be no more employment among employables, and the luxury trades will be things of the past. The need for labor is so great that employers will no longer be permitted to indulge their prejudices against minority groups. The labor of Negroes and other minorities is necessary to win the war."

Corson said labor will be channeled into industry through local employment centers functioning in every sizable city throughout the country. The employment service will keep its finger on the pulse of labor needs, and will regulate migration to centers of greatest industrial concentration. The service expects to keep abreast of the need, Corson said, and it will stop the pirating of labor by industry.

The service works closely with all the Government and private training agencies, Corson said, and it will allot men and women with NYA and vocational work experience to those sections where the labor need is greatest.

Over the 19-month period from July 1, 1940, to January 31, 1942, the Vocation Service of the Office of Education trained 2,211,585 workers for immediate war employment, figures released by Dr. L. S. Hawkins, director of vocational training, disclose.

The service conducted 9000 pre-employment courses and 9300 supplementary or refresher courses in 1477 trade school centers and 2421 public schools.

It gave trade preparatory instruction in 4073 communities to out-of-school youth between the ages of 17 and 25. Some of the classes, Dr. Hawkins said, are "right back at the forks of the creek," but since the Vocational Service is operated jointly by State and the Federal Government on a "grant-in-aid basis," most instruction is given in larger centers with good public school and shop facilities.

Hawkins said it costs the Federal Government, through the vocational service, $57.24 to train a person in a shop methods course lasting eight to 12 weeks. Upon completion of training, the new labor recruit is sent to the U. S. Employment Service, which in turn places him directly in industry.

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Dr. Hawkins said the vocational service has no figures showing the total cost of the services' vocational training last year. However, it costs 25 cents an hour per enrollee to give supplementary training in new skills, and it costs 17 cents an hour to train an out-of-school youth in shop methods. Five hundred vocational schools are now running 24 hours a day, and others will be put on a round-the-clock basis as fast as possible, Hawkins said.

Biggest job facing the Vocational Service, he said, is "converting" or teaching new skills to workers displaced from the automobile, rubber and other peacetime industries.

Principal centers in which conversion training is given are New York, Buffalo, Northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Akron, Detroit, Flint, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Southern California and the High Point textile region in North Carolina.

The problem, he said, is to turn thousands of automobile mechanics, carpet weavers, fur workers, rubber workers, stove workers, refrigerator workers, hosiery workers, textile workers, and white collar groups into metal trades workers and airplane mechanics, ship and boat building workers, welders, assembly women, inspectors, machine operators and a host of other war industry occupations.

The training given by vocational schools, plus the "streamlined" courses in the plant training given on the job under the auspices of WPB, is meeting the problem successfully, Dr. Hawkins said.

Examples of how vocational training for war production works in various sections of the country:

The public schools in Norfolk, Va., according to an official report of the vocational service, are co-operating with the Norfolk Navy yard to train 1000 women in light machine-tool operations, optical repair work and sheet metal work. Of these trainees, about 100 will be Negro women.

Twelve thousand silk and textile workers have been displaced in North Carolina. Vocational service has set up classes to train these workers for wartime metal occupations.

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In Milwaukee the vocational schools in January started on a 7-day week, operating 24 hours a day to train workers for Milwaukee defense industries. Night classes in defense training are held six nights a week. Twelve hours of school are held each Saturday and Sunday. The Milwaukee Vocational School Advisory committee has authorized enrollment of women in defense training classes to include training in metal occupations, core making and light welding.

There are similar progress reports from every State in the Union.

The National Youth Administration is the only other Federal organization feeding large supplies of labor to war industry. Last year, according to Aubrey Williams, National Youth administrator, N. Y. A. gave training and work experience to 1,046,000 youths at a cost of $132 per trainee. Trainees received 71 million dollars in wages; 31 million dollars was spent for equipment and materials, 28 million dollars was paid to supervisors, and administration cost eight million dollars.

NYA operates the following training or "work experience" facilities: 396 machine shops, 326 welding shops, 2441 forging, blacksmith, ship's carpentry, riveting and aircraft shops. NYA has 10,000 work stations in machine tools, and it can accommodate 7415 sheet metal trainees and 27,000 woodworking, ship's carpentry, riveting, foundry and forging learners.

NYA has established 186 power sewing rooms with 6000 work stations, and it has on-the-job training facilities for 40,000 stenographers. It can train 11,000 hospital attendants at any given time.

Summarizing, Williams said NYA has more than 54,000 work stations in 4000 shops located in 2500 communities. The shops, in addition to their training activities, are producing material for the fighting forces.

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In a recent 12-month period, Williams said, in one corps area alone more than 815,000 items of equipment, ranging from target frames and barracks bags to gun racks and ordnance gauges, were turned out by NYA workshops. In the same corps area during the same period NYA youth assigned to clerical and other types of civilian duty on Army posts put in 914,000 man hours of work which released enlisted personnel for military training.

In one workshop during a three-month period more than 28,000 items of equipment were produced for a single Navy Yard, Williams said. The items range from engine fittings to gun racks. Other workshops have machined castings, turned out torpedo parts and produced several types of tools and equipment.

Agreeing that there is some duplication of efforts by NYA and the vocational education service, Williams said the great majority of NYA shops are located in out-of-the-way places where there are no other opportunities for job experience. He emphasized that NYA's training plan is flexible; that shops can be moved to places of the greatest need, while the vocational service since it works in the public schools, must remain stationary. The Office of Education, he pointed out, has no equipment or facilities of its own—it operates by paying half the cost of vocational training in State-supported schools, and the element of cost bars it from the poorer States where vocational education has lagged.

MAR 30 1942

Williams believes NYA's ability to pay young men and women while they are learning the rudiments of machine operation is valuable in the national defense program. NYA enrollees living at home, he said, receive $30 a month for an eight-hour day, five days a week. In most instances, the NYA youth spend five hours in shop work and three hours attending other classes. Enrollees who must live at work centers in the more sparsely settled parts of the country receive $22 a month, but board and other living costs are paid from Federal funds.

Senators Byrd and McKeller have criticized NYA for inefficiency and costliness, but the War Production Board believes the youth program is helping supply national defense labor.

"The National Youth Administration and other Federal training agencies," the board said, "offer opportunities for pre-employment work experience insuring better preparation for productive work in defense industries.

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"All these are of vital interest to industry and the closest kind of co-operation must be maintained with them," the board said. "Of utmost importance is that the industries served participate actively with the schools in setting up entrance standards, so that all who complete school training will be acceptable for employment."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Expect Atlantans To Testify On Local Situation

MAR 26 1942

Representatives of the Council on Defense Training for Negroes, which has led in the fight to have defense training courses for Negroes initiated in the Atlanta area, are expected to testify before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices on April 13.

Crux of the disturbing situation in the Southeastern Area is the present Bomber Plant training program, which does not provide for the training of a single Negro, although 40,000 persons are to be given employment.

MAR 26 1942

The Council contends this is a flagrant violation of federal policy, which holds that all available local labor supply must be exhausted before migrant workers are brought in.

47h-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Important Fiscal Dept. Headed By Veteran Employee

MAR 14 1942

By LANIA DAVIS GAVIN

Each morning thousands of workers stream into the many buildings that make up the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot at 21st and Johnson streets. Thousands of workers, all with one idea in mind to make and assemble the great quantities and varieties of materials that Uncle Sam's Army needs to fight a war. From this great organization comes every kind of wearing apparel and equipment a soldier in any clime, or country will need.

There are parkas for the Arctic regions, tropicals for the sunny climes, the O. D., the regular soldier generally sees. And working side by side getting these materials ready are thousands of civil service workers, white and colored, working every day of the week helping to win the war.

Army Needs Plenty

Even with its vast capacities, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot comes nowhere near supplying even a quarter of what the Army needs and with the military establishment being expanded every day additional depots are being built in all sections of the country.

The Depot here, a many million dollar a day institution, occupies 90 acres of land and is still growing. There are 12,000 workers, how many colored is hard to ascertain for the law says that civil service records cannot directly separate according to race. All are citizens of the United States.

But Negroes are working everywhere in the great plant, whose commanding general is Brigadier General William A. McCain. The TRIBUNE staff representatives were taken thru the vast establishment by Lt. Thomas Ritcher, assigned to them for that duty by Colonel Thomas Brady, Jr. They went everywhere and they saw everything and everywhere they went they found colored men and women earnestly going about their duties.

Duties Are Extensive

There was a Negro doing every kind of work except that of cutting material, and cutters must have had three years of experience in some clothing factory—an opportunity that has been denied colored for years by private industry.

They drive every conceivable kind of car and truck; direct traffic and maintain order as guards; run elevators; lecture classes of men of all nationalities learning to be inspectors; prepare and serve food; stack and check materials in and out of the huge warehouses; fly about the corridors as messengers; do repair jobs on machines; work in the photographic labs with intricate equipment.

Heads Fiscal Department

A high ranking civil service employee at the Depot is Irving Nutt, who holds the responsible position of principal fiscal account. He started as a clerk 25 years ago and now on his shoulders rests the burden of directing the entire department. His assistant is A. Clarence Monroe, who also has served 25 years.

Others in this same department with salaries ranging from $1800 to $26000 are, Clarence Brown, Richard Hill, Jr., and Elmer Congo.

It is evident that those employed have won a place for themselves in the estimation of their superiors not only because of their abilities, but by virtue of their personalities.

Such is the case with George Bates, who started there as a laborer about the grounds and has now become head gardener—Benjamin Hughes, retired soldier of the 25th Infantry who saw service in the Philippines and is now employed as a junior checker—and Reuben H. Stewart, who has served the Quartermasters as a mail carrier for 37 years.

Now Teaches Inspectors

In the analytical laboratory, directed by Captain J. C. Davie, one of the best instructors for inspectors is Ernest Bates.

Bates, started there in 1940 as an inspector himself, was elevated recently when it was learned that he had taught classes in a trade school in Kansas City and Paducah, Ky.

Another man whom Captain Davie praises is James Jackson, who despite being greatly handicapped by the loss of both limbs in an accident years ago, completed his education at Lincoln University, and now refuses to accept any favors from his bosses because of his infirmity.

Rises In Photo Lab

Another example of the opportunities for promotions, is the story of Edward Jones, who started in 1940 as a messenger in the photographic department.

Having already dabbled in picture work in an amateurish way, Jones watched everything around him and it wasn't long before his superior noticed his interest. Now Jones has an entirely different civil service rating and knows a great deal about how to operate machines that turn out photostatic work, blue prints, and kindred matter.

One of the plants most necessary men is O'Connell DeShields, a registered plumber and mechanical steamfitter, who was transferred here not so long ago from the Army Proving Grounds in Aberdeen, Md.

A real "trouble-shooter", we caught DeShields right on the job in the tailoring department as we went thru And it wasn't very long before Benjamin Huff, a tailor who has been a presser there for five years, was able to pick up where he had left off.

Chauffeurs Are Needed

A salute came from tractor operator Charles James, who had been halted by Benjamin Huff, a colored guard. James has been driving these vehicles for two years now, and "likes it fine!"

Lt. Richter deplored the fact that the plant has been able to obtain so few chauffeurs, for they are greatly in demand. There is also a dearth of good workers in a almost every department.

And almost everywhere we went there were many colored women working. We will talk about them in next week's issue.

——A Colored Judge——

The "Sports Broadcast" gives you the low-down on what's happening in the world of sports. Accurate reporting and comment every week on Page 12.

——A Colored Judge——

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DR. WEAVER CITES RECORDS OF BIG FIRMS

MAR 8 - 1942

One Arms Plant Has 1200 Men

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5 (ANP)—In an overall report covering two weeks of February, the office of Dr. Robert Weaver relates the experiences in work placement for Negroes in the various defense industries throughout the country, picking at random a few of the larger industries and citing their records.

The Tietjan-Lang Dry Dock corporation of Hoboken, N. J., hired its first 12 Negroes last week. They are employed as caulkers, pipefitters' helpers; welders, burners, cutters. In addition to those now employed, the company plans to use more Negroes as the work progresses.

DR. ROBERT WEAVER

The Otis Elevator company at Harrison, N. J., now has 63 on the payrolls.

Aviation Co. Has 58

The North American Aviation company, Kansas City, which at one time said they would never hire a Negro, now has 58 in the paint shops and inspection division and in the foundry. They are also at work on the flight and test services, warehouses, and in maintenance. This is the firm of which Mr. Kindleberger was head.

At the Wilmington plant of the Newport News Drydock and Ship Building company, 2000 are employed in ship building. There is also a training group of riveters, chippers, drillers and other skilled workers.

The American Ship Building company of Cleveland has Negro welders working in the Cleveland and Lorain, O., plants.

Although the new plant is not in operation, the Glenn Martin firm at Omaha, has 7 including women at work. Six are being trained as material handlers before the metal workers start on the sheets.

Winchester Arms Plant Has 1200

The Winchester Arms plant at New Haven, has 1200 and is staging an upgrading program by which workers are advanced to other skills and industries in the plant. Ten women are machine operators, three men are on reducing machines and one is on a .50 calibre machine, which is a highly skilled job. Pay in this spot averages about $26 weekly for women and from $45 to $50 per week for men. Some of the men are working as machine adjusters; 45 as machine operators, a number as electric truck drivers. All are highly competent and are rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

The Worthington Pump company at Harrison, N. J., has taken its first two trainees.

The Westinghouse Mfg. Co., at Louisville has 48 unskilled workers and promises to upgrade them as auto lathe operators and also, to employ more.

The Bendix Aviation plant at Philadelphia has its first two trainees.

The Zipper Bag company of New York City has 70 women out of 100 employed, working on power machines making gas masks for the navy.

The Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating company hired 15 as

bench assemblers last week, this being the first time Negroes had worked in this plant. They plan to take on additional workers.

The Tite Flex Metal Hose Co., of Newark has taken five out of six WPA trainees who completed a course in soldering. Six more are due to report to work this week. This was one of the companies cited before the FEPC for discrimination.

MAR 8 - 1942

Allison branch of General Motors in Indianapolis is upgrading its 457 workers and expects to hire others to take their places after promotions occur.

The National Bronze and Aluminum company of Cleveland appealed to the then OPM for priorities on the grounds that it would hire 600 Negroes in the plant it was erecting. The priority rights were obtained, but the plant burned down on a Saturday before the opening date set for the following Monday.

Others Fall in Line

Undaunted, the management hired other buildings for the work and the Negroes who had been engaged for work were paid despite the fact that they hadn't worked in the plant at all. However, National Bronze and Aluminum kept up its work and started a training program in cooperation with the WPA. As soon as the WPA program was completed, the workers were placed in the factory with 54 such workers placed, of which 51 were Negroes. In all some 1200 are to be trained and put to work.

The Thompson Products company of Cleveland hired an average of eight per day as metal polishers, truckers and other work and now seek 30 more for additional work.

MAR 8 - 1942

The Cleveland Lathe Machine company hired five trainees as lather operators. Shortly after, the white crew left to take higher paying work, and now the entire shop is manned by Negroes, with a Negro foreman doing the supervising.

The Briggs Manufacturing company of Detroit, has six riveters and will take all who finish the training course set up for them. However, it is reported Negroes are not interested in taking these training courses.

The Cadillac Motors company of Detroit is upgrading most of its Negro workers and plans better jobs for them in different parts of the huge plant.

Chrysler tanks now has 225 transferred from other plants to the defense work.

MAR 8 - 1942

The AC Spark Plug division of General Motors has jumped its Negro employes from 13 in August to 136 in February.

The Bethlehem Ship Building company of Los Angeles has 30 as helpers, with several in training courses fitting them as pipefitters and other skilled tasks.

The Douglas Aircraft corporation of Santa Monica, Cal., the first company to hire skilled Negro workers, employing them as far back as March, 1941, has more than 50 in hgihly skilled operations on the assembly line.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Say Race Firm Has Not Been Double-Crossed

Job Situation, Though, Termed In Bad Way

MAR 19 1942

WASHINGTON D. C.—(ANP)—Congressional charges that the American Enterprises Association, Inc., a Negro corporation in Toledo, Ohio, had been "double-crossed" by government officials in the award of defense contracts backfired on Rep. Albert J. Engel of Michigan here this week.

Congressman Engel, continuing an extended attack on Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, and Sidney Hillman, director of the labor division charged last Thursday that the Negro cooperative association, headed by Olander J. Smith, had been discriminated against in the award of army clothing contracts.

ALREADY PROBED

MAR 19 1942

Investigation of the charges by the Associated Negro Press revealed however that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice had probed the case more than five months ago and had unanimously rejected Mr. Smith's charge of discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

COFEP'S probe, which included a hearing last October in Toledo, revealed that:

(1) America Enterprises association, Inc. was awarded a contract for 5,500 army overcoats in November, 1940, but was unable to furnish a delivery bond or to accept the order because the association possessed no facilities for the manufacture of the needed garments.

(2) In April 1941, the Reconstruction Finance corporation earmarked a loan of $8,000 for American Enterprises association, Inc., with the proviso that the association raise an additional $19,000. This money was not raised.

HAD NO PLANT

MAR 19 1942

(3) In October, 1941, two years and 11 months after the organization was formed, the American Enterprises association, Inc., still had neither plant facilities nor sponsors with managerial experience or specialized training in the garment manufacturing field.

Both Nelson and Hillan answered Congressman Engel's charges and vigorously denied that they had formulated an agreement on army clothing contracts which discriminated against certain bidders.

"I was surprised" Mr. Nelson wrote, "to learn that a congressman would make such a statement without getting the facts. It seems to me extremely dangerous in such critical times for a man holding a position of public trust to confuse and mislead the public which placed that trust in him. This is especially true when such statements, in disregard of the facts, imply serious misconduct of at least a part of the nation's war effort."

Representatives of the labor division recalled Mr. Smith's several visits to Washington in behalf of this project These representatives spoke highly of Mr. Smith's resourcefulness and presistence, but pointed out that contracts could not be granted to firms having no previous production experience and possessing no facilities. At the same time Smith was awarded the contract, army regulations stipulated that a concern must be in business for at least one year before it could be considered a regular manufacturer.

Labor division representatives declared that a special effort had been made to aid Mr. Smith because his project would have given employment to the large number of jobless colored persons in Toledo, including approximately 80 girls and women trained on WPA and NYA sewing projects.

These efforts resulted in the RFC offer on an $8,000 loan to the association, after Mr. Smith had declared that he had been guaranteed a building, facilities, machines and other equipment by Toledo dealers if he could first secure a contract. He stated also that a Toledo bank had agreed to underwrite his payroll after contracts were obtained. These plans fell through however, when the group was unable to raise the stipulated additional $19,000.

NEGROES JOBLESS

While rejecting Mr. Smith's claim of discrimination, the committee's investigation supported his charge of widespread unemployment of Negroes in Toledo and of discrimination against Negroes in defense employment in that city.

The investigator for COFEP suggested in his report that if any branch of the government desired to sponsor a program of community rehabilitation, Toledo would be a good place for the experiment to be tried, due to the employment situation among Negroes there.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Soldiers Study Refrigeration

MAR 24 1942

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— (SNS) — Six colored soldiers from Ft. Bragg, N. C., are here taking a special course in mechanical refrigeration operation at the Hussman Ligonier Company, 2401 North Leffingwell Avenue, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world.

In the group are Master Sergeant Albert F. Williams of Waycross, Georgia, in charge of the detail; Staff Sergeant Haskell E. Moorman, Admore, Pa.; Corporal James H. Vance, Jr., Paulet Mills, S. C.; Private First Class Russell Golding, Orlando, Florida; Private Samuel Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina and Private Clanes T. Kearnes, Richmond Point, North Carolina.

All are stopping at the Pine St. "Y."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 13, 1942

75 Negroes To Get WPB Project Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today that Negro union carpenters would receive the first 75 of an estimated 200 new carpentry jobs in construction of the Volunteer Ordnance Works in Tennessee.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the WPB Labor Division, reported that this agreement was reached by officials representing his office, the President's committee on fair employment practice, and Negro and white carpenter locals in Chattanooga, together with the contractors, the War Department and the Federal Employment Service.

Forty-one Negro carpenters, including two foremen, already are employed on the project. The 75 new jobs will be in addition to these.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

8 War Public Works Projects For Negroes

They Will Be Distributed Over 7 States

MAR 28 1942

WASHINGTON—(S N S)—Presidential approval of eight war public works projects to provide community facilities and services for Negro civilian defense workers and military personnel was announced recently by Assistant Federal Works Administrator Baird Snyder, III, acting for Administrator Philip B. Fleming. These eight projects either wholly or in part for Negroes are distributed over seven states. They include five school additions and facilities for Negroes at one hospital and four health centers.

In some instances, local authorities sponsoring the projects will bear part of the total cost—the amount of the sponsors' contribution being fixed by agreement between the local authorities and the Federal Works Agency. In other cases, the entire cost is borne by the Federal Government.

Project details follow:

ALABAMA—Talladega County, school additions. Estimated Cost $66,900.

MAR 28 1942

This project calls for the construction and equipping of additions to the following schools: 7 classrooms at the Renfree Negro School; 6 classrooms at the Sycamore Negro School; and 1 classroom at the Nottingham Negro School.

GEORGIA—Muscogee County, school addition. Estimated Cost $25,000.

This project calls for the construction and equipping of a 4-classroom addition to the Radcliffe Negro School.

In addition to the above project: Provision for Negroes in Health Center, Chattahoochee County.

LOUISIANA—Facilities for Negroes in health center, Monroe.

OHIO—Lockland, school addition. Estimated Cost $40,000. This project calls for the construction of an addition to the present Wayne Avenue School for Negroes.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Facilities for Negro in health center, Beaufort.

TENNESSEE—Ten additional hospital beds for Negro patients in new hospital, Tullahoma.

VIRGINIA—Facilities for Negroes in a health and welfare building, Portsmouth.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Men May Fly Planes To Great Britain

Drop "White" Requirement For Ferry Pilots

APR 28 1942

NEW YORK —(SNS)— The British government has dropped the requirement that applicants as pilots to ferry bombing planes from Canada to Britain "must be of the white race."

47h

This was the information contained in a letter from Prime Minister Churchill's office in 10 Downing Street, London, to Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The letter, dated March 27, was in reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Churchill September 26, 1941, by the NAACP. The september 26 letter cited five types of discrimination, and the Prime Minister's letter of March 27 discussed each item.

The Prime Minister's letter asserted, in dealing with the charge of discrimination on the ferry bomber command, that the application of Charles M. Ashe for employment as pilot in this service was refused, not because of his color, but because he did not state on his application that he had any experience in piloting "multi-engine aircraft in darkness or in conditions of poor visibility." The letter said, "The evidence submitted by Mr. Ashe showed only that he had flown light, single-engined aircraft and did not mention that he had had any experience of instrument flying. His application was, therefore rejected on technical grounds, which had no bearing on the question of his colour."

". . .OF WHITE RACE"

APR 28 1942

The letter then admits on this particular point that at the time of the NAACP complaint there was on the list of requirements for Atlantic ferry pilots the stipulation," applicants must be of the white race."

"This condition," says the Prime Minister's letter, "was not in accordance with the views of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom, and Mr. Churchill is informed that it has been delected and that each case will be considered on its merits."

With reference to the second point in the NAACP. letter, the refusal of the services of Dr. Walter W. King, who volunteered after the appeal of Britain for American doctors to come over and help, the Prime Minister's letter offers the interesting observation that British children "who do not know of the traditional kindness shown by coloured people to children, might be uneasy through unfamiliarity."

NOT AS LARGE

APR 28 1942

The letter states that the colored population of the British Isles is as large in proportion to that of the United States, "and some people might even never have seen those of different colour."

"In adopting the policy which led to the refusal of Dr. King's offer of services, there was no reflection, therefore, implied on the professional competence of those whose generous offer was not accepted."

On the third point in the NAACP's letter dealing with alleged instructions from Britain to the American Red Cross to accept only white donors to blood plasma banks, the Prime Minister's letter asserted that the Health and Medical Research Councils, both concerned with the war time organization of blood banks, "do not discriminate against Negro blood donors."

On the fourth point of the N. A. A. C. P.'s letter dealing with the apparent refusal to employ American Negroes or British West Indian residents in America in construction work on the naval and air bases in the West Indies, the Prime Minister's letter was a little evasive.

After nothing that the American government had denied receiving from the British government a request not to send Negroes for such construction work in the West Indies, the Prime Minister's letter asserts that the NAACP's protest must have referred "not to appplicants for work in the United States bases, but to persons wishing to enter the islands as immigrants."

The letter states that to bar Negroes from working on the island bases "would indeed have been contrary to the terms of Article 13 of the aggreement relating to these bases signed by representatives of the two governments on March 27, 1941."

On commenting upon this portion of the Prime Minister's letter the NAACP pointed out that at no place in its letter had it mentioned immigrants, but had confined itself to American and West Indian Negroes who wished to work on the bases being constructed on the islands. The NAACP says it had information which it believed to be authentic "that the British government probably would not visa a passport issued to a Negro should one be selected."

The NAACP expressed regret that so far as it has been able to learn, no persons sent to work in the Carribbean bases were of British West Indian descent and that only a few skilled or semi-skilled Negroes have been sent to Bermuda and Trinidad.

BRITISH COMMISSION EMPLOYES

On the fifth and final point in the NAACP's letter relating to employment of Negroes in the British Purchasing Commission, the Prime Minister's letter states that the British Purchasing Commission in the United States now has 66 colored men and 44 colored women at present employed.

Inquiry by the NAACP to the British Purchasing Commission in Washington has revealed that these 110 persons are engaged as electricians, porters, firemen, elevator operators, charwomen, etc. The NAACP in commenting on this point expressed the hope that this employment policy may be extended to include, on the basis of ability, clerical, technical and official employment.

The NAACP said it was gratified to learn that the "white" provision has been deleted from the ferry command regulations; but it said it was unable to agree that British children would be "uneasy" at being ministered to by physicians of a different color.

On the blood plasma item, the NAACP said that it had been informed that the American Red Cross had received a request from Great Britain to take only white blood, and was pleased to know that no such request had been made by England.

This item recalls the assertion of the American Red Cross, that American Army and Navy doctors had requested it to accept only white blood. Confronted with this statement, the United States Navy doctors promptly denied they had made such a request, thus putting the responsibility squarely up to the American Red Cross.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

The Negro and National Defense Employment In New York City As Seen By Urban League Executive

MAY 9 - 1942

By CHARLES C. BERKLEY
Industrial Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League

New York City with its close to one half million Negro population presents a pattern of complexity as the National Defense effort moves toward total war.

47h

The estimates of the United States Employment Service point out that only one-seventh of all industries in the New York areas are classified as Defense industries and as priorities on materials necessary for war production become more rigidly enforced non-defense industries are forced to curtail production which automatically force workers into the growing unemployed pool. It is estimated that approximately 300,000 persons are unemployed in New York City and the figure is expected to show a sharp increase as we push into the summer.

This outlook presents a dark picture at best and to the Negro it presents somewhat of a total eclipse.

47h

Today there are a dozen or more committees and organizations working to integrate Negro workers into the Defense effort among which include National Urban League; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; New York Y.M.C.A., YWCA, New York Urban League; Greater New York Coordinating Committee On Employment; President's Committee On Fair Employment Practices; Metropolitan Council On Fair Employment Practices; Council of Democracy; Brooklyn Urban League; Brooklyn YMCA, YWCA; March-On-Washington Committee; and others who have attempted to focus the attention of the public upon the problem of the Negro worker and Defense employment.

MAY 9 - 1942

The Federal agencies including the National Youth Administration, Work Progress Administration, United States Employment Service along with the Board Of Education and National Defense Training Program are aware of the program and are making steps to see to it that Negro workers are trained and placed in Defense jobs as the demand increases.

Progressive labor organizations have set up fair employment practice committee with their own structures and are doing spot placement of Negro workers.

With all this activity it would seem that the Negro worker was being given his share of attention in job placement and yet too few Negroes are moving into Defense employment.

Machinery Inadequate

To date the machinery set up to actually place Negro workers in Defense jobs is sadly inadequate.

There has been little work with the Negro population in the form of interpretation. The average Negro seeking a Defense job knows little about the importance of being able to present some legal proof of citizenship; too little is known about the agencies offering Defense training; or the agencies devoting full time to the placements of workers in Defense industries.

With the shuffle of man-power the importance of the Selective Service status or class is most important when a man is seeking a job. The draft boards have been slow in classifying men and many men now seeking employment are caught in that large group of unclassified men which are refused by the average contractor.

As the Nation turns its eyes toward the reserve of women workers the Negro woman is turning her attention toward Defense employment. The vast numbers of

Negro women having been limited to domestic and service employment find first the obstacle of securing defense training. The requirements for adult women trainees are that women with previous industrial experience shall be trained in a limited number of classes offered by the Board of Education. The National Youth Administration is training a few women and among these are few colored girls in the machine shops, radio and communications, welding and other Defense projects.

The private agencies serving the Negro worker are inadequately staffed. Yet the public agencies are advising Negroes to utilize these private agencies for assistance in securing Defense jobs.

Workers from each of the five boroughs of Greater New York City find their way to the offices of the Brooklyn Urban League in quest for that Defense job which more than often does not exist. The writer mentions this fact as it seems that in New York City the thinking has developed that the Industrial Department of the Brooklyn Urban League has an option on Defense jobs for Negroes in New York City. This impression is perhaps the result of a few spot placements in shipyard or garment shops now doing Defense work.

The steady stream of Negro workers flows into this office which has four persons on its staff namely a director, one interviewer, one placement secretary and one clerical worker. With this staff set-up it is impossible to do an adequate job for the persons seeking the services of this agency. This is typical of other agencies working to place the colored worker in Defense work in New York City.

Field Visits Necessary

It has been the experience of the writer that in order to obtain opening for Negro workers a field staff must first be trained to investigate industry, employment services and labor organizations. Field visits to industries are a necessary step in opening the doors of industries here-to-fore closed to Negro workers.

The actual registration of Negro workers is an essential step in rounding out the service. Too many workers are unaware of their hidden skills which are useful in Defense industries; and the skill of the interviewer in digging into the employment history of the applicant often will uncover a skill useful to some contractor in the area.

The experiences during the past year have brought home to the writer the need for more study being given the structure of the Defense machinery in New York City and less time to be spent in discussions as to the techniques of placing Negroes in Defense jobs.

More attention need be given the development of the services that are now struggling with this problem and less time demanded of the few workers for conferences of one kind or another to discuss the same problem of the difficulties faced in placing the Negro worker.

The groups now working to place Negroes in Defense jobs would do well to consolidate their resources including finances, staff and information and organize one central office with the proper staff, materials and unitedly attack this problem with the same force and unity tat the Nation is demanding in order that we emerge victorious in this international struggle of total war.

MAY 9 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

REPORT MORE JOB TRIUMPHS IN NORTHEAST

Show Negro Employment Jump In More Than Dozen Plants

MAY 16 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Increased employment of skilled and semi-skilled Negro males, with new industrial placement of Negro women, in the Connecticut and New York areas, was reported this week by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch War Manpower Commission.

Listing more than a dozen companies which have hired skilled or semi-skilled Negro workers for the first time, the report called attention to the increase in Negro employment of Colt's Patent Fire Arms company in Hartford, Conn., from 16 unskilled workers last fall to 340 Negro men and women as of April, 1942. At least 150 of these new workers are semi-skilled machine operators.

The increase at Colt's was termed one of the most significant developments of the week. Complaints of discrimination against Negroes at the plant had been received by defense agencies and publicized in the Negro Press for some time. After the matter had been thoroughly investigated, it was referred to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The committee took action.

Last December, Mark Ethridge, then chairman, and Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, Co-FEP, conferred with D. G. Phelps, vice president of the company, in Hartford. An agreement for the employment and upgrading of colored workers was reached. The current employment figures indicate that the spirit of the agreement has been followed and mark another instance of significant introduction of Negroes into the strategically important ordnance industry.

Other Connecticut firms are making more extensive use of Negro workers also, Dr. Weaver revealed. The G. E. Prentice company at Kensington, for instance, now employs more than 150 colored males in the manufacture of zippers for army goods. The majority of these men are semi-skilled.

More than 100 Negroes are employed, approximately one-third in semi-skilled operations, at the New Britain Machine company. Other New Britain firms using Negroes for the first time include the Skinner Chuck company, which recently employed a machine operator, and the Stanley Works, which has hired two Negro women production workers. The Chase Manufacturing company at Waterbury recently opened a new department to Negroes when a colored caster was given employment there.

The Waterbury Clock company, following a vote by the U.A.W. local in that shop, recently began employment of Negro women. The first colored girl went to work there last week.

Similar developments have been noted in the New York City area where several shops are using Negro skilled workers for the first time. The Aero Machine and Tool company recently employed Negro lathe hands; Ormsbecher and Siegal in Staten Island hired five Negro machine apprentices and 25 other colored workers for semi-skilled operations, and Negro males and females have been placed at the following companies recently through cooperation of the United Electrical Workers: Chandler Machine Tool company, Queens; Micro-Tool corporation, Queens; Seal-O-Strain company, Queens and Liquidmeter corporation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 6, 1942

Fat Years, or Lean Years, Negroes Follow the Lookout Teams Closely

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The large attendance of Negroes at games at Engel stadium has been especially noticeable this year.

This is due to the fact primarily, that Negroes working on defense jobs have more money than they have had in previous lean years, to spend for this type of recreation. There is a large payroll at the Volunteer Ordnance works and other local plants that are all-out on defense production, and Negroes share generously in this.

However, that is just part of the story.

Even when their money was lean, Negroes followed the Lookouts in morale, and argued plays and boners, and heaped praise on players, the morning after when they could get The Times to prove "I told you so" from discussions the previous days and night.

After the spanking the Little Rock Pebbles gave the "Kids" Sunday, large groups gathered on East and West Ninth street, to rehash the boners, and fine plays made by the Lookouts. To the first of the groups I asked the question, "What's the matter with those Kids?" The sharp return came from the discussion leader, "What, those Kids? They are our Kids!"

It developed that Negroes' interest in the Lookouts is more civic than anything else.

They follow the progress of Bill Nicholson daily as intently as they do Ignasiak, for whom they are pulling to come through.

Charlie Letchas, however, now, with Atlanta, is a pain to them because they still sort of feel a nearness to him, but he's with Atlanta now, and that settles it.

Always a drawing card and a definite sore spot to Negro fans, is "Doc" Prothro, and his Memphis Chicks. It seems as if "Doc" has always added insult to injury when he beat us here for many years. "We got relief when he went to the Phillies, but he's back, and you can always count on a large crowd of Negroes when his team performs," says James ("Fats") McClellan, president of the East Ninth street Sportsmans club, who has not missed a game at home in ten years.

Another interesting slant was learned from Dora Buck Hodges. She has missed but one opening game, and four other games at home, in sixteen years.

Win, lose or draw, as long as "our Kids represents Chattanooga and "show the stuff" they have, and business remains pretty good, it seems they will be cramped for space at the stadium, unless Joe Engel makes some larger provisions for handling the colored fans.

Montgomery, Ala., Journal
May 9, 1942

Negro Defense Courses Sought

Tuskegee Institute Recognition Urged

Efforts were under way today to have defense training courses made available to negroes by securing recognition of Tuskegee Institute as a qualified school for the instruction.

Pres. George H. Denny of the University of Alabama, Pres. L. N. Duncan of Auburn and other prominent educators met with Gov. Frank Dixon Friday and declared in a statement that in the event Tuskegee is not approved, Auburn and Alabama "stand ready to give further consideration to the problem with a view to solving it in such fashion as would be satisfactory to all concerned."

Courses in engineering, science and management defense training were advocated.

Educators attending the conference said Tuskegee was not qualified because the training under A. U. S. office of education regulation is limited to institutions that awarded degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics or production supervision in 1940-41.

In addition to Denny and Duncan, others meeting with the group were: J. E. Hannuk, assistant dean of engineering at Auburn; E. R. Plowden, in charge of defense training for the state department of education; J. E. McDaniel, regional adviser of defense training at Georgia Tech, and R. L. Puerifoy, defense training official from Washington.

47h-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Urban League Officials Answer Charges Made Most Frequently by Those Refusing to Hire Negroes

JAN 9 - 1942

Now that the country is actually at war, more than at any other time is it necessary to utilize to the fullest all of our available men and women workers. Despite this urgent need, some employers and some workers in Kansas City will raise stock objections to Negro workers.

JAN 9 - 1942

The Urban League of Kansas City, from its industrial relations experience and employers testimonials attempts to give answer to some of the stock objections to Negro workers.

WHITES WON'T WORK WITH NEGROES—UNIONS WON'T ADMIT NEGROES—NEGROES DON'T LIKE TO WORK WITH WHITES

Negroes and whites work together in meat packing, steel and railroad industries in Kansas City. Used in mixed crews in many plants without friction between the workers.

Unions in both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. do admit Negroes to membership; there are a few unions which have bars written in the constitution against Negro union members. Negroes are members of unions, in clothing and textile industries, transportation and communication, domestic and personal service, building trades, food, amusement, public service, and in metal and machinery industries in this city.

Negroes as a whole do not object to working with white workers or other nationality groups, what they want most is the job.

NEGROES AREN'T SKILLED—CAN DO ONLY COMMON LABOR WORK—DON'T HAVE AMBITION

JAN 9 - 1942

In 1930, of the 155 different occupations for Negro male workers in Kansas City, Missouri Negroes were engaged in 43 of these different fields and Negro female workers were employed in 41 of the 59 different occupations. Skilled Negro workers, according to employers and labor officials interviewed by the Urban League are as skilled as white workers in relative efficiency. Columbian Steel Tank company, Sheffield Steel company, Mo.-Pacific and Santa Fe Railroad shops, the packing plants, the Darby Construction company and several smaller plants use Negro workers in skilled and semi-skilled capacities with satisfaction. Employers' testimonials are cited: management of the Kohler Plumbing Supply company states no one else could fill the job as well at the present time as their Negro shipping clerk. Homer Rogers, personnel director at the Sheffield Steel company where 130 Negro workers are employed; the majority of whom have been with the company over 20 years, says they are pleased with the performance of these workers.

Young Negro graduates of our local schools have pursued advanced work with creditable records in engineering schools, in radio institutes, as chemists, as building contractors, aviation mechanics, electricians, linotypers, etc. The vocational schools and defense training classes offer courses in welding, masonery, sheet metal, electricity, painting, woodwork, auto mechanics, radio and similar courses state the Negro trainees show as much capability and response to training as other trainees.

JAN 9 - 1942

TOO MANY NEGROES ARE WPA AND NYA WORKERS, OR TRAINEES, AND CONSEQUENTLY, POOR EMPLOYMENT RISKS

It is true that many Negroes are forced to accept government aid in one form or another during the most severe years of the depression. Many registered with state employment agencies as unskilled workers, because they stood a quicker and better chance at a job, than in seeking a higher level of work for which they might have been trained and in which they had gained considerable experience. A government study in 1936 showed that 38 percent of all Negro skilled workers were on jobs where white and colored worked together. Many of these skilled workers learned their trade the hard way—assisting skilled workers until they had mastered their jobs.

Hundreds of white youth trained on WPA, NYA and CCC projects have learned new skills and refreshed the old skills and are finding employment, so by the same token Negro trainees could be given like consideration.

CAN'T LET NEGROES AND WHITES USE SAME TOILET FACILITIES

JAN 9 - 1942

In our public buildings here in Kansas City there is no hindrance in common use of these facilities by both races. In offices where Negro and white staff members work this does not present a problem. The contracting firms which build the small arms plant set up no separate accommodations. Even to drinking facilities used by both races, there were no objections. Even in the South today there is a growing tendency for service stations to eliminate separate toilet facilities.

NEGROES ARE PERSONAL HAZARDS BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH, HIGH DISEASE RATE, ETC.

JAN 9 - 1942

The health and disease rates for Negroes and whites in similar income and occupational classifications are substantially the same for our city.

NEGROES DON'T HAVE AMBITION—ARE UNTRUSTWORTHY—LAY OFF AFTER PAYDAY

These complaints are made about other workers as well as about Negro workers. There are shiftless, unreliable, and irresponsible whites as well as Negroes. Some employers state that because Negroes have such difficulties in finding work, that they know how to take care of a job when they get one. The recent story in the press of the Negro porter carrying the company's payroll who risked his life to save $400, is one of many examples of being trustworthy and interested in the employer's welfare.

THE HIGHER OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY MIGHT OBJECT TO HIRING NEGROES

Personnel directors and foremen who believe this are uncovering their own personal prejudice. Management is concerned with efficient production and maximum profit. They are not concerned whether black or white hands do the job. The packing industries, the postal department, and similar fields of employment use Negroes and no one refuses to eat certain meat products or refuse to accept letters handled by Negro postal carriers. Maximum efficiency is the demand and maximum efficiency is developed through superior training and superior job performance comes through competition with others.

WE HAVE MANY SOUTHERN EMPLOYEES WHOSE PREJUDICES MUST BE CONSIDERED

JAN 9 - 1942

Negroes work side by side on construction jobs, in the mills and mines, and on the farms in the Old South today. Among white and black youth, even in the South, if not more so than in the North, there is a growing consciousness among them of their interdependence upon one another.

WE RECRUIT FROM THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND THEY NEVER SEND US ANY NEGROES

Our local employment service will refer the kind of worker the employer specifies. The Social Security Board has called the attention of employers as well as the national operations of all public employment services to its recent policy. The actual declaration of war making necessary an unparalleled scale of production of war and civilian material calls for the full utilization of workers regardless of color or other conditions.

DON'T KNOW WHERE TO FIND QUALIFIED NEGROES

JAN 9 - 1942

The Urban League of Kansas City has found hundreds of jobs in past years for all classes of Negro workers. In the past six months nearly 500 jobs for workers ranging from labor to high technical training have been found and filled by the League. The Paseo Y.W.C.A. offers a similar service for girls and women.

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

SEEK METHODS TO GET SUB-CONTRACTS FOR NEGRO FIRMS

JAN 3 - 1942

By JESSE O. THOMAS for ANP

According to information received from the Office of Production management, immediately after January 1, an enormous campaign will be launched to set up sub contract clinics in various parts of the United States for the purpose of devising means by which the "little businesses" might be saved through a sub contract arrangement with firms holding enormous defense contracts.

This division is headed by Floyd B. Odlum, who has had experience with production clinics in many of the large cities and who believes that he has found a way of bringing many of the small manufacturers into contact with large government contractors who have work to farm out. Unless many of these small business concerns are able to establish such relationships they are on their way out.

The plan is to have four regional clinic circuits which will be set up to take representatives of 35 to 50 prime contractors into every section of the country, discovering plants which can handle farmed out work. The plan appears so feasible that it is hoped by June that virtually every factory, foundry, mill and plant that can be fitted into the defense arsenal will be in possession of sufficient defense contracts to sustain operation and maintain the present payroll.

JAN 3 - 1942

Negro business men should immediately get in touch with Floyd B. Odlum in the Office of Production Management at Washington, D. C., and ascertain when and where these clinics are to be held so as to be included among those in attendance in an effort to determine the extent to which Negro businesses can qualify to receive some of these farmed out sub contracts.

As chairman of the committee of the Negro Business League on this particular aspect of our development, I am urging the business men over the nation to follow the suggestion herein submitted as a protective device.

47h-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

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Negroes work side by side on construction jobs, in the mills and mines, and on the farms in the Old South today. Among white and black youth, even in the South, if not more so than in the North, there is a growing consciousness among them of their interdependence upon one another.

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Our local employment service will refer the kind of worker the employer specifies. The Social Security Board has called the attention of employers as well as the national operations of all public employment services to its recent policy. The actual declaration of war making necessary an unparalleled scale of production of war and civilian material calls for the full utilization of workers regardless of color or other conditions.

DON'T KNOW WHERE TO FIND QUALIFIED NEGROES

The Urban League of Kansas City has found hundreds of jobs in past years for all classes of Negro workers. In the past six months nearly 500 jobs for workers ranging from labor to high technical training have been found and filled by the League. The Paseo Y.W.C.A. offers a similar service for girls and women.

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

SEEK METHODS TO GET SUB-CONTRACTS FOR NEGRO FIRMS

By JESSE O. THOMAS for ANP

According to information received from the Office of Production management, immediately after January 1, an enormous campaign will be launched to set up sub contract clinics in various parts of the United States for the purpose of devising means by which the "little businesses" might be saved through a sub contract arrangement with firms holding enormous defense contracts.

This division is headed by Floyd B. Odlum, who has had experience with production clinics in many of the large cities and who believes that he has found a way of bringing many of the small manufacturers into contact with large government contractors who have work to farm out. Unless many of these small business concerns are able to establish such relationships they are on their way out.

The plan is to have four regional clinic circuits which will be set up to take representatives of 35 to 50 prime contractors into every section of the country, discovering plants which can handle farmed out work. The plan appears so feasible that it is hoped by June that virtually every factory, foundry, mill and plant that can be fitted into the defense arsenal will be in possession of sufficient defense contracts to sustain operation and maintain the present payroll.

JAN 3 - 1942

Negro business men should immediately get in touch with Floyd B. Odlum in the Office of Production Management at Washington, D. C., and ascertain when and where these clinics are to be held so as to be included among those in attendance in an effort to determine the extent to which Negro businesses can qualify to receive some of these farmed out sub contracts.

As chairman of the committee of the Negro Business League on this particular aspect of our development, I am urging the business men over the nation to follow the suggestion herein submitted as a protective device.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPM - FEPC

MAY TURN OVER WEAVER'S OFFICE TO FAIR JOB COMMITTEE

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

JAN 17 1942

THERE seems to be more happening in Washington among those interested in Negro employment than would meet the eye at first glance. The way I get it, Dr. Weaver's office in OPM has never gotten down to a good working relationship with the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Now it is rumored that because of duplication of services and the complaints of some of the members of the F. E. P. C. that Weaver's office might be abolished and his staff put directly under the Committee. Although this might be a logical step from the point of view of organization it does have some dis-advantages which should be watched.

Mr. Cayton

One advantage of the proposed change would be that it would (if rumors are true) release Dr. Weaver for an appointment to the Civil Service Commission. There Weaver would have a permanent position and would be able to contribute much to the group. No other Negro official in Washington has, or is likely to have, the influence which Weaver now unofficially enjoys. There is no job which comes up for discussion which Weaver does not pass on officially or unofficially. There is no single individual in Washington who is as often consulted or whose judgment is given greater respect. In the Civil Service Commission Weaver could do a first rate job and the abolishing of his office in O. P. M. would represent a kick upstairs for him.

WHITE PAPERS IGNORE FEPC

But I am not so sure about the fate of his staff if this happens. I have been afraid for some time that with the war there might be an attempt to play down this committee. The white newspapers have consistently ignored it and this has, to a large extent, hampered its effectiveness. Recently it was reported that Lawrence Cramer stated that the need for the committee would be over in six months as the problem would be solved.

JAN 17 1942

IT WAS with great reluctance that the administration appointed the committee and now it is possible that it would be willing to see it die a natural death as it tends to become embarrassing. With certain members of the committee trying to play down its significance and importance it is possible that if the Chicago hearings, now slated within the next few days, are not successful the pressure for the continuance of the committee will dissolve. If, in the meantime, Weaver's office has been transferred over to the Committee when it goes out, O. P. M. will be only too glad to drop the Negro division which only adds to their difficulties.

SOME GOOD HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

The danger of this whole procedure to Negroes should be evident. I have never felt that either Weaver's office or the Committee had or could go far toward solving the problems of Negro discrimination in industry. They did, however, accomplish two things: they gathered information into the hands of public officials. But perhaps more important than those two rather immediate results is the fact that both Weaver's office and the Committee have set precedents and shown an official awareness of the existence of a problem which had been ignored before.

JAN 17 1942

IN THE final analysis the only thing which will insure the continuation of the F. E. P. C. on a permanent basis (especially if it is to absorb Weaver's office) is group pressure. The only way to get group pressure is to make the public conscious of the work of the Committee and the necessity for its continuation.

I have talked to hundreds of white persons who believe that the whole problem was solved as soon as the President made the appointment. On the other hand many Negroes think that the committee is powerless and useless. The truth lies between the two—the committee and Weaver's office have not been able to grapple with the fundamental causes of Negro discrimination but their very existence is indicative of a step in that direction.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

APPOINT NEGRO TO WAR LABOR BOARD: NAACP

JAN 4 1942

To Issue Unbiased Opinion

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Appointment of "at least one" competent Negro to the War Labor Board which will handle labor disputes for the duration of the war has been requested of President Roosevelt by the NAACP, it was learned this week.

With respect to the other members of the board the NAACP said: "May we further suggest that all care be taken to avoid the selection of any representative of labor, who, either through his personal record or through affiliation with a labor organization which bars persons from membership because of race, creed, color or national origin, would be likely to be biased in his attitude.

JAN 4 - 1942

"We believe that the appointment of a board, free from racial or other prejudices and one which includes at least one representative of the 13 million American citizens who constitute one-tenth of the national population is imperative to insure an unbiased and effective functioning of the War Labor Board," the NAACP stated.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Klan Is Blamed By Chrysler Co.

FEB 12 1942

FEB 12 1942

DETROIT—(ANP) — "Pick up your tools and get to work—or get the hell out of this plant!"

This brusque ultimatum, delivered by management, union, war department and war production board representatives, ended three Ku Klux Klan inspired sit down strikes in the Chrysler Highland Park plant here and expedited the transfer of Negro workers from non-defense to defense production.

FEB 12 1942

The strikes occurred when J. Lawrence Duncan, field assistant in the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro employment and training branch of WPB, insisted upon the transfer of Negro boxers and loaders from Department 501 in the Dodge mainplant to lend-lease work in the Chrysler Highland Park plant along with white workers.

The sitdown demonstration ended and the first ten Negros went to work when R. C. Conder, Chrysler labor relations director, Richard Frankensteen, UAW-CIO vice-president, and plant representatives of the U. S. army backed up the WPB commitment and told the striking white workers to return to their jobs or be fired on the spot.

The first strike, a two hour demonstration, occurred at 2 p. m. when white workers first learned that Negroes were to be transferred to the plant in keeping with union seniority regulations and the company's commitments, to Dr. Weaver's office.

FEB 12 1942

This demonstration ended when Frankensteen, who had been dispatched to Detroit by R. J. Thomas, international president, at Duncan's request, advised Conder to fire all workers who refused to return to their jobs immediately.

At four o'clock, however, when the first Negro reported to work the whites again staged a 15-minute sitdown strike. This demonstration was ended in the same way.

The third sit-down occurred at midnight when nine more Negroes were transferred from the Dodge plant to assist in leading, stripping, boxing operations of lend-lease and U. S. army trucks at the Highland plants. This strike ended in five minutes when war department representatives joined the management, labor and WPB in a "work or be fired" ultimatum.

The three strikes were believed to have been inspired by undercover units of the Ku Klux Klan which has recently boasted of its strength in United Automobile Workers locals in the Michigan area. Frankensteen's action, which was supported by William Marshall and Morris Field of the Chrysler UAW-CIO division, indicates a desire on the part of the union officials for a showdown with the klan units.

Following the settlement of the Chrysler strikes, Mr. Conder informed WPB that he was proceeding with the upgrading of Negro workers in keeping with his agreement with Dr. Weaver's office. One Negro in Highland plant was promoted to crane operator and seven loaders in the Dodge Main plant were upgraded to strippers and boxers. The industrial relations director declared that Negroes would be given equal employment and promotion opportunities with whites.

47h-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Weaver Reveals Huge Gains In Defense Work For Negro Men

MAR 2 - 1942

Makes Overall Report Covering Two Weeks

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MAR 2 - 1942

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Although the new plant is not in operation, the Glenn Martin firm at Omaha, has 71 including women at work. Six are being trained as material handlers before the metal workers start on the sheets.

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APR 4 - 1942

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APR 4 1942

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Tampa, Fla., Tribune
April 6, 1942

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"There has been considerable progress in opening training and working opportunities for Negroes in war industries. I look for an acceleration of this improvement as the demand for labor in our war industries increases and as the committee on fair employment practice develops its means for meeting specific situations.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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APR 15 1942

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Many persons have left the farm for the factory. War wages are alluring. Talk of high wages—which often do not exist—arouses interest, creates unrest.

Another Associated Press dispatch says the Office of Defense Transportation experts predict an imperative shortage of manpower for the railroads. The greatest shortages exist or are anticipated in the supply of machinists, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and boilermakers and in occupations involving the routing of trains — telegraphers, towermen and dispatchers.

In Mobile, as an example, one can see a city expanding its population in leaps and bounds. Congestion has developed; housing is scarce; men have been flocking to shipyards needing workers.

APR 15 1942

Now here is an amazing situation. With a crying need for labor, especially skilled labor, what are we doing, what have we done? We are preparing to take our women from homes and from their children and put them into war work if necessary. We plan to use our young people for farm labor, if necessary. We are faced with serious shortages of skilled laborers and technicians. We are importing manpower when we admit that any importation is likely to be confusing and congesting.

APR 15 1942

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Manpower In The South

APR 17 1942

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Ask any good student of modern warfare what are the requirements for ultimate victory and his answer will be "an adequate steel supply and an adequate manpower supply." The United States, fortunately, has a good supply of both, but there's little of either to spare for non-war use and absolutely none to waste.

Wealth in warfare, in fact, is measured in terms of steel production and manpower.

Next to recruiting men for the armed forces the most important task is recruiting and training a labor force. The administration has recognized the pressing nature of this problem and is acting to meet it. It was not until September, 1918, that President Wilson established a Labor Priorities Section in the War Industries Board.

In the Southern states, where an enormous amount of war work is being done, particularly in the shipyards at Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, the labor shortage already has been felt, in some places acutely.

APR 17 1942

Officials in the War Production Board say that this must not continue. The South, these officials say, has a surplus labor supply in its large Negro population; it must overcome its prejudices and tap this supply.

* * *

One of the chief problems is in prevailing upon the AFL and the CIO to admit Negro workers to their ranks. And because the trade union domination of the state vocational schools the second problem is in requiring these schools to admit Negroes for training. "There is no doubt," according to one high WPB official, "that the indifference on the part of the vocational education people is holding up the war program."

Most of the money for state vocation schools is supplied through the United States Office of Education, which is criticized for not having brought more pressure upon local authorities who balked at establishing schools for Negroes. In Mobile, for example, there's a terrific housing shortage because of the importation of white ship workers. Yet Negroes already in the town cannot be taught to work because Alabama vocational leaders have not admitted Negroes to the trade schools.

"This war will not be won without the use on a large scale of Negro labor, and the training of Negroes has not yet begun," the WPB official said this week.

APR 17 1942

One shipbuilding firm in New Orleans requires 40,000 workmen. The head of the company has realized that all these men cannot be recruited from the ranks of whites. So he has started two schools; one will teach 5,000 whites and the other 5,000 Negroes. Contrast this record with that of another New Orleans shipbuilder who was recently reprimanded publicly by the Maritime Commission for falling behind in his production schedule, and whose defense was that there was an inadequate local labor supply.

"Unless a really comprehensive program of Negro training is launched," reports a field worker for the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, "many Southern defense plants will soon find themselves so short of skilled labor that they will be unable to meet their production schedules."

* * *

As a result of this condition a meeting has been called in Birmingham the last of May at which time employers and employes and representatives of government will discuss the manpower problem. Persons from all the Southern states are expected to attend the meetings.

In Alabama today there are 205 Negroes enrolled in national defense training classes. In Birmingham seven Negroes are reported receiving training in blue print reading, and they were all.

Most of the Alabama training is at Tuskegee Institute, where 44 Negroes are receiving instruction in aero mechanics and 27 in arc welding, and at the Huntsville Chemical Warfare Arsenal where 82 are doing chemical work. Twenty-five Negroes are enrolled in an automobile mechanics course in Selma.

APR 17 1942

In Mobile, where the need for training is greatest, no vocational education for Negroes has been undertaken. Now, however, the Mobile Central Trades Council has strongly recommended such a program. It has the backing of the executive council of the Alabama State Federation of Labor.

Greenville, S. C. Observer
April 10, 1942

NEGROES GET JOBS

Thousands of Negro workers are being hired for skilled jobs in shipyards and other defense plants—at tasks and in industries formerly closed to them. Negroes at Newport News are performing complicated machining operations involved in the production of ships for our two ocean navy. Of 7,000 employes at a North Carolina shipbuilding yard, 2,000 are Negroes. Similar reports are received from all over the country, and in some cases Negroes have been named foremen and lead-men.

4/7h

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

THAT A SCHEDULED White House meeting of the War Production Board this week will have presented to it a Negro people's war production plan calling for the training of 50,000 Negro workers for war production during the next three months, was indicated following a meeting between Donald Nelson, right, WPB chief; Earl B. Dickerson, center, member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the war production committee of the National Negro Congress.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 30, 1942

TWO COMPANIES OF NEGROES ASKED

Openings for two companies of Negroes for non-combat duty in the U. S. Army has been announced by the U. S. Army Recruiting Office here.

The National Automobile Dealers Association Ordnance Battalion, sponsored by automobile dealers and being formed to serve the ordnance department of the U. S. Army, has openings for 360 Negroes for positions as mechanics, carpenters, cooks, clerks, typists, laborers, motorcyclists, bricklayers and non-specialists.

Age limits are from 21 to 44 inclusive. All Negroes in Class 1-A who have not been inducted are eligible.

Negroes with education and knowledge of mechanics may qualify as corporals and sergeants. Non-specialists may qualify as privates.

The group will be known as the Fourth Battalion of the 302nd Ordnance Regiment.

Full information may be obtained from the U. S. Recruiting Office, Room 29, Federal Building, Birmingham.

47h-1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASK FDR NAME NEGRO ON WAR LABOR BOARD

JAN 3 - 1942

Appointment Sought For 'Duration' To Protect Race Interests

NEW YORK. — Appointment of "at least one" competent Negro to the War Labor Board which will handle disputes for the duration of the war has been requested of President Roosevelt by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was learned this week.

With respect to the other members of the board the NAACP said: "May we further suggest that all care be taken to avoid the selection of any representative of labor, who, either through his personal record or through affiliation with a labor organization which bars persons from membership because of race, creed, color or national origin, would be likely to be biased in his attitude.

"We believe that the appointment of a board, free from racial or other prejudices and one which includes at least one representative of the 13 million American citizens who constitute one-tenth of the national population is imperative to insure an un-biased and effective functioning of the War Labor board," the NAACP stated.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Thompson First Of Race To Get Job

Harlemite To Work Under War Department

JAN 31 1942

NEW YORK — Sidney C. Thompson, 28-year old Harlemite, is singing praises to President Roosevelt. Largely because of the existence of the President's committee on fair employment practice in war industries, the War Department was forced to recognize his qualifications for a post as junior inspector of powder and explosives in the New York area.

Thompson went to work last week in an undisclosed ammunition factory in New Jersey after being put on the payroll as an inspector attached to Army headquarters at 80 Broadway. His job is said to be the biggest and most responsible ever assigned by the Army to a Negro civilian in a post requiring technical knowledge of a high order.

PASSED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Last August, Thompson passed a federal civil service examination for the post with a grade of 84 per cent, and along with other successful candidates, all white, was summoned to the local Army headquarters on January 15 for an interview.

Although there were several vacancies to be filled, the interviewing officer, much to the surprise of the applicant, separated him from the group and sent him to a waiting room where he was later informed that he should return to his home and if he did not get any word from officials within 48 hours, it would mean that he had not been accepted.

When Thompson reminded the officer that he had not as yet been interviewed, Thompson claims he was informed that this would not be necessary in his case. The procedure had all the earmarks of the old run-around, and Thompson decided to consult with officials of FEPC at the New York office, 122 East Forty-second Street.

PROMPTLY HIRED

The result of this was a conference between Eugene Davidson, field secretary of the committee, and Lieut. Steven Roach, in charge of personnel in the New York Ordnance District. Lieut. Roach agreed that the candidate was at least entitled to an interview and even consented to talk to him in person. The upshot of this talk was that Thompson was promptly hired.

Thompson is a native of Ann Arbor, Mich., but has lived the greater part of his life in Toronto, Canada, graduating from the University of Toronoto in 1937 with a master's degree in science. Since then he has pursued supplementary courses at Columbia and New York universities and has been teaching chemistry for the past two years at Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.

The new Army inspector's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Abner Thompson, who maintained residence in Toronto for twenty years before coming to New York. The head of the family was a railroad porter, but young Thompson did not rely entirely on his father for his education. He practically worked his way through college by working as a surveyor in the Canadian woods during the summer months.

Thompson's Canadian-born wife is the former Mary Perry of Toronoto. She studied at Fisk and Samuel Houston College. The family lives at 419 West 148th Street, Manhattan.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Want Only Whites In Defense Skills

FEB 28 1942

Employment Office List Defies Spirit Of Executive Order

By LEM GRAVES, JR.
(See Editorial, Page 8)

PORTSMOUTH—At a time when the nation is bending every effort in an all-out fight to protect democracy, the United States Employment Service Office of Portsmouth, charged with the responsibility of finding workmen to man the defense industries in the local Navy Yard and various other vital defense agencies, issued a list of available positions this week and classified all positions except those of domestics, porters, delivery boys, laborers, and dishwashers as open to white men and women only.

Despite a desperate need for manpower to produce the machines by which American democracy will stand or fall, an agent of the United States Employment Service has undertaken to classify the position which colored men may apply for in spite of the fact that the Navy Yard, he says, made no such racial classification in the list of positions it issued to the employment office.

Last summer President Roosevelt issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination against Negro workers in defense industries. The announcement of job openings for the Navy Yard and other defense plants by the United States Employment Service in Portsmouth is in direct defiance of the President's order.

Listed, by the employment office, as positions open only to whites were 35 skilled and semi-skilled positions, including three of the four trades for which colored youths will be trained in the new defense shops at Norfolk's Booker T. Washington High School.

It is known that the Navy Yard regularly employs some Negro workmen in most of these 35 skilled and semi-skilled vocations and investigation by this newspaper revealed that in asking the employment service to find workers in these classifications, the Navy Yard made no breakdown as to race.

OFFICE RESPONSIBLE

This breakdown, it was learned, was made by Julian Isenstot, director of the Portsmouth office, after the list came from the Navy Yard asking only for workmen. The Navy Yard list made no reference to the race of the potential work. Mr. Isenstot admitted when questioned by the Journal and Guide on Tuesday.

While the government is spending thousands of dollars to equip Norfolk defense shops to teach electrical trades, plumbing, sheet metal work, and electrical welding to Negro youths, another agency of the federal government has issued a list stating that only white men will be accepted for positions in three of these trades, along with others, in the federally owned Norfolk Navy Yard, one of the bastions for defense of Democracy.

The paradox of this inconsistency aroused Norfolk citizens and this newspaper to direct protests to Washington this week.

OFFERS EXPLANATION

When called at his office on Tuesday, Mr. Isenstot told the Journal and Guide that the list published in a Portsmouth newspaper, under a Sunday dateline, combined the demands for laborers from the Navy Yard and from various other defense industries, some of whom do specify only white men in skilled classifications.

However, he did not state which industries had demanded only white employees in the skilled trades and why his office had undertaken to make a general classification which implied that Negroes would not be accepted for employment in the Navy Yard except as delivery boys, dishwashers, and porters (men, and domestics (women).

The announcement issued to the Portsmouth paper, declared that the demand for laborers was increasing all along the vital defense front.

Just why the demand, definitely tied up with the future of the nation, is confined to whites in certain semi-skilled capacities, is not known. Why the Employment Office deviated from the established policy of the Navy Yard in classifying the positions open is also not known.

The list of positions, as issued by Mr. Isenstot, is reprinted below:

White Men

Plumber's helper; rodman-surveyors; general office clerk (2 orders); guards; pipe fitter; messengers (S. A. L.); machinist; laplant trainees; shipping clerk; laborers; messengers; storekeepers; under storekeepers; air mechanic motor; air mechanic ordnance; boatbuilders; boxmaker; boilermaker; coppersmith; electrician; foundry-chippers; heat treaters—aviation; instrument maker; loftsman; machine operators; metalsmith; aviation ordnanceman; packer; radio mechanic; sheet metal worker; shipfitter; shipwright; toolmaker.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

What Is the Status of Negro Workers in War Industries?

FEB 13 1942

By Eugene Gordon

[*This is the first of three articles.*]

Prospects for Negro labor in war industries are better. They began slightly to improve, in isolated areas, shortly after the President issued Executive Order 8802 on June 25. Improvement jumped forward, somewhat, following the events of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

That Executive Order read in part:

"... **I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin** . . ."

ANSWER TO PROTESTS

Order 8802, titled "Fair Employment Practice in Defense Industries," resulted from activities arising out of the Negro people's intended March to Washington, last summer.

That committee—called the FEPC—is partly to be thanked for improvement in the Negro's general job situation.

In a series of three articles we shall examine the prospects for Negro labor in war industries: first, in general; then, in the City of New York; finally, as seen in the program of the FEPC, now preparing hearings in this city Feb. 16-17.

The Pittsburgh Courier, widely-circulated Negro newspaper, announces that Negroes and whites "work together efficiently and harmoniously" in the Reproduction and Distribution section of the War Department, Washington. Sixteen of the 30 employes are now Negroes.

Conferences between the FEPC and contractors and an AFL local working on government contracts at Ft. Eustis, Ft. Monroe, Langley Field and Newport News, Va., resulted in admittance of Negro carpenters, plasterers, painters and electricians to housing-project jobs.

Yards of the American Shipbuilding Co., Loraine, Ohio, recently put "several" Negroes to work because—Joseph B. Conley, superintendent, speaking—"We realize that if you people are good enough to fight for this country, you are good enough to share in our production program." Mr. Conley's public acknowledgment of this truth came simultaneously with an avalanche of protests against "discrimination."

Avery McBee, public relations counsellor of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co., Baltimore, told the Negro press recently that "progress is being made" by his firm in hiring skilled Negro workers and that "the company is increasing the number of these employes as rapidly as they are qualified by the Vocational Defense Training Center."

Good news. But the Martin enterprise a little while back was asserting that it didn't hire Negroes. Glenn L. Martin himself—he's the company's president—told a special House committee investigating national defense migration, at hearings in Baltimore, that skilled men in his plant would quit if Negro workers were placed beside them.

"We'd have to segregate the colored fellows, and you wouldn't like that, would you?" Mr. Martin is reported to have said.

"No, we wouldn't," replied a member of the committee. "But we don't believe the whites would quit. Since you say you, personally, Mr. Martin, have nothing against hiring qualified Negroes, suppose you try it."

It was harder, however, than it sounds. Nevertheless, there are now 75 Negroes employed as assembly helpers at the Canton division of Glenn L. Martin's. By Feb. 1st, there was expected to be 100 Negroes. They would all be graduates of the Vocational Defense Center. These, incidentally, do not include a number of semi-skilled Negro workers who have procured jobs there.

No whites walked out when the Negroes walked in.

In Ohio, according to local NYA Administrator Leo B. Jacobs, 58 Negro youths were recently given jobs with the War Department and in war industries in that state. Most of these youths had studied at the NYA's Resident Center, Wilberforce University.

The following story will illustrate the criminal nonsense of denying opportunity to qualified Negro workers in the war industries.

Douglas C. Watson, 21-year-old son of New York's Negro municipal judge, James S. Watson, graduated with honors last June from NYU's School of Aeronautics. Even before they graduated, his classmates had all been signed up for jobs in defense industries. For Douglas it was the familiar old run-around, wherever he went.

Two of his former teachers got in touch with Virgil Frazier, president and general manager of AGA Aviation Corporation, Philadelphia. Frazier said his was a "young firm" and might chance it. They were looking for new talent, he said. So he put it up to the engineering staff. Sure, they agreed; they'd work with the boy. **Watson today is credited with having helped two other engineers of the firm to design what is called a "revolutionary new airplane" for military use.**

They give credit for its conception and design to Watson and Designer Bernard Sznycer. Together the Negro and the white engineer superintended the plane's construction.

Frazier says:

"... **The story of what Sznycer and Watson and the whole group have done in creating an entirely new aircraft in five weeks will be told some day** . . ."

Suppose, he adds, this Negro youth hadn't been given that chance. The whole American people, including factory owners who barred him, would have lost something they prize highly.

Charleston, Ind., has an ordnance plant which employs Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. In this, the world's largest powder factory, Negroes and whites, working side by side, will soon be turning out enough ammunition to supply an army of 1,500,000.

James L. Mitchell, assistant personnel manager at the Winchester Arms Co., Hartford, Conn., announced the other day that this firm now employs "between 1,000 and 1,100 Negro men and "about 64" Negro women. He credited the "international situation" with having brought Winchester Arms to employ Negro workers. Now that these men and women are there, according to Mr. Mitchell:

"The colored workers are very industrious and there is a recorded fact that a certain department set a new high in putting out the greatest number of shells in the history of Winchester."

These comparatively sparse examples of Negro employment during the recent past prove that America is awaking. She is realizing that to stop Hitler's advancing hordes and to turn them back and to destroy them it is essential that every citizen be enrolled to fight on some of the many fronts.

Nobody knows better than the Negro that if this war is to be won to his advantage—and that means to the advantage of the great masses of the American people—then the discrimination which keeps him from contributing his part must be **abolished as a criminal obstruction to any victory program.**

Having always fulfilled their duty to their country, the Negro people are eager to fulfill it again, now. It is not, with them, merely a matter of jobs. The right to work, and the means of realizing that right, signify to the Negro citizen his **belonging to America and America's belonging to him.**

"Several million Negro men and women, well trained and well employed, may make the difference between 100 billion and 150 billion-dollar war cost, between intolerable extension of agony and death, on the one hand, and, on the other, suffering that we can take and be tempered and strengthened by."

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, Va., who made that statement, knew what he was talking about.

"As we work, fight and sweat towards smashing Nazi gangsterism abroad, we must think, plan and labor to preserve and improve democracy at home. To wrest a better life, a better America, out of our agony and efforts of these years, every branch of civilian and armed service must come sharp awake to the problem of our minorities, AND ESPECIALLY THAT OF OUR 13 MILLION NEGROES. In them we have a huge and largely untapped resource of manpower, brain power and service power . . ."

The President of the United States has said, and the people share and support his opinion, that to deny work to any American who can contribute to this country's war program is wrong. Work, in the past, has been denied Americans representing certain racial, national or religious minorities, and especially Negro Americans.

What is the present status of Negro labor in the war industries? How is the employment situation for Negroes in the country at large and how is it in the City of New York? Has there been improvement since President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 on June 25? To what extent has the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee broken down bars of prejudice against Negro labor in war industries? What are prospects for the future?

This series of three articles, appearing just in advance of the FEPC hearings in this city Feb. 16-17, will try to answer those questions.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tulsa NAACP Gains Jobs

FEB 14 1942

TULSA, Oklahoma—Three hundred Negroes are employed at the gunpowder plant at Choteau, near here, and it is predicted that the number wil approach a thousand within the next few days, according to the local NAACP, which is responsible for opening of employment opportunity to Negroes in this area.

Amos T. Hall, president of the branch, reports that the branch had a call last week for 20 carpenters to work at the plant with salaries of approximately $100 a week. The others working as common laborers, draw about $40 a week. The branch also reported that as a result of a conference in Washington with Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, it was successful in getting a requisition for the opening of four shops to be set up here to tran Negroes to work in national defense industries.

The delegation to Washington included Mr. Hall, Professor U. T A. West and Reverend William P Mitchell. The Tulsa branch was also successful in November in getting Negro carpenters employed in the construction of the Douglas Aircraft bomber plant here.

47h-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

North American Promotes Janitor To Chemical Research Position

SEP 18 1942

By L. EMERSON WOODARD

ENGLEWOOD, Cal. —(ANP)— North American Aviation, Inc., has just employed a Negro to work in one of the most strategic departments of the entire war industry. The chemical research laboratory of its mammoth production plant. The Negro is Artis B. Calhoun, originally of Houston, but now a resident of Southern California who is making his home in Los Angeles.

Calhoun is 30 years old. He was born in Houston where he received his elementary and high school training. After his graduation from high school he entered Prairie View State college in 1931 majoring in chemistry. He graduated in 1935; returned to his native city where he practiced his profession until 1939. Then he left Houston and came to Los Angeles where he had planned to make his home.

Unable to find work in Los Angeles in his chosen field, Calhoun found himself confronted with the alternative of accepting WPA work or a janitor job. He chose the janitor's position and hired himself out to the giant Warner Brothers Motion picture plant in North Hollywood where he worked until March, 1942.

He was still clinging to the hope of finding employment in some chemical laboratory when he went to the North American Aviation plant to apply for a position. He was told by the personnel manager that he would have to accept a job as a floor sweeper or they could not use his services.

SEP 18 1942

With much courage he took the job as a floor sweeper and worked at it five months. In the meantime he kept his application as a chemist flowing into the company's employment office all the while.

His day of triumph came last Saturday when he was called to the personnel manager's office for an interview. Then he was told his application as research chemist had been approved and accepted and he was to report to the chemical engineering research laboratory department where he would begin work immediately.

However, Calhoun is only one of many Negroes who have been elevated to professional and skilled jobs since coming to work for the company as ordinary floor sweepers. Today there are Negro representatives in almost all of the many branches of this giant manufacturing plant.

They are in the chemical repartment as secretaries and stensearch department, records deographers. Also in the company's employment office as typists. They are working on the production lines as riveters and sheetmetal workers. They also are working as painters, electricians and janitors and as general building service men.

SEP 18 1942

The company has a promotion program which it has recently organized and it is promoting black as well as white all alike when they can qualify.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
October 21, 1942

CITY IN AREA OF LABOR SURPLUS

66 Zones In Nation Have Worker Shortage, WMC Reports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—(AP)—The War Manpower Commission Tuesday listed 66 labor shortage areas to be avoided in placing war production contracts "whenever the facilities for meeting the (production) requirements are available in other areas."

Another 64 were classed as areas of "anticipated" labor shortage, and the WMC recommended that these be avoided in placing "contracts which have a maximum delivery date of more than six months."

On the other hand, the WMC listed 97 areas as having labor surpluses and designated them as areas "in which war contracts should be placed."

WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt said the designation of areas "in which contracts should and should not be placed" was requested by the War Production Board as a guide to the war procurement agencies—army, navy, Maritime Commission and treasury.

Contracts To Be Withheld

He said the withholding of contracts from labor shortage areas would result in spreading war production, especially in the Midwestern states and the Southern states.

The 66 areas designated as ones to be avoided are located principally in the Northeastern and Pacific Coast states. Two-thirds are in the following states:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon and California.

McNutt warned, however, that "the holders of contracts even in those areas where there is a surplus of labor should remember that there is going to be a continuous drain on the nation's manpower. They should make use of all types of labor, including women, older workers and Negroes."

In the group where labor shortages existed were listed these areas:

Shortage Areas Listed

New York, Buffalo, Massena; Washington, D. C.; Maryland, Baltimore and Elkton; North Carolina, Wilmington; Virginia, Hampton Roads; Alabama, Huntsville, Mobile, Talladega; Georgia, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Arkansas, Pine Bluff.

In the group where labor shortages were anticipated were listed:

New York, Binghamton, Elmira, Syracuse; North Carolina, Charlotte; Virginia, Bristol; West Virginia, Point Pleasant; Florida, Tampa.

In the group of areas where labor surpluses existed were listed:

Alabama, Birmingham, Montgomery; Florida, Miami; Georgia, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Rome; Mississippi, Jackson, Vicksburg, South Carolina, Columbia, Greenville.

Tennessee, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville; Arkansas, Fort Smith; Louisiana, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport.

SKILLED NEGROES NEEDED FORWAR WORK PUSHBROOMS

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

SEP 14 1942 (Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—While the War Manpower Commission was launching a drive to recruit trained machinists from the 50,000 Negro workers in Southern California, evidences from some war plants showed that they still restricted Negroes to janitor jobs.

The California Eagle reported the case of the Cannon Electric Manufacturing Company, where one Negro worker is skilled as a drill press operator and on the threading machine but is employed as a janitor, while a Negro girl who completed training as a drill press operator works as a maid.

SEP 14 1942

Meanwhile, inexperienced apprentices are being sent to work on expensive machinery, and the trained Negro workers continue "pushing a broom."

In an effort to bring Negro workers into industry on skilled jobs where a shortage is now felt, Clarence Johnson, Negro employment representative for the WMC, issued a call to all Negro journeyman machinists to register at his office in the Western Pacific Building.

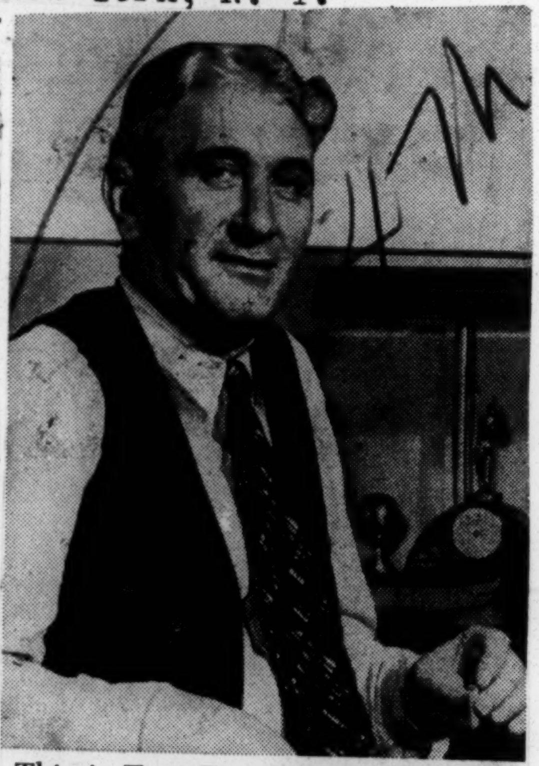
UPGRADING NEEDED

"Many a technically trained man is pushing a broom when he could be operating a lathe or working at the drafting table," Johnson charged.

"Several large defense employers in Southern California have awakened to this fact recently," the WMC official stated, "and in the course of surveying their personnel for hidden skills have upgraded a considerable number of employes who had been hired as janitors instead of mechanics trained in shortage fields."

Johnson reported he is working with Southern California war contractors to supply essential trained workers and keep production rolling on schedule.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.



This is Tom Ray, West Coast union leader, whose anti-Negro stand became a continent-wide issue and threatened the hiring here of workers for the Kaiser shipyards. Ray has now promised that Negroes will be permitted to do skilled work in the yards.

OCT 9 - 1942

Photo by the Portland Oregonian.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y

More Negroes Must Be Hired, US Demanding

SEP 1 2 1942

"Employers who are not now employing Negroes must make their plans to use them," A. A. Liveright, War Manpower Commission director for the Baltimore area, announced this week.

SEP 1 2 1942

Liveright also pointed out that plants now using Negroes in small numbers and on unskilled jobs must plan to use them in larger numbers and on jobs commensurate with their skill and training. He stated that his use of the word "must" did not imply the existence of compulsory legislation but rather that "it is just an obvious fact that all sources of local labor must be used if our war program is not to bog down. And you may rest assured that the Government will not sit idly by and let that happen."

Baltimore was selected as a testing ground by the War Manpower Commission because it is an area in which tens of thousands of new war workers are needed and because labor shortages can be eased by the increased use of Negroes and women.

SEP 1 2 1942

Liveright was selected to execute plans for an effective manpower program in Baltimore. He is working out of the operations division of the War Manpower Commission under the direction of Brig. General Frank J. McSherry. The successful working out of the Baltimore problem will serve as a blueprint for other critical labor shortage areas of the country.

The Negro Manpower Service, of which Dr. Robert C. Weaver is chief, is a part of the operations division and has participated in the development of policies and procedures. Julius M. Gardner, field assistant to Weaver, is working with Liveright in the Baltimore area.

SEP 1 2 1942

A new training center is being established for Negroes now taking war courses. The center which is now in operation will be converted into a school exclusively for shipbuilding. For the first time in Baltimore's history, Negroes will be taught pipefitting, marine electricity, shipfitting and many other courses. Training is already being given in welding, aircraft riveting, small parts assembly and machine operation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Aircraft Firms Finally Favor Negro Workers

AUG 3 1 1942

Dr. Robert Weaver's Report To McNutt — Favorable One

AUG 3 1 1942

An increasing number of aircraft plants on both the East and West Coasts are beginning to utilize Negro women as production workers, Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission, was informed this week.

This development was reported to Mr. McNutt by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director Negro Manpower Service, WMC, on the basis of reports received from field representatives of the Commission.

According to these reports, the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation recently placed 45 Negro women on production work at its San Diego, Calf., plant. Nine of these production workers were upgraded from custodial work in the plant, and 36 were hired for jobs in the spot welding, finishing salvage and other departments.

Twenty-two Negro women, the only colored female trainees available, were recently employed for mechanical work at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash. Similar employes have been at work for several months at the Lockheed-Vega and Douglas Aircraft plants in Burbank and San Monica, Calif. The Douglass Corporation recently transferred several production workers to clerical and stenographic jobs.

On the East Coast, the Ranger Aircraft Corporation at Farmingdale, N. Y., has begun employing Negro NYA female trainees. The nearby plant of Republic Aviation Corporation announced that Negro women will be included among several hundred female employes to be employed there in September when plant alterations are completed.

AUG 3 1 1942

Negro women are already employe don production and inspection work at the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md.; the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the Bell Aircraft Company and at the Buffalo and Columbus, Ohio, plants of the Curtiss Wright Corporation.

In reporting this development, Dr. Weaver pointed out that the employment of Negro women in the production phases of the aircraft industry is still in the initial stage and that large numbers have not received employment at present. Agreements reached with aircraft manufacturers, however, indicate broader employment opportunities for Negro women in the future, he said. At the same time, he urged colored women to enroll in war training courses in areas where aircraft plants are located.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Remind McNutt Of President's Executive Order

SEP 1 5 1942

Restrictions Are War Dep't Order, NAACP Charges

SEP 1 5 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Because it is reported that Negro laborers are being barred from getting jobs in Hawaii now offered through the U. S. Employment Service and other services, by an order of the War Department, the NAACP wired President Roosevelt, September 10, urging him to see that qualified Negro laborers "are not barred from the opportunity to participate in this essential war work in Hawaii."

Recruitment of workers.... except Negroes... is going on now through the USES, an agency of the War Manpower Commission, whose director is Paul V. McNutt.

The NAACP also wired McNutt stating that if it is true that Negroes are not being recruited, it is a negation of every democratic principle, a violation of Executive Order 8802, and a violation of the Four Freedoms for which we claim to be fighting.

From its New York headquarters, the NAACP stated this week that the exclusion of Negro workers from such a project would be another example of the disaster to minorities if the FEPC is turned over to the War Manpower Commission which has jurisdiction over the USES.

SEP 1 5 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plato To Build Dormitories For RaceWarWorkers

SEP 1 6 1942

Contract Is For More Than Million Dollars

SEP 1 6 1942

WASHINGTON —(ANP) —Contracts were signed last week by which the Samuel Plato company goes to work on the erection of local dormitories for colored war workers, involving a matter of over a million dollars, the dormitories will house over 1,000 workers. Rooms, size 8x 10, are being planned with furnishings to cost around $75 per room. Rents for these government controlled houses will be within reach of the workers whose basic pay is around $1440 per year.

Construction will start on them at once since money has been found for their erection. For a time, it was felt these houses would be held up indefinitely but work is being started on them, and the Plato outfit will build the colored section.

SEP 1 6 1942

Contracts were let through the Public Buildings authority which is acting as the agent of the Federal Public Housing authority.

Mr. Plato is one of the few colored contractors doing work on direct contract from the government and has won recognition through the efficient methods used in turning over finished projects to the government.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Women at Work in 64 War Plants

OCT 30 1942

Thousands Employed on Production

WASHINGTON. — Negro women are now being employed in increasing numbers as production workers in aircraft factories, ordnance plants, shipyards and garment factories, Paul V. McNutt, chariman, war manpower commission, announced this week.

Chairman McNutt made public a list of 64 important war production plants in 18 states now employing Negro women as electricians, welders, sheet metal workers, assemblers, machine tool operators, lathe hands, drill press operators, power machine operators, aircraft production workers, explosive operators, rubber workers and in a number of skilled and semi-skilled categories.

The vast majority of these workers, Chairman McNut pointed out, were inducted into industry from war training courses now being expanded throughout the country.

OCT 30 1942

For the most part in aircraft they are employed as sheet metal workers, and assembly workers. A few companies are experimenting with them as welders. In shipbuilding they are being introduced as arc welders and some of the lighter operations including electrical work.

Those who are employed as machine tool operators are running lathes, drill presses and various types of grinders. The operation of these machines is not as simple as the operation of machines in cartridge companies where the processes are very simple. There has been a marked increase in the number of Negro women being used as power machine operators. Many of these were already in industry but the largest number are those who have been trained.

47h-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN ASSAILS PREJUDICE IN WAR PLANTS

OCT 2

Tells New York Audience Victory Demands Use of Colored Labor

OCT 24 1942

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Earl B. Dickerson came here Friday night to tell a mixed audience of 300 persons in the Hotel Commodore that there must be an end to the "fascist employment policies" of certain large employers and that it is high time we got down to using up the surplus of Negro manpower if we are "to emerge from the present conflict" in the role of the victor.

The Chicago alderman and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee expressed the hope that out of the committee's various findings might develop the basis for legislation on which congress might be asked to act. Thus far, he said, "We who have shared this optimism have been somewhat disheartened about the order of transfer (to the War Manpower commission) for the transfer, in effect limits the activities of the committee." Paul V. McNutt, under whose general direction and supervision FEPC now functions, is the head of WMC.

OCT 24 1942

Mr. Dickerson shared the rostrum with Vito Marcantonio, liberal member of congress from New York, Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime union, and other outstanding Negro and white progressives. The occasion was the dinner forum of the International Labor defense, the organization whose efforts took the cases of the nine Scottsboro boys to the U. S. supreme court and saved them from the death penalty.

OCT 24 1942

Mr. Dickerson declared that in spite of the inability to levy real penalties on violators of the now famous executive order barring discrimination in war industries, the committee has succeeded in doing a job. He took comfort in the fact that the government, by establishing the committee, has come to recognize "that it owes a duty to minority groups."

Congressman Marcantonio, who is also president of the I. L. W., declared that the organization has kept itself "in consonance with the struggles of the people." It was his opinion that we must continue the fight against discrimination and for civil rights. He charged that a campaign has been launched against a second front. "This campaign," he averred, "is a prelude for a drive toward a negotiated peace," and warned that there must be no appeasement. The only way to defeat it, he said, is "to push the fight."

The congressman, up for reelection this year under the banner of the three major parties here, called upon the united nations to put into action now the sentiments expressed by Wendell Willkie in Chungking last week when he called for a second front, freedom for India, and an enlightened attitude toward all colonial peoples.

OCT 24 1942

Mr. Smith introduced Chief Engineer Edward Randall, white, who retold some of the harrowing experiences of he and his comrades in the Malta bound convoy that weathered a heavy attack during the summer. The NMU official reviewed briefly the role of seamen and their efforts to organize since 1936 "when policemen on horses rode us down, and the I. L. D. defended us in the courts."

P.M. Daily
N.Y., N.Y.

112 Negroes Are Upgraded

Edgar Kaiser Reports Progress in Advancing New York Workers on West Coast

PM Exclusive

Edgar F. Kaiser, son of Henry J., reported today to the War Manpower Commission (WMC) that more than half of the 206 Negro workers from New York employed at the Vancouver and Portland shipyards have been "reclassified and upgraded."

OCT 25 1942

His telegraphed report to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, WMC regional director, made no mention of the situation at the Swan Island Kaiser yard situated in the same area where other Negroes are working.

It offered no explanation as to why this reclassification and upgrading has still gone only half way. It is believed here that union opposition by Tom Ray, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Boilermakers Union local in Portland, was holding up the procession.

Kaiser's telegram followed a request last Wednesday by Mrs. Rosenberg in which she said:

"Just received complaint that so far only four Negroes have been upgraded of those sent out from New York. . . . These complaints are very disturbing. Have just seen Arnold Beichman of PM. Also substantiates complaint."

Kaiser replied that since the program had begun Oct. 19 and 20, of the 206 Negro workers:

OCT 25 1942

¶ 88 were now helpers.
¶ 24 were upgraded to journeymen.
¶ 6 had quit.

The remainder are still common laborers at 88 cents an hour. A complete report is expected by Mrs. Rosenberg from Kaiser on Tuesday.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ASKS WAR JOB STUDY FOR YOUNG NEGROES

OCT 27 1942

Dr. Mary Bethune Scores Plants That Will Not Hire Them

OCT 27 1942

Discrimination against Negro youths by war industries was scored yesterday by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro affairs of the NYA. She said many schools were refusing to train Negro boys and girls because they felt there was no use fitting them for work while jobs were denied to them.

Dr. Bethune addressed the opening session of the four-day National Training Institute, sponsored by the American Women's Voluntary Services at the Genealogical and Biological Society Auditorium, 124 East Fifty-eighth Street.

"I would rather see 1,000 boys and girls standing in the street, well prepared, and the doors closed to them, than have the opportunities suddenly open to them and there they stand unprepared," she said.

Mrs. Joseph Alsop, director of the Connecticut Land Army, predicted that a growing number of women would participate in farm labor, helping to alleviate the shortage.

The function of the public relations department of the A. W. V. S. was explained by Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, vice president and national director of public relations, who warned against the pitfalls of commercialism.

At the morning session Mrs. Alice T. McLean, president, explained the background and ideology of the organization. Various units discussed the work they are doing. Mrs. Margaret de Pourtales is director of the institute.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Receiving Defense Training

JAN 24 1942

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—(AP) President Benjamin F. Hubert says the Georgia State College for Negroes is practicing practical, positive leadership to fit Negroes for war service.

Eight classes in shipbuilding have been in progress for nearly two months and nearly 200 men selected from Savannah relief rolls are being trained as shiprigger helpers.

At the end of a three-month course these men will be available to ship yards.

The college is organizing advanced trade and technical classes, including welding, iron work, sheet metal work, electricity, mechanics and boat building.

Regular members of the college staff have volunteered for afternoon and evening teaching of these classes, six hours a day, five days a week, the college head announced.

JAN 24 1942

Dr. Hubert said $11,000 worth of technical equipment is being added to the technical divisions of the college to speed up and enlarge the program to train workers.

Nearly 100 men have either volunteered or been selected from junior and senior classes and are serving in training camps, Dr. Hubert said.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Hotel To Be Erected At 3d and U

FEB 1 - 1942

Plans to build a 300-room hotel for Negro Government workers on the east side of Third Street at U Street Northwest were announced yesterday by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

Construction will be started by Defense Homes Corporation as soon as plans are completed, Jones said. The Defense Homes Corporation has already contracted to purchase the property there, he said.

The building will be three stories high plus a basement and will contain recreational facilities. The purpose of the project is to provide rooms at rates within the reach of Government workers.

The site is located near Howard University and Griffith Stadium.

War ManPower

... Wasted by Housing Bans Against Negro Workers

OCT 2 3 1942

Miss Loula D. Lasker, of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency, picks an opportune moment to remind us of the flagrant waste of a most valuable man-power reservoir—the 13,000,000 Negro Americans – when everybody's hollering about the "acute man-power shortage."

Hurdling the color ban to get jobs in war industry is only part of the Negro's problem. He has the added problem of finding a place to live where he does get a place to work

The Federal housing authorities have, in general, been trying hard to find suitable living places for Negro war workers. But they've had a tough time bucking prejudiced officials, real estate men and white residents. Here are some typical examples of housing bottlenecks that check the flow of good colored workers to vital war industry:

¶ In Philadelphia, public housing is supposed to be on a nonsegregated basis. A state civil rights law of Pennsylvania is supposed to bar race discrimination. Yet not a single Negro war worker has been allowed to live in any of the regular war housing projects built with Federal Lanham Act funds.

OCT 2 3 1942

¶ In overcrowded Washington, D. C., Federal housing officials planned a large reception center, to be located on public property near the Union Station, for newly recruited women Government workers. Part of this project was to be occupied by eligible Negro girls. But the Congressional Building and Grounds Committee, dominated by Southerners, refused to grant permission to locate the white and Negro project on public property. So the whole project is still up in the air. The Washington housing problem grows more acute.

¶ Some 6000 dwelling units, including 600 trailers, were programmed for Wichita, Kansas, a booming war-industry area. A field man of the War Man Power Commission has observed that "Negro employment will be lessened at the Wichita plants unless some of the housing units are set aside for Negro workers." But no effort has yet been made to accommodate Negroes in any of the planned projects.

Among those who place prejudice above patriotism are white real estate men who stubbornly refuse to sell, lease or rent property for Negro occupancy, no matter how badly black workers are needed.

"Housing for all workers, regardless of color, is essential to the success of our war industrial program," says Miss Lasker. "This is no time to let past prejudices hinder our war effort." OCT 2 3 1942

Remember the Sojourner Truth housing riots in Detroit, incited by an organized Fascist group? White and Negro tenants are now living side by side in that project in peace and content, showing that color is no natural barrier to neighborliness.

We could use a lot more of the spirit displayed by Mayor Kimbrough of Benson, Arizona, when a group of Negro officers from nearby Ft. Huachuca sought homes there:

"During a crisis such as this," he declared, "we must pull together and co-operate. These will be our first colored citizens. On behalf of the city of Benson, I wish to welcome them and extend to them the facilities and courtesies of the community."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW SHAKE-UP IN MANPOWER UNIT EFFECTED

OCT 3 1 1942

CoFEP Named to Police Executive Order 8802 Under Present Plan

May Get Offers

BULLETIN

The Senate Judiciary committee on Monday approved by a vote of 13 to 5 a bill banning the state tax as a prerequisite to voting in primaries or elections involving federal offices.

OCT 3 1 1942

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of Negro War Manpower service, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, chief of minorities branch of the War Manpower Commission, found themselves out of a job Monday, following an official announcement designating the CoFEP as the operating agency within the WMC, to supervise enactment of Executive Order No. 8802.

Executive Order No. 8802 forbids discrimination based on race, creed or color, in the prosecution of all industries effecting the national defense programs.

The announcement dissolves the offices of Dr. Weaver and Dr. Alexander. Both men will probably be offered positions as administrative assistants to General McSherry of the Operations Division of the War Manpower Commission, it is believed.

OCT 3 1 1942

All the field personnel of the War Manpower Commission dealing with problems of discrimination will be combined with and become a part of the field staff of the FEPC. Only one staff in Washington and in the field dealing with problems of discrimination, under Executive Order No. 8802, will be maintained. The committee is given the authority to select and remove all field or headquarters personnel.

According to the announcement, "the committee shall determine all policies relating to the enforcement and effecuation of Executive Order No. 8802, and such policies shall be binding upon the War Manpower Commission when approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission."

This is interpreted to mean that the policies of the FEPC will be binding when approved upon the USES, which is one of the agencies of the Manpower Commission.

According to Dr. McLean, chairman of the FEPC, the fact that the USES is a part of the War Manpower Commission does not preclude the FEPC investigating discriminations and violations of Executive Order No. 8802 by that agency.

OCT 3 1 1942

Under the arrangements agreed upon, the committee will have the power to conduct hearings in any areas where evidence shows there has been discrimination in violation of Executive Order No. 8802.

Dr. McLean, speaking for the committee, manifested satisfaction with the agreements reached and expressed the conviction that the President's intent to strengthen the committee and maintain it as an organizational entity has been fully met.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MOBILIZING AMERICA'S MANPOWER—

Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, left, principal of the Wendell Phillips high school in Chicago and a member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, is shown here with Mrs. Margaret A. Hickey, chairman of the women's commission, and Miss Sara Southall of the operations staff of W.M.C. They are discussing the proposed recruitment of 5,000,000 women for war production work by the end of 1943.—OWI photo

OCT 30 1942

47 H- 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Jobs Open To Thousands Of Southerners

DEC 24 1942

Mostly Women Are Being Recruited For Aircraft Work

Ninety thousand southerners, mostly women, are being recruited for training in aircraft technical jobs in Government-paid courses that will be given in schools in Region Five under the U. S. Civil Service Commission, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Accommodations for at least 1,000 Negroes to train, possibly at Tuskegee and Macon, Ga., or perhaps Mobile, Alabama, are being arranged this week, it was learned Wednesday.

J. H. Roof, Jr., senior administrator of Refion Five, is in charge of the recruiting. He is now recruiting mechanical people to become mechanical learners or helper trainees in Government-operated schools scattered throughout South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. After training these persons will become aircraft technicians for the Army Air Force. The emphasis is mainly on women, although men exempt from the draft (by reason of families, age or physical handicaps) also are desired.

GOOD PAY DEC 24 1942

Mechanical learners will receive $90 monthly while attending school and helper trainees (persons with six months or more paid mechanical experience) will receive $125 monthly. Each applicant will spend thirty to ninety days as a trainee after which he or she will be advanced to a helper position and finally to regular mechanic posts.

There are no educational or experience requirements, although each applicant must pass a simple mechanical aptitude test. Persons who went no further than the seventh grade, or even less, can pass the test, according to Mr. Roof. Applications are made at the Civil Service Headquarters in thePost Office.

DEC 24 1942

Courses of instruction include aircraft machinist, aircraft sheet metal, aircraft engine overhaul, aircraft engine accessories, electroplater, aircraft propellers, aircraft hydraulic equipment and aircraft paint and dope. Trained workers in these fields receive between $1,680 and $2,600 per year.

According to W. Y. Bell, Jr., executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, Mr. Roof informed him that Tuskegee has already been approached as the site for training of Negro trainees and he tentatively stated that he has accommodations for at least 1,000. Roof was quoted as saying that 750 Negroes who have already passed the test and been accepted as trainees have been asked to go to Tuskegee for th training. Another training school is to be set up either in Macon or Mobile, it was stated.

New York Times
New York, N. Y
DEC 2 1942

THE NEGRO WORKER

The issue of the Negro's place in American industry is a serious one, for the simple reason that though he is badly needed he hasn't yet won a place in proportion to his numbers. It is estimated that throughout the United States he now forms 20 per cent of the unemployed, though he is less than 10 per cent of the population. It is the more encouraging to read in the report just released by the State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment that the problem has been solved in many plants by the decent, simple weapons of education and persuasion. The report is entitled "How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries," its author is John A. Davis, and it should be extremely useful to employers, labor unions and other groups and individuals concerned with this subject.

DEC 28 1942

Some of the findings are that overwhelming majority of white employes have no objection to working with Negroes; that existing objections can usually be overcome by tact and common sense; that foremen and white workers readily accepted Negro workers when the need for their help was pointed out; that Negro personnel officers were often extremely helpful; that the effect was good if Negro white collar workers were hired as well as manual laborers; that good results were obtained if unions did not discriminate and if rates of pay were equal; that common use of cafeterias and toilet facilities was often practicable, and that since Negroes, like other people, like to associate with friends with whom they are on easy terms, the "social problem" was not serious.

Admittedly samplings were taken in plants where relationships were good. Yet these plants contained large numbers of representative white Americans, including many from the Southern States. Behind "education and persuasion" there were State and Federal laws which forbade discrimination. Yet most employers and white workers seemed anxious to obey those laws when they understood the reason for them. The road to equality of opportunity is a long one. We can see in what has been accomplished good ground for hope that it can be traveled. Common sense and good intentions may do more than "pressure groups." They did in the instances cited.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

KAISER IS SPEECHLESS WHEN ASKED ABOUT NEGRO WORKERS

Nov. 28, 1942

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Henry J. Kaiser ,the precedent-breaking west coast shipbuilder who stops on-rushing time in its path at the drop of a keel, is unprepared to do anything about the Vancouver local of the boilermakers union which prevents him from hiring skilled and unskilled Negroes in the production of "Liberty" ships for the nation's war program.

The man who has delivered the goods speedily by making red-tape cutting a major sideline, the man who sends his own production men into the plants of allied contractors in order that materials might be speeded to his shipyards, falters when it comes to employing men to prosecute the work if the men be Negroes.

The chunky, bald-head shipping magnate was the gracious one, beaming and joking, when reporters, photographers and newsreel men prodded him with questions and cameras last Friday afternoon at the headquarters here of the United Seamen's service. The 10,500 ton cargo ship, Robert E. Peary, the day before had been launched in his yard at Richmond, Cal., in the record time of 4 1-2 days.

But when his reporter inquired about the company's policy with regard to the employment of Negroes, Mr. Kaiser flustered and groped for words. "The policy is the policy of the contract and is based upon executive direction," he managed to say. "I know of no better policy," he added with a little more vigor.

He was referring to the section of the President's executive order, No. 8802, which makes it mandatory that all government contracts carry a clause prohibiting holders thereof to discriminate in employment because of the race, creed, color or national origin of an applicant for work. Nov. 28, 1942

There was no disposition on his part to indicate that his company is doing anything to implement this clause although searching questions were put to him, answers to which all found root in the contract clause "which we are compelled to obey."

Mr. Kaiser was at a loss to make even a rough estimate of the number of Negroes employed by the company. "Several hundred, maybe" was his nearest approach. Nov. 28, 1942

About four wees ago the shipbuilder announced in New York that he had brought a staff along with him to select about 20,000 men that he coul send West to work in his Vancouver, Wash., plant. Although most defense hiring is now being channeled through the United States Employment service, he chose direct methods. Not until the USES insisted upon stepping into the picture were applications accepted from Negroes. The only requirement mentioned was that the applicant be able to tell a "monkey wrench from a fountain pen."

About 100 Negroes made the journey west only to have Tom Ray, the boilermakers president, clamp down. He refused to permit Negroes to join the union with which the company has a closed shop contract. At this late date, the USES and the Fair Employment Practice committee have failed to wrangle Ray away from his original position. Many of the men who made the trip have returned to New York. In all this time neither Kaiser nor any of his representatives have made any declaration with regard to their position. In its recent convention the American Federation of Labor, with which the union is affiliated, refused to intervene.

COLORED WOMEN RECRUITED AS AIR MECHANICS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 17 (ANP)—Following the army air force policy of mobilizing all available civilian manpower to "keep 'em flying," the Tarrant Field Sub-depot here has initiated its first class of Negro women mechanics, Capt. Lyle L. Gilbert, commanding officer, announced this week.

Eight women, ranging in age from 17 to 30, all from the Fort Worth area, have been recruited through the United States Employment service and are receiving their initial instruction from Lt. E. P. Bachtell Jr., sub-depot engineer officer.

47 II- 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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DEC 24 1942

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GOOD PAY DEC 24 1942

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New York Times
New York, N. Y
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Nov. 28, 1942

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The man who has delivered the goods speedily by making red-tape cutting a major sideline, the man who sends his own production men into the plants of allied contractors in order that materials might be speeded to his shipyards, falters when it comes to employing men to prosecute the work if the men be Negroes.

The chunky, bald-head shipping magnate was the gracious one, beaming and joking, when reporters, photographers and newsreel men prodded him with questions and cameras last Friday afternoon at the headquarters here of the United Seamen's service. The 10,500 ton cargo ship, Robert E. Peary, the day before had been launched in his yard at Richmond, Cal., in the record time of 4 1-2 days.

But when his reporter inquired about the company's policy with regard to the employment of Negroes, Mr. Kaiser flustered and groped for words. "The policy is the policy of the contract and is based upon executive direction," he managed to say. "I know of no better policy," he added with a little more vigor.

He was referring to the section of the President's executive order, No. 8802, which makes it mandatory that all government contracts carry a clause prohibiting holders thereof to discriminate in employment because of the race, creed, color or national origin of an applicant for work. Nov. 28, 1942

There was no disposition on his part to indicate that his company is doing anything to implement this clause although searching questions were put to him, answers to which all found root in the contract clause "which we are compelled to obey."

Mr. Kaiser was at a loss to make even a rough estimate of the number of Negroes employed by the company. "Several hundred, maybe" was his nearest approach. Nov. 28, 1942

About four weeks ago the shipbuilder announced in New York that he had brought a staff along with him to select about 20,000 men that he coul send West to work, in his Vancouver, Wash., plant. Although most defense hiring is now being channeled through the United States Employment service, he chose direct methods. Not until the USES insisted upon stepping into the picture were applications accepted from Negroes. The only requirement mentioned was that the applicant be able to tell a "monkey wrench from a fountain pen."

About 100 Negroes made the journey west only to have Tom Ray, the boilermakers president, clamp down. He refused to permit Negroes to join the union with which the company has a closed shop contract. At this late date, the USES and the Fair Employment Practice committee have failed to wrangle Ray away from his original position. Many of the men who made the trip have returned to New York. In all this time neither Kaiser nor any of his representatives have made any declaration with regard to their position. In its recent convention the American Federation of Labor, with which the union is affiliated, refused to intervene.

COLORED WOMEN RECRUITED AS AIR MECHANICS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 17 (ANP)—Following the army air force policy of mobilizing all available civilian manpower to "keep 'em flying," the Tarrant Field Sub-depot here has initiated its first class of Negro women mechanics, Capt. Lyle L. Gilbert, commanding officer, announced this week.

Eight women, ranging in age from 17 to 30, all from the Fort Worth area, have been recruited through the United States Employment service and are receiving their initial instruction from Lt. E. P. Bachtell Jr., sub-depot engineer officer.

First Negro Women Hired By ALCOA

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

DEC 24 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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In making the announcement, union officials gave much of the credit to J. Lawrence Duncan in charge of Negro affairs for the Cleveland area WMC.

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Company spokesman today already expressed satisfaction with the work being performed by the new Negro women workers, who are employed in plants X, H and N.

Two thousand five hundred Negro men are employed at the Cleveland plants of the Aluminum Company.

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Union officials indicated that this victory is only a first step and expressed the hope that Negro women would be hired for production by the company as rapidly as qualified persons applied for employment.

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This latest victory follows a long struggle by the local union, first for the hiring of Negroes, then for equality of Negroes in the hiring hall, and recently for the rights of Negro women to produce the implements for this People's War.

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Daily Worker.
N.Y.

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The Committee's wire was in answer to reports that Tom Ray of the Boilermakers Union out on the West Coast, which has been discriminating against Negro workers in the Kaiser Shipyards, plans to set up Jim Crow locals.

"Jim Crow will not strengthen the ranks of labor, nor will it contribute to attaining production goals which call for full utilization of man and woman power on the basis of complete equality," the wire to McNutt said.

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"Victory on the production line cannot be won by capitulation to anti-democratic attitude of Tom Ray. We urge that you act immediately in conformity with your declaration of Dec. 3: 'prejudice and discrimination which limit the use of Negroes must go down'."

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State Industrial Commissioner 25,000 copies of the pamphlet would be distributed next week to concerns engaged on war contracts in this State. She said the booklet gave practical answers to problems of assimilating "new groups of employes where they never have been used in industry before."

The monograph was written by John A. Davis, Professor of Political Science at Lincoln University and formerly assistant executive secretary of the Committee on Discrimination, after studies of Negro employment in thirty-two plants. Mark A. Daly, executive vice president of Associated Industries of New York State, offered to distribute 1,1700 copies to industrialists, although he suggested that "other parties in interest" besides employers use the same vision, charity and patience" urged upon the latter in solving the race question.

The pamphlet urges a firm policy of management, introductory training of foremen and supervisors, the employment of Negro white-collar workers before industrial workers, and avoidance of any segregation of workers on a racial basis. It is important, the pamphlet declares, to give to Negroes equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity with white workers for advancement. The cooperation of labor unions should be sought, the writer advises.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 15, 1942

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The resolution asked (1) that Negroes be given more opportunity to take vocational training courses for war industry work, (2) that trained Negro workers be placed in skilled jobs by the local U. S. Employment Service, and (3) that the president's Executive Order No. 8802 urging equal rights for Negroes in war employment be enforced.

Signers of the resolution were Negro leaders in labor, church, education and business, and the following officers of the committee: W. H. Hollins, chairman; J. E. Kelly vice chairman, and Dr. J. E. Jackson, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Committee members include Dr. E. W. Taggart, Ebb Cox, L. H. Britt, Oscar W. Adams, C. V. Hendley, the Rev. F. D. Thompson, the Rev. G. Howard Levant, the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, the Rev. J. C. Perry, A. D. Shores, Molton H. Gray, W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College; S. J. Bennett, H. D. Coke, W. S. Randall, Robert E. Durr and Emory O. Jackson.

Authorities Pronounce Race Made Aircraft One Of Best

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

DEC 19 1942

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17—The Wayne Aircraft Company here is the only Negro aircraft concern in the state of Michigan and as far as officials of the concern know, it is the only one of its type in the country. The fine performance and construction of the "Wayne Glider," entirely designed and constructed by race hands, represents several years of intensive research in glider design.

It is said that several competent glider authorities have pronounced the product as the best training glider in the United States.

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THREE

The executive staff of the organization is composed of Neal Loving, Earsly Taylor and Rudolph Taylor.

Mr. Loving is a native Detroiter. He is a graduate of Cass Technical High school, specializing in aircraft. He also completed a course in aircraft drafting at Wayne university. A former instructor in aircraft modeling, Mr. Loving taught several students who later won high honors in aircraft contests.

At present Mr. Loving is employed at the Detroit City Airport's School of Aero-Mechanics as an instructor.

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Miss Earsly Taylor's association with this organization is both unique and interesting. A resident here since her early youth, she became interested in aviation as a member of the Ace Flying Club. After completing a course in aircraft drafting at Wayne university, Miss Taylor conducted several classes in model aircraft at St. Peter Claver Community House. Miss Taylor is at present assisting Mr. Homer Gaines in the conducting of a service station firm.

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47h-1942

McNutt Quiz On in House

P.M. N.Y., N.Y.

Tolan Committee To Question Him on Manpower Muddle

SEP 16 1942

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, goes before the important House Tolan Committee today for a session on the Nation's manpower muddle.

SEP 16 1942

His appearance follows two declarations by high Government officials yesterday deepening confusion on this issue.

One was Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, who told the Committee, "if you asked me, I couldn't tell you what the size of our Army will be," but warned that Army inroads on manpower would force drafting of fathers late in 1943. Hershey's testimony emphasized the "squeeze" on available men. He confessed dolefully:

"I don't know what the answer is when the clash comes over whether a man is needed most in the armed forces or industry."

SEP 16 1942

Secretary Perkins Cheerier

While Hershey was stressing the acuteness of the manpower problem, however, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was singing a different—and cheerier—song in Cleveland in an address before the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

At a press conference there she said that original estimates of our manpower needs for war production "have been proved excessive when measured with reality." Miss Perkins said that early predictions of how many would be required had been "cut drastically" because of "the ingenuity and efficiency of industry and its workers."

As a result, she declared, it would not be necessary for the War Manpower Commission (WMC) to regulate assignment of workers to jobs in war industries.

SEP 16 1942

McNutt Differs

Miss Perkins' declaration conflicted sharply with views expressed by McNutt on Monday. At a press conference he announced new drastic controls over transfers of Government employes. At that session McNutt made clear his belief that the Commission utimately would have to determine where each worker fitted into the war production program—whether the worker liked it or not.

In his appearance before the Tolan Committee yesterday, Hershey again pointed out that the Nation soon would have to choose between drafting family men or 18-19 year olds. He reiterated that the Army was inducting men at a faster pace " than the public realizes."

But his admission that no general policy had been formulated with regard to the competing needs of industry and the armed forces highlighted his testimony. It was one of the frankest statements made so far on this point.

SEP 16 1942

Clearest news yesterday on the manpower front was Hershey's announcement that the Army, on Oct. 1, would begin inducting some illiterates and men with venereal disease. He emphasized, however, that there weren't enough of them to make any substantial change in the manpower problem.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Labor In South Is Frozen

NOV 1 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NOV 1 1942

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Frankly annoyed over the attitude of the governor of South Carolina, who has ordered the arrest of all "labor agents, including federal employes" government officials are pondering how the outmoded laws of that state may be overcome when efforts to reduce the labor shortage are put into effect.

Harking back to the hectic days of World War 1, when there was a general exodus of labor from the south, several of the states enacted state and local legislation prohibiting the solicitation of laborers by "foreign agents." Licenses to operate in some of these states were set at $1,500 per county, with a license necessary for each county. This for a time stopped labor recruitment but only after several serious outbreaks, notably in Savannah and Tampa, where scores of Negroes were placed under arrest as they attempted to board trains.

NOV 1 1942

NEGROES IN PEONAGE

The net result of these laws is that it reduces the Negro labor supply to a state of vital peonage. During the last war, under the famous "work or fight" edict, Negroes in the south were forced to carry cards identifying their place of employment. It was stated on the cards that if the holder did not report for work, his employer was authorized to notify the sheriff or chief of police so that the offender could be punished.

Married women were not exempted from this edict and there is on record the case of one women who was fined $25.75 because her husband earned enough to support his family without the wife working. She was forced to take a domestic job and pay the fine.

The whites became so brutal in enforcing this work or fight ruling, the war department and council of defense ruled many of the local laws to a large degree were illegal.

FORCED TO WORK

In Kentucky, the legal limit was 55 years, in Georgia, 65. All persons under those age limits were forced to work as the local authorities saw fit. Most of the people affected were colored men and women.

NOV 1 1942

Now the governor of South Carolina has issued an order authorizing constables, sheriffs and others to arrest any labor agent who solicits men and women to work out of the state.

There are no exemptions and under the ruling to operate and provide jobs for the hundreds of workers seeking them, both white and colored, the United States government would have to pay a sum of $69,000 annually in license fees alone.

The south has always been opposed to migration of Negroes and immigration of whites. They have fought all efforts to infiltrate the south with foreign born workers, declaring they would prefer keeping the "native strain" pure. On the other hand, the only time the south ever fostered or encouraged emigration of Negroes was during the time that Jeff Davis was governor of Arkansas. He pardoned all Negroes convicts, provided they left the state and settled in Mississippi.

NOV 1 1942

CITE GEORGIA CASE

Not to be outdone, Georgia found itself mired in a labor problem of similar nature. When a white man from Newark came down to recruit 10 Negro workers to take back north, he and his gang were arrested. The man was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and a year on a chaingang.

The judge presiding had invoked a law passed in 1877. When the white man returned to Newark, he took his case to the WPB. This organization in turn sent an investigator to Georgia to look into the matter. hTe investigator was informed by the irate judge, "WPB isn't running this court."

Some remedy will have to be discovered to relieve the situation, which now threatens to be even more serious than it was in 1918 when the first of these anti-Negro migration laws were thrust on the public.

As one official remarked discussing the situation, "this proves that the Negro is just as bad off today as he was 24 years ago."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO WOMEN EMPLOYED AS PRODUCTION WORKERS

NOV 8 - 1942

Negro women are now being employed in increasing numbers as production workers in aircraft factories, ordnance plants, shipyards and garment factories, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower commission, announced today.

Chairman McNutt made public a list of 64 important war production plants in 18 states now employing Negro women as electricians, welders, sheet metal workers, assemblers, machine tool operators, lathe hands, drill press operators, power machine operators, aircraft production workers, explosive operators, rubber workers and in a number of skilled and semi-skilled categories.

The vast majority of these workers, Chairman McNutt pointed out, were inducted into industry from war training courses now being expanded throughout the country.

For the most part in aircraft they are employed as sheet metal workers and assembly workers. A few companies are experimenting with them as welders. In shipbuilding they are being introduced as arc welders and some of the lighter operations including electrical work.

Those who are employed as machine tool operators are running lathes, drill presses and various types of grinders. The operation of these machines is not as simple as the operation of machines in cartridge companies where the processes are very simple. There has been a marked increase in the number of Negro women being used as power sewing machine operators. Many of these were already in industry but the largest number are those who have been trained.

The list of 64 plans follows, with name and location and type of employment:

California: Consolidated Aircraft, San Diego, aircraft production; Douglass Aircraft, Santa Monica, aircraft production; Lockheed Vega Aircraft, Burbank, aircraft production; Moore Drydock company, Oakland, shipbuilding workers, including electricians and welders; North American, Inglewood, aircraft production; Richmond Shipyard, Richmond, shipbuilding workers, including welders; Vultee Aircraft, Downey, aircraft production.

Colorado: Denver Ordnance, Denver, inspectors and various production operations.

Minnesota: Twin City Ordnance, St. Paul, various production operations.

Missouri: Remington Arms company, Independence, machine tool operators.

Nebraska: Glenn L. Martin, aircraft production.

New Jersey: Davis Sports Wear, Trenton, power sewing machine operators; Philmac Clothing company, Trenton, power sewing machine operators; Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, small parts assembly; Radio Corporation of America, Camden, to employ on small parts assembly; Sigmund Eisner company, Red Bank, power sewing machine operators; Western Electric company, Kearney, small parts assembly and electrical work.

New York: Anaconda Wire and Cable company, Yonkers, machine tool operators; Bell Aircraft, Buffalo, aircraft production; Chandler Machine Tool company, Queens, machine tool operators; Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo, aircraft production; Ford Instrument company, L. I., machine tool operators; Irving Air Chute company, N.Y.C., power sewing machine operators; Micro Tool company, N.Y.C., machine tool operators; Republic Aviation company, N.Y.C., power sewing machine operators.

Ohio: Curtiss-Wright Aircraft, Columbus, aircraft production; Goodrich Rubber company, Akron, rubber workers; Goodyear Aircraft, Akron, sheet metal trainees.

Pennsylvania: Foster Brothers, Philadelphia, power sewing machine operators; Bendix Aviation, Philadelphia, aircraft instrument makers, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, various production operations; Keystone Coat and Apron, Philadelphia, power sewing machine operators; Philadelphia Navy yard, Philadelphia, various production operations; Philadelphia Naval Aircraft factory, Philadelphia, aircraft production; Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, power sewing machine operators; Progressive Coat and Apron company, Philadelphia, power sewing machine operators; Struthers Dunn, Philadelphia, small parts assembly.

Rhode Island: Browne and Sharpe, Providence, machine tool operators; Federal Products, Providence, machine tool operators.

Washington: Boeing Aircraft company, Seattle, aircraft production.

Connecticut: Chase Manufacturing company, Waterbury, machine tool operators; Chene ySilk company, Manchester, power sewing machine operators; High Standard company, New Haven, machine tool operators; Remington Arms, Bridgeport, machine tool operators; Waterbury Clock company, Waterbury, machine tool operators; Winchester Repeating Arms company, New Haven, machine tool operators.

Illinois: General Shirt company, Chicago, power sewing machine operators; Stewart Warner company, Chicago, various types of production jobs.

Indiana: Goodyear Engineering corporation, New Albany, power sewing machine operators; Kingsbury Ordnance, La Porte, explosive workers.

Kansas: Aircraft Accessories, Kansas City, small parts assembly; North American Aviation, Kansas City aircraft production.

Kentucky: Kane Manufacturing company, Louisville, power sewing machine operators.

Maryland: Bendix Radio corporation, Baltimore, small parts assembly; Eastern Aircraft company, Baltimore, aircraft production; Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, power sewing machine operators; Glenn L. Martin company, Baltimore, aircraft production, including sheet metal work; Triumph Explosive company, Elkton, explosive operators; Western Electric, Baltimore, small parts assembly.

Michigan: AC Sparkplug company, Flint, machine tool operators; Baldwin Rubber company, Pontiac, rubber workers; Ford Motor company, Detroit, bench assembly work; Globe Knitting company, Grand Rapids, power sewing machine operators.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

RACE PREJUDICE RECOILS ON LABOR

Barring of Negroes Will Hasten Labor Draft

NOV 5 - 1942

AN EVENING WITH THE PAPERS: It is fun to read the news carefully and put scraps of this and that together. Sometimes they make a picture.

We see American labor pretty solidly opposed to legislation compelling a man to work where the war needs him.

Forced labor is no good, says labor. But the Wall Street Journal, in a thorough survey, reports that labor opinion is one of the chief obstacles (though not the only one) to the hiring of Negroes, especially in the East. Forced idleness is no good, either.

It looks as if every labor resolution against manpower legislation should be accomplished by a resolution asking that all shops be opened to Negroes. Not one of those nice, wholesale national resolutions, either, but a lot of nice, retail resolutions, down in the individual locals.

Otherwise that subtle revenge which race prejudice always takes on its friends will come about. White labor will be drafted the faster, in exact proportion to the degree with which it denies us the work of Negroes. Philadelphia Record.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Man-Power Crisis

OCT 3 - 1942

THE long-anticipated crisis in man-power is at hand. Secretary Wickard has warned the House Agriculture Committee that the United States faces a serious food shortage unless prompt action is taken to solve the critical farm-labor problem. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has declared that a general labor shortage already exists in thirty-five of the country's war-production centers. The Selective Service quotas during the past few months have been much higher than was anticipated six months ago, and may continue to rise. Employment during July, after making allowances for the armed services, totaled 57,200,000. This was 3,600,000 higher than the figure for July, 1941, and nearly 10,000,000 higher than July, 1940. And in many war industries production is just beginning to get under way. In the automotive industry, for example, the July employment of 824,000 was only 59 per cent of the expected total of 1,400,000. Shipbuilding and airplane production—as evidenced by the recent labor demands of the H. J. Kaiser organization—are still expanding rapidly. It is probable that the demand for man-power for war purposes will expand by another four million before the early months of 1943.

If this demand is to be filled so that our war-production program can continue without interruption, at least four things must be done. First, steps must be taken to use our existing supply of man-power more efficiently. Much of the demand for labor today is concentrated in a few centers, while the supply is scattered over the whole country. Some employers are "hoarding" skilled workers that are badly needed elsewhere. Despite restrictions, "pirating" of skilled labor continues. Where there is no pirating, labor turnover is often high because of the lack of housing. Faulty schedules of production and the irregular flow of materials often cause layoffs and undermine morale. Finally, the man-power shortage is aggravated by illegal discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. The War Manpower Commission has attempted to remedy many of these maladjustments—its most drastic action being the "freezing" of workers in the lumber and metal industries of the West. But despite its efforts, most of the difficulties remain.

OCT 3 - 1942

Second, a clear policy is needed on the draft deferment of essential men in war production. Although measures have been taken to prevent the voluntary enlistment of men in classes 2-a, 2-b, and 3-b, we have as yet nothing approaching a national policy for protecting vital industries and agriculture against unwarranted losses. Nor have we an over-all policy balancing the total man-power demands of the army and navy against the crucial requirements of the war industries, which must supply not only our own demands for munitions but those of the other United Nations.

In the third place, a good deal more preparation must be made for the employment of women. Margaret Hickey, chairman of the newly formed Women's Policy Commission, recently asserted that five million women not now employed must be recruited and placed in war industries before the end of 1943. So far most of the newly employed women have been either single or without young children. But if five million additional women are to be drawn into employment in the next year, many young married women with children will have to be included. This will require the establishment of thousands of day nurseries, arrangements for part-time work, and special provisions for the care of school-age children during working hours. Little has been done in this direction.

OCT 3 - 1942

All these steps are necessary whether we use compulsion or continue to give workers full freedom in selecting jobs. At the same time it is clear that to solve the man-power problem a fourth step must be taken—conscription. The pressure of war needs makes it increasingly difficult for the individual to decide for himself where he can make the maximum contribution, but unfortunately no machinery exists at present for deciding this for him. Local Selective Service boards do not have the information which would enable them to place registrants in civilian jobs. The United States Employment Service has the technical background for the task but has not the power or the necessary staff. Congress has delayed setting up the machinery for a labor draft on the plea that immediate needs could be met without compulsion. This has doubtless been true so far. But the remaining months of 1942 are bound to see a serious aggravation of the problem, and this period will be all too short for the organization of an adequate system of labor selection. Further delay will imperil the entire war effort.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

The Trained Negro Has A Right To Work

(From The Savannah Journal)

SEP 22 1942
SEP 22 1942

The average Negro has an ever-present feeling of insecurity. He is not ashame of his anxiety for the best interest of his country and especially his family. He is fully aware of the National crisis and its present demands upon its citizens. He wishes to use his inherent ability and training to help his country to its part in winning this war. He is not making a mere gesture as an American citizen. His very desires are potently laden with potential ambition to do his part in stabilizing a world at war. He is tremendously a factor in the productive manpower of the Nation, but he is a victim of severe discrimination and a cruel persecution on the part of those who want to keep the Negro far below the standards of decent existence.

SEP 22 1942

There are deliberate efforts being made to keep the Negro, in many sections of the country, from using tools in many industries as skilled and semi-skilled laborers. He is kept from contributing his share, which is urgently needed, in war production. Right here in Savannah—yes, the Southeastern Shipyard is an example—skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are being turned down and being made victims of a cruel system to keep the Negro from using his ability as a mechanic.

In this particular area of Georgia the housing situation is acute largely due to the war emergencies projects. This condition can be relieved by concerns like the Southeastern Shipyard accepting the services of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes who are living in Savannah and its environs. Many Negroes who are seeking employment at the Southeastern Shipyard are basically trained to work in the shipyard, yet they are being given the run-around and many of them are compelled to work in ditches and other unskilled work. The general well-being of the community is deplorably affected by the Negro being treated in this manner.

The loyal and trained Negro has the right to work at his trade and the solution of the present problem of war production will not be solved, to a striking degree, until a common sense appreciation has been concretely evidenced on the part of those who are keeping the Negro out of various industries.

SEP 22 1942

As American citizens Negroes are much concerned about anything that cuts off the democratic guarantees of freedom and the right to work wherever they are capable of rendering service. When a man is made to not use his skills and forced to levels below living standards, the community and the Nation are affected in many ways.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Firms, Unions Hit on Crisis In Manpower

OCT 19 1942

By JOHN M. MECKLIN,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A top official of the War Manpower Commission reported today that the so-called manpower crisis has developed because of "maldistribution, rather than an actual shortage of workers."

He remarked that American manpower worries still are insignificant in contrast to those faced by the British.

Many of this country's problems have been aggravated considerably by employers and labor unions "who still act as if this were a peacetime labor market," he asserted.

OCT 19 1942

Cites Discrimination.

This official—who declined to be quoted directly on grounds he was expressing personal opinions—reported that many war plants still refuse to hire Negroes, women, aged, or physically-handicapped workers, despite the fact that serious labor shortages exist in the same localities.

He added that numerous industries are not co-operating with WMC pleas that they step up training programs.

WMC Chairman McNutt just last night announced WMC's first "statement of policy" regarding women workers. The policy urged removal of all barriers against women workers, that they be hired and trained "on a basis of equality with men" and that they be given "free access to foremen's supervisory and technical jobs."

Lists Causes.

The WMC official listed the following reasons why America's manpower problems have developed:

War contracts have been let too liberally in labor shortage areas. WPB Chairman Nelson ordered recently, however, that future contracts be let, wherever possible, in labor surplus regions.

Employers have been "pirating" workers from other plants and "hoarding" other workers.

Recruiting campaigns by the armed forces have led many badly-needed skilled workers to enlist.

Employers often are refusing to hire women, Negroes, the aged, and physically-handicapped because of pre-war employment standards and "pure prejudice."

And finally because "we're not getting enough production out of the workers already in war jobs."

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Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 4, 1942

Women And The Future

Dr. Charles Copeland Smith, a lecturer for the National Association of Manufacturers, told an audience of women here recently that six months from now all women "will be divided into two classes: those who control the vitamins and those who wear overalls."

Dr. Smith emphasized that the overall-clad group of women was going to be larger thaan any of us think.

"If," he said, "ultimately, we are to have an army of 10,000,000 men and 10 producers are required in our war plants for every man in uniform, we shall need 100,000,000 war workers."

Dr. Smith believes that women are going to have to make up a large part of those workers who must be added to the industrial rolls.

Exactly how many women will be taken into industry, of course, cannot accurately be estimated at this time. There are many factors influencing the number who are likely to be brought into industrial work. Training facilities are to be considered seriously in making any estimate.

What will happen in one section of the country may not be necessary in another. Birmingham, for instance, is still known as a "labor supply area." There are not, generally, shortages of manpower here at present, it seems, though, of course, there is no great surplus of labor either. The possibilities which are open before us here include the training, if necessary, of thousands of Negroes, many of whom will, after training, make excellent workers in industries.

Women need not become disturbed over their prospects for the future, not yet, anyway. As they are needed in certain areas, facilities for training them will be made available. Developments are likely to take place in an orderly fashion with little of disruption resulting if plans are made thoroughly before important innovations are undertaken.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 26, 1942

Negroes at Navy Yard

Of the 13,803 workers employed in shipbuilding at the Charleston navy yard (the total employment at the yard is much higher when other construction workers, clerical, auxiliary and military personnel are included) about 18 per cent are negroes.

At the request of The News and Courier, the navy supplied the following statistics:

SKILLED
White 6,459
Non-Caucasian 230
SEMI-SKILLED
White 4,832
Non-Caucasian 2,282

These statistics indicate that in the skilled category, embracing trades requiring an apprenticeship, such as shipfitter, joiner, pipefitter, carpenter, machinist, sheet metal worker and welder, the percentage of negroes is 3.4. In the semi-skilled classification, which embraces all other ship-builders, the percentage of negroes is 32.

Officials at the navy yard say there is no prejudice against negro workers and that "a negro worker who is skilled has an equal chance with a white person to get a skilled job".

These facts are published at this time without comment, for the information of the public.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 29, 1942

Labor Census Is Urged by Cordele Judge

Judge Gower Warns That Manpower May Soon Be Conscripted.

CORDELE, Ga., Oct. 28.—(AP)—The Crisp county grand jury was directed by Superior Court Judge O. T. Gower to make a manpower census of the county to ascertain the available supply of workers and the number needed to meet war production needs on farms and in industry.

Judge Gower said in his charge that "very soon a conscription of manpower nationally will be at hand. In order to be able to act intelligently on the direct problems here in our county, it is necessary that we get together the information on the needs in this section immediately so that we can make them known when such conscriptions are made."

The county agent, manager of the United States Employment Service, and other leaders of agencies were requested to aid the grand jury in the survey.

A fine of $1,000 was recently imposed by Judge Gower on a labor solicitor, charged with attempted removal of Negro farm workers from the county for a New Jersey company.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Name Dr. Lawlah As Aide To WMC

SEP 19 1942

Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard university medical school, has been made chairman of the procurement and assignment committee of the National Medical Association, according to an announcement this week by Dr. Clarence Payne, chairman of the War Defense committee of the NMA.

Dr. Lawlah succeeded Dr. Midian O. Bousfield who resigned the position a few months ago to accept an army commission, and directorship of the all-Negro medical unit stationed at Fort Huachuca.

The appointment came from Dr. Frank Lahey, chairman of the procurement and assignment service of the War Manpower Commission. Dr. Lawlah's duties will be the selection and recommendation of physicians for service in the army.

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47h-1942
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mark Etheridge--Fair Weather Liberal

The veneer of liberalism which was plastered on Mark Ethridge, member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, has cracked under the very first strain.

The Mississippi-born member of this committee which "thundered in the index" of an intent to break down racial discrimination in war industries, has taken on the role played by the Apostle Peter when he was accused of being a Christian. Peter, it will be remembered, cut loose with a stream of cuss words which completely disabused anybody's mind of the belief that he "had been with Jesus."

Mark Ethridge, in his speech at Birmingham, in which he tried feebly to uphold the principles of democracy, but succeeded ever so beligerently in upholding the tenets of Ku Kluxism, delivered a lecture to Negro leaders and editors, which he can be assured will not be accepted as the voice of the Administration which he is serving, regardless of the intimations that this speech was made after consultation with President Roosevelt.

Negro leaders and editors have the opinion that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt more accurately interprets the heart and soul of the National Administration than Mississippi's Mr. Ethridge can do it. The First Lady has been continually under the fire of Dixie demagogues in her battle to establish democracy in the United States, as proof that this nation is competent to establish it everywhere else in the world. She has never retreated under fire, and therefore Negro Americans are unwilling to believe the Administration has retreated, however much Fascist-minded reactionaries may gloat over the Birmingham speech of Mark Ethridge.

In that speech, Mr. Ethridge had a few things to say that might indicate he was worthy to be called a friend of the "Advancing South." But what the said along liberal lines was understandably ignored by the reactionary commentators of the South, who heavily underlined the most astounding statements Mr. Ethridge made.

Professing to see in the fight Negro leaders have made for the complete integration of their race into the fighting and working units of the nation's war machine as leading to "social equality," Mr. Ethridge shows plainly that he hasn't lost his Mississippi bigotry even though he moved from that state to Louisville, Ky. He expresses that bigotry in his lecture to Negro leaders and editors as follows:

"He (the Negro) must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all of the mechanized armies of the earth, allied and axis—which could force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principles of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

Now the matter of social segregation happens not to be the issue with which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was appointed to deal. It was, however, supposed to deal with those who pretend that it would lead to "social intermixing" to give Negroes jobs in war industries on the basis of fairness and at equal pay of that given any other Americans. The theory of those who, down through the years, have opposed giving Negroes training, jobs and equal pay, has been that it would establish them as "social equals" with whites and this would destroy Southern civilization.

It was for the purpose of having the oligarchy which manages the South's economic life abandon for the duration, at least, the theory that Negroes would break into "white society" if they were given fair employment and equal wages that the Fair Employment Practice Committee was appointed by the President. It was presumed that this committee's members would know that they would be abused as "blacks and tans" and every other moth-eaten propaganda term if they undertook to interfere with that tradition which holds that the South's hope for economic advancement rests upon the ability of the ruling class to keep the wages of workers down at the lowest level that will permit these workers to keep soul and body together.

When Mr. Ethridge makes his brash statement with regard to what the Southern white people will not do, despite all of the mechanized armies of the world, he is talking nonsense on par with the wild statement Senator Claude Pepper made about liquidating the Japs in about three weeks. And he is talking nonsense just like South Carolinians were talking when they bragged of a determination to nullify Federal law while Andrew Jackson was President.

If the Federal Government decides that men and women shall work together in plants, without regard to race and shall be paid wages based on ability to produce and not on their race, we think it is a slander upon a majority of the people of the South to say that they will defy the Government's decree that the rule adopted for the entire nation shall apply to the few states of the South as it applies to other sections of this country.

Beligerency in nullying the Federal Government, actually, has never been a sin of a majority of the people of the South. It, like this constant invoking of the "doctrine of States' Rights," has been a sin of a minority, in the interest of preserving the rule of a few over the many and which constantly has striven to divide the masses of the South along racial lines. This minority has cruelly exploited both whites and blacks, and by neglecting to educate both races liberally, has been able to foment hatred between two miserably exploited groups that until just recently, hadn't found out what it was all about.

The South's ruling class undoubtedly saw "social equality" in the issue of getting rid of the differential between wages paid the coal miners of the South and North. Mr. Mark Ethridge, doubtless, felt that this differential would never be abandoned in the South though the mechanized armies of the world might try to force the abandonment. But the differential has been done away with and the South is better off economically as a result of the enforcement of the Government edict that all coal miners must be paid equal wages for equal work.

We shall not be surprised if the Birmingham speech of Mark Ethridge sounds the death knell of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. That speech has warned every prejudiced industrialist that all he has got to do to avoid giving equality to Negroes in war work or training for war work is to raise the "social equality" issue and invoke States' Rights

As long as the Hon. Mark Ethridge remains a member of the committee Negroes will know that it is engaged in nothing more serious than shadow-boxing. This opinion about the committee, we feel, all along has been held by most intelligent Negroes. It never has appeared to them that it should take so much investigating, picture-taking and publicizing as has been indulged in by the committee, to give force and effect to an executive order issued by the President of the United States in time of war.

Finally, brethren, let us hope that Mr. Mark Ethridge will announce that his Birmingham lecture to Negro leaders and editors was his valedictory as a liberal and that he will announce that he has returned to the society of his fellow Mississippians, where he can be supremely happy and where there will be less likelihood of anybody believing he has been converted than would be the case if he remained in Louisville, Kentucky.

JUL 10 1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

The Higgins Ship Case

Killing of Contract Up for Inquiry, but Reasons Are Believed as Stated

By ARTHUR KROCK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JUL 22 1942

WASHINGTON, July 21—The House Committee on Merchant Marine, which has ordered an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the cancellation by the Maritime Commission of its contract with the Higgins Corporation of New Orleans, is likely to turn up only a plain, matter-of-fact story.

Cursory inquiry seems to establish, that the circumstances and reasons are as described by the commission last Saturday when it announced the cancellation. These reasons, briefly, are:

The cost of facilities required to begin the building program proved to have been greatly underestimated by the corporation when it made the representations on which the contract was let. The steel necessary to construct these facilities could not be spared for that purpose by the commission after the WPB's new and reduced allotment was made. It is needed for vessels being turned out in yards, completed or under construction, if the President's shipbuilding schedule is to be met by the commission.

Confidence is expressed that the schedule will be met. If that confidence is borne out by the results, it was good conservation policy for the commission to divert steel from building Higgins facilities and put it in ships. If that confidence is not borne out by the results, it was good conservation policy also because this will demonstrate that the output of vessels would have been even further below schedule if so much steel had been diverted to new facilities.

Job Problem for Louisiana

The House committee was spurred to investigate by the protests of Louisiana members of Congress, who reflected the natural dismay of the affected communities. A local problem of unemployment was instantly created by the cancellation, and this is complicated by the fact that so many of those threatened with loss of work and income are Negroes.

Unless one of several schemes mature to expand the yards for other construction, that problem will become very serious. And adjacent communities will have to revise great expectations of war prosperity downward and relief budgets upward.

Nevertheless, inquiry seems to establish that the Maritime Commission was obliged to consider the case solely from the standpoint of its own position and the President's shipbuilding schedule. In that view, for the reasons the commission has given, its decision was unavoidable and a House investigation will develop no undue influence in that connection. A. J. Higgins, head of the corporation, appears to take the same view. He was quoted today as questioning the wisdom of the investigations and saying:

"This is an administrative decision, and it was for one man to make."

That man is Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, and it is understood that his colleagues fully concurred.

In the years 1938 and 1939 the commission raised its annual shipbuilding schedule from 50 to 100 as a result of war developments abroad, and Congress supplied the money deficit as a mark of approval. For 1940 the schedule went to 200, and to 400 for 1941. The President then stepped this up to 800 ships for 1942 and 1,500 for 1943, raising the 1942 schedule to 900 a short time afterward.

Higgins Gave Low Estimate

Faced with its huge obligation, and not sure when this would be again increased, the commission looked about for more building facilities. Mr. Higgins had made a remarkable record for the British and American navies, delivering ahead of contract date and turning out very fine products in the Eurekas and PT boats that are designed to chase submarines.

He then estimated that he could build yards for the Maritime Commission ships for $29,000,000, putting them on piles in the vast river marshes. The commission cut this down to about $25,000,000, and—too optimistically, as it has proved—let the contract. The corporation then brought in a revised estimate of $65,000,000, including power facilities, which the commission riguered down to $45,000,000 by suggesting two assembly lines instead of four. Something then arose about a housing project, which would have added a million or two to the cost of the enterprise.

About this time the WPB's steel alllotment was announced, and, since the commission's building schedule was proceeding hopefully, it was concluded that the Higgins contract was unnecessary as well as too costly, and a drain on steel for facilities that were needed for ships.

The commission probably will lose several millions, already expended for roads, canals and other basic construction. But this was deliberately chosen as a far better alternative in the race to put cargo ships in the water much faster than the Axis submarines can sink them.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SUN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY PLEASED WITH NEGRO FORCE

JUL 3 1942

CHESTER, Pa., July 2—(ANP)—Greatly pleased with the type of colored workers applying for jobs with Sun Shipbuilding corporation. officials point with pride to the manner in which the men are being adjusted to their tasks and to the willingness with which they go about the duties assigned them.

Of particular interest, are the higher educated young men, coming in and taking chances as laborers with the rest of the men. Graduates of white colleges, colored schools, some with master's degrees, all come through the established procedure.

Once accepted and passing the physical tests set for them, the workers are assigned to the beginners' squad which pays 58¼ cents per hour the first week. The second week at work, the pay rises to 72 cents per hour, where it stands until the worker proves himself capable of earning more. Working eight hours daily, the men are paid time and half for overtime on Saturdays.

The worker's progress depends largely on the worker himself, and as in the U. S. army if he shows any tendencies toward leadership, he wins promotions accordingly.

No dissatisfaction has been expressed by the men, many of whom are looking forward to getting into the training school, which will be conducted exclusively and without outside aid, by the Sun Shipbuilding company, in conformity with training program now carried out in all parts of the plant. Compared with other centers, the training programs and aptitude tests given at Sun Shipbuilding rate higher than the accepted average. This particular test has placed a high standard of men into the vast plant and keeps the standard at a high level.

Three million dollars will be spent in the construction of the shops which will cover more than four acres of ground. Already in place are the towering steel shaft which will support the roofs of the shops.

The employment office will be occupied within a week and the long list of applicants will then be given a thorough going-over, a thorough sifting process being utilized in the selection, yet every opportunity possible being given those considered compatible with the program and suitable for the work.

Operating at present with a crew of 30 gang leaders, the men are engaged in various tasks. These gang leaders rose from the ranks and will be given every opportunity in future promotions and advances. However, the question of qualification and such will come up when there is a question of technical training involved.

At the present rate a highly intelligent and capable group of Negroes, recruited as far as possible from areas where there are housing facilities available, will comprise the working force, which already in other plants of the yard carry hundreds of Negroes working side by side with whites.

In discussing the situation, it has been pointed out that despite the idealistic attitude of professional race betterers, applications are pouring in from men who have read all of the arguments, but still do not find economic relief in an unworkable principle of integration on equal basis.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Hiring Negroes

OCT 1 - 1942

Your editorial on Baltimore, the "War-Boom City," in which you say that ". . . thousands of Baltimore Negroes are looking eagerly to get war jobs" and in which you conclude that Baltimore and other cities will doubtless have to draw more heavily upon their local population for war work if intolerable conditions are to be avoided" is both timely and enlightening. It forms a basis of discussion on the District of Columbia, by substituting Washington for Baltimore and by being more specific in reference to employment of Negroes on buses and streetcars, Capital Transit is advertising in other States for men and bringing them here to add to the acute housing shortage. It is also asking its men to work seven days per week, a result that can only add to fatigue and increased accidents.

You are no doubt aware that a public utilities committee, set up to get jobs of Negroes as bus drivers and streetcar operators, has been meeting for some months now; has gone before the president of the transit company only to be rebuffed; has been informally before the PUC, which requested a formal brief for a formal hearing, and is now taking the matter up with the F. E. P. C., while at the same time getting out petitions and planning for a giant mass rally in the near future. This committee is aware that "immigration from other" cities of bus drivers only adds to the problem of housing; and as you pointed out in an editorial on this subject before, makes for improperly trained men who help increase accidents.

A solution to this problem can be found if the company will cease its Jim Crow policy of hiring and take all Americans regardless of race, color or creed. Such a solution if extended to other public utilities, Government agencies and defense plants "will (not just probably) become a useful guide to many manufacturing centers. . . ." This solution will help build up the morale of the Negro people and set the proper example to all the oppressed throughout the world. Yes, it will show that the "four freedoms" are more than just mere words.

[illegible]ERT PAUL.

47 h - 1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

BEHIND THE SCENES STORY OF "The Negro vs. Henry Ford" IN WARTIME DETROIT, MICH.

by DAN BURLEY

"Say, buddy," the short, brownskinned man in greasy overalls said to the tall, jet-black man similarly attired, standing on the curb: "Can you gimme change for this 50 dollar bill?"

SEP 1 9 1942

The tall, jet-black man looked insulted, hurt, as he replied in annoyed accents: "Sorry feller; smallest I got is a $100 bill."

SEP 1 9 1942

Such conversations are common in the Paradise Valley section of Detroit, where the defense industry boom is reaching new and unprecedented heights as war orders tax labor and management to the utmost to keep ahead of schedules. Fifty dollar bills are so common among Negroes in Detroit now-a-days that it is not at all out of the ordinary to have several of them in a roll of money that may include two, three and four $100 bills.

This situation, the average Detroiter will tell you was brought about entirely by Henry Ford, the motor magnate, who is the largest employer of Negro industrial labor in the world. He has 13,000 colored workers in nearly all capacities in his plants. Ford's liberalism toward black labor is responsible for many of the 130,000 Negroes being able to live in the Motor City out of a population of one and a half million. Ford's policy forced rival industries to open their doors to black labor, but in all cases, none even approach the magnitude of the record Ford has established in his "open door" policy toward the black man.

Negro defense workers in Detroit's numerous plants have a pay day every hour around the clock. In othe[illegible] not an hour passes when some black man is not getting a pay enve[illegible] and what's in the envelope "ain't hay." There seems to be no end to the prosperity and this writer, who spent some time in the Motor City recently, was amazed at the seemingly unending supply of money among the Negro masses as well as among the classes. It seemed as though every other Negro I saw was working or had enough money to quit for a while and play around. Expensive automobiles are so common that to walk or use the transit system somehow brings on a sense of inferiority.

Back in 1916-19 a similar situation took place in Chicago where a great inland migration of Negroes saw the Chicago land area from Milwaukee, to Gary, Ind. peopled by hundreds of thousands of colored people from the heart of the Mid South; people who were absorbed as rapidly as they got off the trains by the steel mills, the foundries, the factories, the chemical plants, the stockyards, and by the innumerable industrial centers then supplying Great Britain, France, Russia and the other nations at war with Germany with the implements of war, as well as food and clothing.

SEP 1 9 1942

Rolled in Wealth

Negroes in that area in 1916-19 were able to wave handfuls of bills, although down South there was nothing to show and very little to clink in the pockets, despite back-breaking toil. The handsfull of bills they flourished then were not in the big denominations that the Negro workers in Detroit are handling. Negroes in the Chicago and area in 1916-19 were living in a different economic period, but the transition from slave pay on the plantations and levees in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Georgia had the same effect then and involved the same consequences as today in Detroit.

No one individual was responsible for Negro prosperity in 1916-19 as Henry Ford is today in Detroit. Negroes admit freely that without Ford's liberal policies on the Negro labor question, there would be no Paradise Valley, Detroit's equivalent to New York's Harlem; there would be few Negroes in expensive automobiles and but one out of every 1,000 Negroes able consistently to flash $50 bills. Ford's interest in Negroes transcends any other consideration in the picture concerning the black man in the world of labor today. Ford's interest and policies are not policies finding their origin in the present war; neither are they in force because Ford fears criticism or opposition from his rivals and those who won't like him in Washington. They are unexplanable unless Ford himself decides to give his reasons for being consistently on the side of the black man in labor. Detroit's Negroes don't know and don't worry about it; their chief concern is the $50 bills through work at Ford's brings them.

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However, the black man is being lined up against Ford very subtly, despite the $50 bills; despite the financing of many homes for Negroes in Inkster, Mich.; despite the offering by Ford of all kinds of opportunities to colored workers in his trade schools; despite the Ford non discrimination policy in hiring; despite the chance to save money in the old Ford Investment Company at a big rate of interest; despite pay as you can hospitalization; despite free garden plots; despite many other instances where Ford has given recognition to Negroes, such as the several appearances each season Dorothy Maynor makes on the Ford Hour, and like presentations of Marian Anderson, Caterina Jarboro and Carlotta Franzelle.

The subtle work of the enemies of Ford and the Negro is bearing fruit, and today there exists what Negroes and Ford over a question amounts to an open breach between groups of Detroit citizens' organizations are on the right track in gaining jobs for Negro women by demonstrations and other militant gestures and utterances toward the Ford Bomber Plant, is a situation seriously being weighed by the sober-minded person who takes a long range view of the matter and contemplates the consequences.

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The question has stirred a major controversy in Detroit and elsewhere in the Middle West because of the complications involved and the danger that lurks at every turn to the Negro's recently gained recognition in labor. The question is explosive because ill-conceived agitation, misguided viewpoints and actions could bring about an unfortunate shift in the Ford attitude toward the Negro that might never be remedied.

Many Organizations

Ford has been assailed by the NAACP, the Woman's Industrial Council, the Political Action Committee of the Production Foundry and others for alleged violation of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 in failing to hire Negro women in his plant. Target of the criticism in the Ford setup is Willis Ward, one-time University of Michigan star athlete, and nationally famous football player, who has a unique position with Ford as director of Negro personnel. Failure of Ward to open Ford's doors ot Negro women under the recently adopted program in the motor industry to employ women, has made the noted football end a bad fellow, at least in the estimation of many responsible Detroiters, who see only the fact that white women are getting jobs and colored women are not. The situation is a topic in every place where Negroes congregate. Because of this opposition sentiment Ward had been extremely reticent in discussing the matter with any one. He had not explained his (and Ford's) side of the question to any one until I talked with him at length in his home.

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That Ford definitely intends to hire colored women and had even made plans to do so long before the decision to employ female help was made public, was the revelation Ward made to me as we talked in his tastefully furnished apartment. Even as we talked, several meetings were being held in the colored sections and steps were being taken to force the issue. A review is necessary for a complete grasp of the situation.

Three weeks ago a demonstration had been planned before the gates at Ford's Willow Run Bomber Plant, but was cancelled. The demonstration was not sponsored by the Ford Local, No. 600, United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, but the local has been the unofficial ball-carrier on most of the plays whipping up sentiment to get Negro women into the plant. While the union officially has said nothing about its part in the matter, the NAACP, the Woman's Industrial Council and the other organizations involved, are charging that:

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"To date the Ford Motor Company has flagrantly violated the President's Executive order by refusing to hire Negro women. The patience of labor and all true Americans is becoming exhausted because of the persistent effort of the Company to divide the workers and because of their refusal to abide by the President's Order.

"This is a war that must be won and it can only be won through the participation of all groups, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

Said Oscar Noble, widely known representative of the War Policy Division of the U. A. W., Local 600, one of labor's big guns in the turbulent boom city:

"When the question arose last February about hiring women at Ford, we tried to work something out. General Motors and Chrysler had hired women but not Ford, and in these cases, the women were white. White women with experience had seniority, and thus had no trouble in qualifying for employment when the opportunity came. While Ford has never had women, white or colored, in his plant, we asked Ford to waive certain conditions in his section on women with priorities in the defense program and asked him to employ seven and up to ten per cent Negro women."

Ford Asks Why They Ignore Others

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Noble told me that Ford's representatives had agreed on the principle of the request, but not upon its actual operation. Roy Rausch, assistant to Charles Sorenson, handled the negotiations with Noble and his committee last winter when the situation first arose. At the next conference, Rausch, Noble said, wanted to know why the committee had picked out Ford instead of Ford's competitors for pressure on the Negro question.

Rausch at that time said he was willing to give "everyone a break," Noble said. Rausch, he indicated,

had pointed out that 2,000 women had been hired at the Willow Run Bomber Plant and cited the resentment of the white women when they heard they might be forced to work with Negroes. A meeting was held at Ypsilante, Mich., Noble said, where 150 women attended. Because of transportation difficulties, the night shift at Willow Run was able to send out but the 150. However, the day shift turned out 450 strong. Josephine Gomon, company representative, said to be liberal on the Negro question, was on hand as an observer, Noble declared.

"The girls asked about the possibilities of a Jim Crow setup in the integration of Negro women into the plant. A vote was taken by all the white girls present who took the stand that they would not discriminate against colored workers," Noble said.

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A panel of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee headed by Wayne University's economics professor, Edward McFarland, and comprising James C. McLendon, Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, Senator Charles A. Diggs, and LeBrun Simmons, last May went out to see Harry Bennett, Ford's director of personnel and head of the Ford Service Division. Bennett, Noble charged, divided the panel into white and black and then said he didn't see why the whites on the panel were fighting for Negroes. However, Noble said, Bennett agreed that he would hire "some Negro women." The official committee was represented by Richard Leonard, national Ford director for the UAW; Emil Mazey, John Conyers, national representative; Noble, and Horace Sheffield of the Defense Employment Committee of Local 600, which with 80,000 members, comprises the largest union local in the world.

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Asks About Drive At Other Factories

The group met with Rausch again and was told that since the negotiation group had originally met with him and then had gone to Bennett, the result was a messing up of the entire program. "He wanted to know if Ford was being used as a guinea pig in the controversy over hiring colored women," Noble said. He asked what was being done about Negro women at the Buick and Studebaker plants in Chicago and was told that they were found in "various operations". At Studebaker, of 500 women, 80 were colored and doing all types of work. At Pontiac, Mich., Rausch was informed, 80 colored women were found working in the rubber plant and only one was employed as a janitress.

Negotiations broke down between the committee which was acting ex-officio and the Ford representatives, and on Aug. 21, Negro women threw a picket around the Ford Bomber plant.

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"The UAW has no authority to force Ford to hire Negro women," Noble admitted to me. "However," he continued, "the action was instituted to enforce the spirit of Mr. Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802. I received a letter from the War Manpower Commission sent to the War Policy Division of the UAW which said as of August 26 the Willow Run personnel director told me that last February and March he was informed by his superiors at the plant that Negro as well as white applications would be taken when the time came to hire female workers. The union then stepped in, Ward said, with a high-pressure maneuver in which it "wanted to name the percentage of the Negro women to be hired.

"Ford has the right to select his own personnel," Ward said. He indicated that there had been all kinds of difficulties in the foundry at the plant over union activity and when force was brought into play, delays incurred in the program, especially after union representatives allegedly told the colored women: "We are going to put you in." As a result much friction has resulted between whites and Negroes. The race problem in Detroit became accentuated in the Sojourner Truth housing riots, and coupled with the trouble in the foundry, Ward said the company felt the "time was not ripe" to bring in Negro women.

"The public, not knowing the facts, got tired of waiting," Ward pointed out," and started in anew on the race question, this time involving Negro women. Ford has been extremely liberal on the color question. He has 13,000 Negroes working in all capacities. No other concern can even approach that record. Ford's only objection," he continued, "is the attitude directed toward Ford alone and not toward such companies as General Motors, Chrysler, Packard, and Fisher Body, none of which has been picketed. Only Ford has been singled out."

Ward felt that Ford is being villified by the very Negroes whom he has helped.

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"What is taking place cannot but help injure Negroes in labor," Ward told me. "Ford does not want to hire Negro women under pressure. The Detroit community in the main is not concerned with the situation. Only a segment of the UAW and the International Auto Workers, controlled by Geeral Motors and Chrysler are interested in the matter. The Ford locals of the UAW are the youngest in the motor industry Ford," he declared, "will hire Negroes quicker than all the others put together. They know that if they don't get into Ford's, none of the other plants will take them in."

Thus, the question of whether Ford hires the Negro women workers in the quotas as un-officially demanded by Local 600, UAW, still hangs fire. Ward's position as director of Negro personnel in which he is said to have succeeded the veteran Donald Marshall, who now works with him as an associate, has not endeared him to Detroit's Negro populace. Instead his every utterance is the basis of a criticism as strong and pointed as any directed at Harry Bennett by the labor groups who in the 1941 riots forced Ford's hand on the union shop question despite Bennett's Ford Service Department and miniature army of strongarm specialists. The attitude in Detroit is (1) that Ward is a Negro (2) that he is in a position to give Negroes jobs (3) that Ward has failed his race in not doing what those outside want him to do (4) that Ward favors the wishes of his white superiors instead of his Negro associates outside the plant.

He's No 'White Father' For Colored Labor

I found in a survey of the situation that, contrary to opinion, Ford is not regarded with gratitude or as any "savior of the race" by many of the Negroes he hires because of his liberalism. Instead, Ford is today's "open door" to $50 bills and fat pay envelopes; tomorrow other doors will be open, so Ford deserves no special praise. Any tendency to build Ford up as the "white father of black labor" is sure to incur violent condemnation of the sponsor. Little is said of the fact that none of Ford's rivals approximate one third of his total employment of Negro labor. Before the UAW took over at Ford and in Detroit, Ford employees who bought General Motors or other products than Ford makes of autos, were usually fired in some way.

Union rules, I was told, prohibit such dismissals, so Negroes who earn their money at Ford, spend the same buying Buicks and Cadillacs and Chryslers. The same thing happened in Chicago in 1919-20 when Sears-Roebuck & Co., the nationally known mail order house, had an entire floor of Negro women stenographers, clerks and other secretarial workers. Earning big money, these women started buying fur coats from Marshall Field who hired nothing black. Consequently, Sears-Roebuck & Co., got rid of all its Negro secretarial help. Ford hasn't fired many for buying Buicks since the union took over, but it is not illogical to assume that he would do so if he could.

Fisher Body Company, which supplies the bodies for all GM cars has but one Negro working in its employ. I was told, and this Negro operates on a dump truck, collecting refuse paper and burning it. The company, I was informed, does not even have a Negro polishing Fisher bodies. Yet, it seemed to me, Detroit Negroes feel lost in an automobile tonneau built by someone other than Fisher.

Negroes Hold Many Important Positions

The friendship of Henry Ford and Professor George Washington Carver of Tuskegee is widely known. Not so widely known is the fact that each year Ford, through Dr. Carver imports 150 Negro youths from Tuskegee to work in his plants during summer vacation to help them further their education. Neither is it much known that Ford's boyhood friend, William Price, a Negro, is in charge of all ladies in the plant and is intimate enough with the famous industrialist to call him "Hank."

William Jason is a highly regarded electrical engineer and draftsman at Ford. William Collins is a metallurgist. Langdon Daniels is a technician in the chemical laboratory. Claude Harvard, who gained fame at the 1933-34 Chicago's World Fair, as a Ford exhibit employee possessing rare inventive genius, formerly operated his own invention at Ford, controled by radio but was reported dropped from the roster because of domestic difficulties which Ford insisted that he settle amicaly. Harvard is now teaching in the U. S. employment service training program. He was trained in the Ford Trade School. There are many other Negroes holding outstanding positions in the Ford setup.

All of Ford's domestic help at his estate in Dearorn, Mich., are colored, and every year through the Episcopal Church and the Girls Friendly Society a colored group, Mrs. Henry Ford gives a garden party at her estate for the group. It was Harry Bennett, the average Detroit Negro will tell you, who saw to it that Willis Ward had a job at the Ford plant; that helped him in his college course at the University of Michigan. And it was Bennett, they will tell you, who saw to it that Ward's talents were not extinguished by the Army, where he had risen to the rank of sergeant. Bennett, it was said, obtained deferment for Ward on the basis of his ability and worth to the defense industry program at Ford. However, Ward, a Republican, is a target of the Democrats who, it is said, are seeking to return him to the army.

Detroit's Paradise Valley has as its main thoroughfare, the famous St. Antoine Street which would be the equivalent of Harlem's West 125th Street or Chicago's 47th Street. Hastings Street would be Harlem's Lenox Avenue, with Brush Street a business thoroughfare, and boulevard residential street. The Valley is located around Vernor Highway, bounded by Gratiot, Vernor, John R. and Hast-

man beings cannot read and write. Enormous numbers of the most civilised, do not read knowledge, cannot count, believe in the witch craft of race and were silly enough to be hurled into this war. Our schools have not begun the real fight against Ignorance.

There is the fight against Disease.. We are dying more to day— far more—from preventable Disease than from submarines or bombs. We ...ren in cold blood. We are maim... workers. We could cut the annual if we used the medical science now

...ght Against Poverty

...ight against Poverty. Most human ...r that they have never really lived. ...y, genius and power of human race ... and is never able to give its vast ...ity. And this because we pretend to necessary and inevitable.

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Is it Dreaming? Is it Idealism? Yes!

Unequal Wealth

...ree that the present distribution of ...hat then? Many would immediately ...y. They would yield to envy and of a man living in comfort would call him Thief! Robber! Murderer! ...ch people are none of these. They ...well-fed; they do not have to worry ...al nor greatly about old age. These ...lameworthy; they are what we all

some people have these advantages ...s certainly a case of maladjustment, ...ne? Not necessiarily the Rich man; ... comfort and finds this natural. He ...r not investigating the reasons. But ...ually to blame if we accept present ... thought and inquiry. Unequal ...refore an excuse for condemning

1942, NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE, INDUSTRIAL WORK

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